INDIA GZ

JANUARY TO MAR

1899

24/02/10



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 1] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1899.

No. 2639-M.—With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Home Department Notification No. 1, dated the 3rd January 1899, relative to the assumption of the Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India by the Right Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, at 9-30 A.M. on Friday, the 6th January 1899, it is notified that Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entrée at Government House will enter by the South-West Gate, alight at the South Entrance, and proceed through Government House to the top of the Grand Staircase.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

The Public Gates of Government House will be closed at 9-15 A.M. Calcutta time, subsequent to which no carriages will be allowed to enter the gates till after the departure of the Earl of Elgin.

After the assumption of the Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India by the Right Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin will leave Government House for Prinsep's Ghât *en route* for England at 10 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Friday, the 6th January 1899.

The *cortège* will pass out by the North-East Gate, Government Place East, pass south of the Eden Gardens and along the Strand Road.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

No. 1.—Privilege leave of absence for two months and nine days, under articles 277, 291 and 605. (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 13th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed to act as Secretary in that Department during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., or until further orders.

A. B. WILSON, *Registrar*,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 37.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.

Whereas the Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the County of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Honourable Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 21st December, 1898.

No. 2522.—THE Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the County of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 25th instant and at Bombay on the 30th instant, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Curzon with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Curzon at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon Lord Curzon throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

At the Railway stations at which halts for one hour and upwards are made for rest and refreshment, Lord Curzon will be met by one Civil and (if a Military station) one Military Officer only. There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon Lord Curzon's arrival at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform :—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

The Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps will be drawn up at the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry outside the Station. The Calcutta Naval Volunteers will also furnish a Guard of Honour which will be drawn up on the Howrah Bridge.

Lord Curzon, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of India, by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages, escorted by the Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse.

The line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortége appears upon the Howrah Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

Lord Curzon will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attended by his personal staff.

All the Civil, Naval and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all non-official gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, attended by his personal staff and the Members of the Governor General's Council, will receive Lord Curzon at the top of the grand staircase, and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne Room.

The troops will then be withdrawn.

Full dress will be worn by Civil, Naval and Military Officers, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

Lord Curzon will arrive at Howrah on Tuesday, the 3rd January 1899, at 4-30 P.M. (Calcutta time). The ceremonial to be observed on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India will be notified hereafter.

The 3rd January, 1899.

No. 1.—The Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the county of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland, appointed by the Queen, Empress of India, to be Her Imperial Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived by the East Indian Railway at Howrah at 4-30 P.M. (Calcutta time) this day, attended by his personal staff and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. Lord Curzon was received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, the Commissioner of Burdwan, one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah. Lord Curzon then proceeded to Government House, where he was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Members of the Governor General's Council.

2. At 9-30 A.M. (Calcutta time) on the 6th instant Lord Curzon, accompanied by the Members of the Governor General's Council, will proceed from the Throne Room to the Council Chamber in Government House, where His Lordship's Commission from Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be read by the Home Secretary.

3. A Royal Salute will then be fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honour of Lord Curzon on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

All Officers of Government stationed at Calcutta will be in attendance at Government House upon the occasion. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta and non-official gentlemen are invited to be present on the grand staircase.

Full dress will be worn by Civil, Naval and Military Officers and morning dress by gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The 6th January, 1899.

No. 35.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin will leave Government House *en route* for England at 10 A.M. this day. His Lordship will embark with his suite from Prinsep's Ghât on board the R.I.M.S. *Guide*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General desires that the same honours which were accorded to himself upon his recent arrival in Calcutta shall be paid to the Earl of Elgin upon the occasion of His Lordship's leaving Calcutta after resigning the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House. A Guard of Honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up opposite Prinsep's Ghât.

The line of route from the entrance of Government House to Prinsep's Ghât will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the Earl of Elgin leaves Government House, and another Royal Salute will be fired as His Lordship embarks at Prinsep's Ghât.

All officers of Government (excepting those mentioned below) will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta and non-official gentlemen are invited to be present on the grand staircase.

The Earl of Elgin will be escorted from Government House to Prinsep's Ghât by the Viceroy's Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his personal staff, will be present at Prinsep's Ghât.

The Members of the Governor General's Council will also be present at Prinsep's Ghât.

The following officers will be in attendance at Prinsep's Ghât:—

Secretaries to the Government of India.
The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.
One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.
The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff.
The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
The Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta.
The Sheriff of Calcutta.
The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

An Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy will attend upon the Earl of Elgin as far as Diamond Harbour.

The troops will not be withdrawn until the receipt of orders to that effect.

Full dress will be worn by the troops and by Civil, Naval and Military Officers on this occasion, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

No. 36.—The Governor General in Council directs that all honours and distinctions which were paid to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin when holding the office of Governor General of India shall be continued to His Lordship during his stay in India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1899.

No. 3.—The services of Mr. W. Maxwell, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

The 6th January, 1899.

No. 8.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 6th instant:—

Mr. Walter Roper Lawrence, C.I.E., to be Private Secretary.

No. 10.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th December 1898.

No. 12.—Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th November 1898.

MEDICAL.

The 2nd January, 1899.

No. 1—The services of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, 21st Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

The 4th January, 1899.

No. 11.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—

Lieutenant C. E. Tristram, Erinpura Irregular Force.

Lieutenant H. R. Hopwood, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant J. G. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 13.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 14th November 1898:—

Captain H. St. John Fraser, I.M.S. (Madras).

Captain E. M. Illington, I.M.S. (Madras).

No. 16.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Major C. F. Willis, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), 12th November 1898.

Captain C. T. Hudson, I.M.S. (Bombay), 14th November 1898.

No. 18.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Major Upendra Nath Mukerji, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), 11th November 1898.

Captain R. H. Maddon, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), 24th November 1898.

Captain H. M. Earle, I.M.S. (Bengal), 12th November 1898.

No. 20.—The services of Captain R. J. Marks, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 10th November 1898.

No. 22.—The services of Captain E. R. Parry, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th November 1898.

No. 24.—The services of Captain T. Stodart, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 20th November 1898.

The 6th January, 1899.

No. 32.—The services of Lieutenant A. J. Tyler, 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 35.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—

Captain D. W. Somerset, 12th Bengal Infantry.
Captain C. E. Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant H. B. Birdwood, 2nd Central India Horse.

SANITARY.

The 31st December, 1898.

No. 4850.—Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to approve the following appointments in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for services rendered in connection with the epidemic of Plague in India:—

As Honorary Associates—

Captain JOHN LLOYD THOMAS JONES, M.B., Indian Medical Service.
Captain WILLIAM ERNEST JENNINGS, M.B., Indian Medical Service.
Captain ARTHUR FREDERICK WILLIAM KING, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant WILLIAM JAMES NIBLOCK, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

As Honorary Serving Sisters—

Miss LILIAN M. ROBINSON.
Miss MAUD B. KENDALL.
Miss JANE ELEANOR WHEATLEY.
Miss EMMA ANN MOLES.
Miss JESSIE E. BLAIR HITCHMAN.
Miss MARION HALE.
Miss HARRIET JANE HORNE.
Sister HERIBERTA.
Mrs. ANNIE DYSON.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The 31st December, 1898.

No. 4851.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Magh Mêla during the months of January and February 1899:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Allahabad, Naini, Karchana, Jasra and Bamhrauli on the East Indian Railway shall be sold during the months of January and February 1899 within the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to Allahabad on the occasion of the Magh Mêla.

The 6th January 1899.

No. 67.—THE following Notification regarding regulations to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into Denmark is published for general information:—

The regulations at present in force to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases from Middlesborough are hereby cancelled.

There is no quarantine in force at present.

A.—The regulations in the Law concerning the steps to be taken to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases in the Kingdom, dated July 2nd, 1880, 2nd Section, I, are in force as regards the following places:—

The ports of Egypt,

The ports at the Red Sea, and

The ports in Tonkin and Cochin-China and India, the Dutch Indian Colonies included.

B.—Prohibition against import and order of disinfection.

It is prohibited to import rags and cardine wool from the places mentioned under A, if a proper certificate is not produced stating that the goods have been carbonized or washed and heated to 80 degrees celsius.

It is further forbidden to import used linen, used clothing, and used bed clothes from the places in question, unless they are travellers' luggage or the receiver produces a written declaration on faith and honour that the goods in question have only been imported to the country on account of the owner's change of residence. Should such goods, which are allowed to be imported in accordance with the above rule, be found to be in a special dirty or otherwise suspicious condition, they will be retained until they have undergone disinfection under public control.

This publication comes in force at once and is hereby brought to the knowledge of everybody whom it may concern.

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE; *November 11th, 1898.* } (Signed) RUMP.

No. 72.—THE following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), No. 12747, dated London, December 13, 1898.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, from Her Majesty's Representative at Rome, intimating that the Presidency of Madras and Madagascar are declared infected with bubonic plague, and that arrivals from those places will be subjected to the Regulations contained in Marine Sanitary Ordinance (No. 3) of 8th May, 1897.*

* Published at pages 537—538, Part I, of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th June 1897.

JUDICIAL.

The 6th January, 1899.

No. 17.—The services of Major F. A. C. Kreyer, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 23rd November 1898.

No. 19.—Captain A. T. H. Newnham, lately Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the 23rd November 1898.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.

No. 18-F.—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant

Conservators of the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below:—

Mr. A. J. Gibson, Punjab, 18th November, 1898.

Mr. A. Rodger, Burma, 29th November, 1898.

Mr. A. P. Percival, Central Provinces, 18th November, 1898.

Mr. E. R. Stevens, Bengal, 24th November, 1898.

Mr. A. Lawrence, Burma, 29th November, 1898.

Mr. F. H. Cavendish, Assam, 24th November, 1898.

T. W. HOLDERNESS.

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 31st December, 1898.

No. 101-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

His Highness RASUL KHANJI MAHABAT KHANJI, NAWAB OF JUNAGARH.

CHARLES CECIL STEVENS, Esquire, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service (Retired).

To be Companions.

The Honourable Mr. MACKENZIE DALZELL CHALMERS, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

The Honourable Mr. ARUNDEL TAGG ARUNDEL, Indian Civil Service, a Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George.

Lieutenant-Colonel DONALD ROBERTSON, Indian Staff Corps, Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

His Highness RAJA KIRTI SAH, OF TEHRI (Garhwal).

JOHN PRESCOTT HEWETT, Esquire, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Colonel WILLIAM PLEACE WARBURTON, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Colonel DAVID SINCLAIR, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Jails, Chief of the Civil Medical Department, and Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William; the 31st December, 1898.

No. 106-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Mr. ANDREW WINGATE, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in charge of the Plague Department.

Kunwar HARNAM SINGH, AHLUWALIA, C.I.E., of Kapurthala.

Major-General GERALD DECOURCY MORTON, C.B., British Service, Commanding the Lahore District.

Major-General GEORGE CORRIE BIRD, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force.

To be Companions.

Babu JOY GOBIND LAW, lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY KELLOCK MCKAY, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Jabalpur in the Central Provinces.

JOHN SIME, Esquire, M.A., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab.

ALEXANDER IZAT, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Rai Bahadur Thakur MANGAL SINGH, of Garhi in the Alwar State.

Rai Bahadur DHANPAT RAI, Sardar Bahadur, Superintendent of the Jaipur Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Khan Bahadur DHANJIBHAI FAKIRJI COMMODORE, of Rawalpindi.

Major WINTHROPP BENJAMIN BROWNING, Indian Medical Service, Surgeon to the Governor of Fort St. George.

Major JOHN JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, Commandant of the Gorakhpur Light Horse.

FRANCIS JACK NEEDHAM, Esquire, Assistant Political Officer at Sadiya in the Lakhimpur District of Assam.

EDULJI DINSHAH, of Karachi.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William; the 31st December, 1898.

No 3457-*I. A.*

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to grant, as a personal distinction, an addition of two guns to the salute of nineteen guns at present enjoyed by His Highness SHRI PADMANABHA DASA VANJI SIR BALARAMA VARMA KULASHEKHARA KRITAPATI MANI SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMA RAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, G.C.S.I., OF TRAVANCORE.

No. 3458-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Raja Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, Feudatory Chief of the Sonpur State in the Central Provinces.

No. 3459-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., late Divisional Judge in the Punjab.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan, C.I.E.

No. 3460-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon Pandit Govinda Sastri, Professor in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

No. 3461-*I A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon Wasudev Mahadev Samarth, Suba of the Baroda State, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him in combating the plague.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sarukkai Gopala Chari, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency.

Edavalath Kakat Krishnan, a retired Sub-Judge and now Chairman of the Municipal Council of Tellicherry in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Valluri Jagannatha Rao Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Madras.

No. 3462-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Khan Sahib Mahomedbhai Ibrahim, of Bombay.

Khan Sahib Fakirji Jiwaji, of Bombay.

Darasha Ratanji Chichgar, Shipping Agent and Licensed Broker in the Bombay Presidency.

Bomanjee Byramjee Patell, of Bombay.

Hakim Muhammad Dayem Hakim Abdulla Shah, of Bombay.

Abdur Razzak bin Kartas, of Bombay.

Fazalullah Lutfullah, of Bombay.

Samuel Essaji, of Bombay.

Dr. Shams-ud-din Jivabhai Sulemani, Chief Medical Officer of the Baroda State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Arbab Farid Khan, Commandant of the Hazara Border Military Police.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Contractor, Malakand.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Haidar Khan, Achakzai.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Akbar Khan, Wazir-i-Wazarat of the Kashmir Frontier Districts.

Muhammad Abd-ul-Wahab Sahib, Madras.

Khwaja Usaf Shah, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar in the Punjab.

Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, Representative of Her Highness Nawab Shams-i-Jehan Begam, C.I. of Murshidabad, and tutor and guardian of the Khagra minors.

Munshi Mahsud Hassan Khan, Tahsildar of Karbal in the Mainpuri District in the North-Western Provinces.

Ghulam Kadir Khan, Superintendent of the Maksudangarh State in the Central India Agency.

Subedar-Major Ghulam Sadik Khan, Kohat Border Military Police.

Sardar Mir Muhammad Hassan, Gitchki, of Sami.

No. 3463-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Rao Sahib Kesowji Nathu Saelor, of Bombay.

Rao Sahib Vissanji Khimji, of Bombay.

Karamsi Damji, of Bombay.

Manekchand Kapurchand, of Bombay.

Kushaba Chapaji Kale, of Bombay.

Dhondiba Hanumantrao Barde, of Bombay.

Dr. Krishnarao Vinayek Dhurandhar, Sanitary Commissioner of the Baroda State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Sahib C. Rangaya Naidu, late Judge of the Small Cause Court of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Deorao Jay Krishna, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

Pundit Gopal Vishwas Rao, Minister of the Dhar State in the Central India Agency.

Oyarat Chandu Menon, Sub-Judge, Madras.

Vembakam Srinivasa Charulu, Sub-Judge of Madura in the Madras Presidency.

Mannarnayanipalli Ramaswami Nayudu, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, Madras.

Mathusami Aiyar Natarajaiyar, District Registrar of Tanjore in the Madras Presidency.

Medam Subbanna Chettiar, Municipal Councillor of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency.

Pagadala Kaveripakam Jagannadha Chettiar, Tahsildar of Kumbakonam in the Madras Presidency.

Rijhumal Mulram, a Mukhtyarkar in Sind.

Ottur Vasava Menon, Inspector of Police, Madras.

No. 3464-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Pandit Janki Parshad, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Bhaiya Dirguj Deo, Zamindar of Untari in Palamau in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mukund Lal Burman, Zamindar of Saidabad in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Bogohanand Mukerjee, late Manager of the estate of the late Annoda Persad Roy of Kassimbazar in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Behari Lal Barik, Gayawal of Gaya in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Surjya Narain Singh, retired Assistant Surgeon and now medical officer in charge of the late Maharaja of Hutwa's family.

Babu Ram Bramha Sanyal, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta.

Babu Dwarkanath Sircar, District Engineer of Nadia in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Bipin Behari Bose, Assistant Manager of the Hutwa Raj.

Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Bose, Chemical Examiner to Government and Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Thakur Ganesh Pershad Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police in Lucknow.

Chaudhri Ranjit Singh, Land-owner of the Bijnor District in the North-Western Provinces.

Thakur Gajraj Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

Boota Singh, of Rawalpindi.

Rai Sahib Sher Singh, Store-keeper, Commissariat Department.

Babu Dulal Chandra Deb, Government Pleader of Sylhet.

No. 3465-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Bakshi Mir Sadrudin Khan Ajmudin Khan, a resident of Surat in the Bombay Presidency.

Moulvie Abdul Kadir, Municipal Commissioner of Surat in the Bombay Presidency.

Muhammad Fariduddin, of Bombay.

David Soloman, of Bombay.

Navroji Behramji Santuk, of Bombay.

Shaik Abdul Kadir, of Bombay.

Shaik Adam Yusufbhai, of Bombay.

Pallonji Pestonji Raghina, of Bombay.

Saiyid Nisar Hussein, of Bombay.

Saleh Muhammad Ibrahim, of Bombay.

Shaik Lal Muhammad, Hospital Assistant of the Baroda Residency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Muhammad Munir Sahib, Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Mufeed-i-Ahla-i-Islam, Madras.

Munshi Muhammad Azim, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Kadir Baksh Khan, Amdani, of the Dera Ghazi Khan district in the Punjab.

Muzhar Ali, Superintendent of Customs at Berbera.

Adarji Sorabji, Superintendent of Customs at Zaila.

Mir Durra Khan, Gitchki.

Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.

Shaik Akbar Ali, Civil Hospital Assistant, Bengal Medical Department.

Sher Ali, Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces.

No. 3466-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Ghamaji Balaji Rukare, of Bombay.

Govind Gopal Uchgaonkar, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Belgaum Municipality in the Bombay Presidency.

Datoo Ganesh Sabnis, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.

Shivalal Motilal, of Bombay.

Cashinath Sambhaji Moorkar, of Bombay.

Nanabhai Moroba, of Bombay.

Purshotam Udhowji, of Bombay.

Narayan Raghanath Gorakshakar, of Bombay.

Muhlooji Narsooji, of Bombay.

Dr. V. P. Chavan, of Bombay.

Govindrao M. Dhukle, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Raghavaraj Jagannayakulu Raju, retired Hospital Assistant, Madras.

Arcot Wintel Srinivasa Rao, Senior Superintendent of the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad.

D. V. Bhagwat, Secretary of the Akola District Board in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 3467-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Gopal Das, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Lala Arjan Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Lala Raghunandan Lal, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.

Lala Murli Dhar, Pleader of Amballa.

Babu Haran Chunder Mukerji, Assistant in the Office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Lala Nathu Ram, Sub-Engineer, North Western Railway.

Babu Ratna Mani Gupta, late Head Master of Dacca Collegiate School in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, late Head Assistant to the Superintending Engineer of the Sone Circle in the Bengal Presidency.

Pundit Dwarka Nath Sheopuri, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education in the Gwalior State in the Central India Agency.

Thakur Lachman Das, Inspector of Levies, Dir.

No. 3468-*I. A.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar as a personal distinction upon Bhai Kishen Singh of Kurram.

The 3rd January, 1899.

No. 10-G.—With reference to notification No. 1109-G., dated the 1st September, 1898, Mr. C. Bachmann, Consul for Germany at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 9th December, 1898.

No. 21-G.—With reference to notification No. 481-G., dated the 21st April, 1898, Mr. S. W. Anderson, Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi, whose provisional appointment has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, resumed charge of his office on the 14th December, 1898.

The 4th January, 1899.

No. 25-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Cavaliere Alessandro De Goyzueta as Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 30-G.—Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, was on furlough, under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 24th June to the 3rd November, 1898, both days inclusive.

Notification No. 754-G., dated the 10th June, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

No. 32-G.—Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, an Assistant of the 1st grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate as Assistant at Head-Quarters, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. E. McCracken, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant of the 2nd grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant of the 1st grade, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

Mr. L. B. Goad, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant of the 2nd grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and is posted to Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 37-G.—Lieutenant H. A. K. Gough, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent at Gilgit, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, under article 340(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

The 6th January, 1899.

No 43-G.—Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, and with effect from the 3rd January, 1899.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

No. 36-Gl.—Mr. R M. Dane, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 20th December, 1898.

No. 41-Gl.—Mr. G. S. Curtis, Officiating Post Master General of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 27th July, 1898.

The 6th January, 1899.

No. 49-Gl.—The privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days granted to Mr. K.L. Datta, Assistant Comptroller General, in the Notification in this Department, No. 4389-Gl., dated the 6th October, 1898, is extended by fourteen days.

No. 83-Gl.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1899, *vice* Mr. P. Sheridan, retired :—

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Officiating Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, to be Post Master General, Punjab.

Mr. J. Cornwall, Officiating Post Master General, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in the 2nd grade of Post Masters General.

Mr. E. A. Doran to officiate temporarily as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India and in the 2nd grade of Post Masters General.

W. S. MEYER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th January 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1.—Captain T. Jermyn, 2nd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th Pathans, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters, Punjab Command. Dated 17th December 1898.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 2.—Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, 20th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd April 1898.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.—Captain R. T. Moore, Royal Artillery, (Proof Officer), Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, (seconded);

Captain H. B. Foote, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class;

Lieutenant G. G K. Duff, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class;

with effect from the 9th December 1898, *vice* Captain C. G. T. Bell, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, appointed Superintendent of a Factory.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 4.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Arthur Henry Evre Mosse, officiating wing officer, 4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, —20th November 1898.

Cyril Norman Macmullen, attached to the 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—29th November 1898.

Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite, officiating wing officer, 13th (The Shekhawati) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—5th December 1898.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 5.—In G. G. O. No. 1389 of 1898, *for* "Colonel *Sir* W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, etc.," *read* "Colonel *Sir* W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G., General List Infantry, Bengal, Colonel on the Staff, etc."

STATION.

No. 6.—Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Kohat-Kurram Force, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Colonel A. McC. Bruce, vacated. Dated 5th January 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 7.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 9th and 13th December, 1898, pages 7971, 7972 and 8048.

India Office, 9th December, 1898.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 19th October, 1898.

Lawrence Jameson Torrie.

Roderick William MacLeod.

Walter Francis Courtenay Chichelé Plowden.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 5th October, 1898.

Thomas Roger Arundel Gayer Montgomery.

William Harry Derville Rich.

Alexander Clement O'Donnell.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Arthur John Netherton Harward. Dated 5th October, 1898.

Lieutenant Ernest Berkeley Charles Boddan. Dated 19th October, 1898.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Bertram Charles Kauntze, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 23rd August, 1898, but to rank from 16th September, 1896.

Lieutenant James Ronald Broun, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 28th July, 1898, but to rank from 1st October, 1896.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Kemble Chauncy, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 13th August, 1898, but to rank from 20th March, 1897.

Lieutenant John Alan Faure Field, from the Royal Scots. Dated 30th August, 1898, but to rank from 21st August, 1897.

Lieutenant Percival Ernest Knapp, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 30th July, 1898, but to rank from 5th November, 1897.

Second-Lieutenant George Stanley Clarke. Dated 14th November, 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Oswald Arthur Gerald Fitz-Gerald. Dated 14th November, 1897.

Lieutenant George Montague Lennox, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 3rd August, 1898, but to rank from 17th November, 1897.

Lieutenant Harry Thornton Reed, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 31st July, 1898, but to rank from 1st December, 1897.

Lieutenant Edward Currie Alexander, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 5th August, 1898, but to rank from 26th February, 1898.

Lieutenant Charles Brook Riley, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 22nd August, 1898, but to rank from 25th June, 1898.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Charles James White, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 31st July, 1898, but to rank from 5th September, 1896.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Beevor Steele, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 9th July, 1898, but to rank from 20th February, 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers :—

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Major-General Alfred Anderson. Dated 24th November, 1898.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Conry, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th November, 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malachi O'Dwyer, Bengal Establishment. Dated 30th November, 1898.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, Charles Cordell, Bengal Establishment. Dated 2nd September, 1898.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, George Henry Campbell, Bengal Establishment. Dated 26th September, 1898.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry Saw, Ordnance Department, Bengal. Dated 12th November, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenant William Philip Noel Hicks. Dated 8th November, 1898.

ERRATA.

The date of retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel James Joseph Moran, M.D., notified in the *London Gazette* of the 1st November, 1898, is 10th October, 1898.

The correct names of the undermentioned Officers, whose promotion to the ranks of Captain and Major respectively, was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd November, 1898, are :—

Evelyn *Wintour*, Indian Staff Corps.

Richard Henderson *Castor*, Indian Medical Service.

———

The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieutenant Herbert Percy Strong, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd November, 1898, is 23rd *June* 1898.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

13th December, 1898.

* * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps.—The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

J. W. G. Tulloch. Dated 20th May, 1898.

W. H. Lowry. Dated 14th August, 1898.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army :—

C. W. F. Whyte. Dated 5th August, 1898.

W. M. Dawes. Dated 14th August, 1898.

R. T. Crowther. Dated 29th August, 1898.

Indian Army—Colonel George D'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 24th November, 1898.

* * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * *

Subadar-Major Abhiman Sing Gurung, Sirdar Bahadur, 10th Madras Infantry, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th December, 1898.

PENSIONS.

SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 8.—2nd class Assistant-Surgeon Clement Bower Boodrie, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 9.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st January 1899.

Major Edward James Fandon Wood.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 10.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Colonel Etwall Walter Smyth, C.B., General List Infantry (Bengal)—5th December 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis James Miller, Indian Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Public Works Department, Punjab—6th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Nicholson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Mooltan—23rd February 1899.

Major Henry William Seymour, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—9th December 1898.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 11.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer of the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment:

SUBADAR-MAJOR PARSU KHATTRI, SARDAR BAHADUR—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the village of Thabai in the Chamkani country, on the 1st December 1897, in having under the heavy fire of the enemy, attended to Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, who had been severely wounded, and subsequently assisting to carry him to a less exposed place; also in having commanded his company with conspicuous coolness and courage throughout the day, being one of the last to leave the Kotal when covering the final retirement.

No. 12.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native Officer, Non-Commissioned Officers and soldier :—

SUBADAR GURDATT SINGH, [illegible] (S[illegible] REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—[illegible]

spicuous gallantry at the Tseri Kandao, in Tirah, on the 16th November 1897, in collecting his company from several positions in order to cover the retirement of Captain Lewarne, in carrying out which duty he was wounded.

No. 2253. HAVILDAR HIRA SINGH, 15TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Tseri Kandao on the 16th November 1897, in having, when his section was pressed by the enemy, advanced from behind cover and by engaging them single-handed, caused them to retire.

No. 1846. HAVILDAR BIRSING GURUNG, 1ST BATTALION, 5TH GURKHA (RIFLE) REGIMENT—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the village of Thabai in the Chamkani country, on 1st December 1897, in having continued in command of his section, although wounded in the chest by a gunshot.

No. 2848. RIFLEMAN BIRKHDHOJ KHATTRI, 1ST BATTALION, 5TH GURKHA (RIFLE) REGIMENT.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the village of Thabai in the Chamkani country, on the 1st December 1897, in having under a heavy fire, attended to Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, who had been severely wounded, and subsequently assisting to carry him to a less exposed position; also in having carried messages under a heavy fire.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 13.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant H. R. Blakeney resigns his commission, with effect from the 28th October 1898.

No. 14.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Captain H. Birnie resigns his commission, with effect from the 19th December 1898.

No. 15.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Lieutenant David Alexander Tyrie to be Captain, *vice* Steen, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Hubert Shorrock Ashton, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Tyrie, promoted.

Andrew Small, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ashton, promoted.

No. 16.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., resigned.

No. 17.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant W. F. Sheehan resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th December 1898.

No. 18.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant E. Cooke resigns his commission, with effect from the 24th December 1898.

No 19.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major W. Harvey resigns his commission.

No. 20.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Buchanan to be Lieutenant, *vice* McNair, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Benjamin Hadengue to be Lieutenant, *vice* Ivens, promoted.

No. 21.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Captain E. R. Ross resigns his commission.

No. 22.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Harloc Alfred Taylor O'Callaghan Irwin, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hawkins, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 23.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles—

Captain Frederick James Raynor.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Captain (Honorary Major) Henry Dundas Beatson Mactaggart.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 31st December 1898 and the 6th January 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (4th Bombay Cavalry).	Lieutenant R. H. Raymond .	8th December 1898.	Poona.	...	...
Commissariat Transport Department (Madras).	Conductor G. Crosse . .	31st December 1898.	Secunderabad.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 31st December 1898 and the 6th January 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Frederick Robert McCrea De Butts (a).	Captain	Royal Artillery.	29th October 1897.	Will left	1,650 9 9	...	5th March 1899.
Christopher Clemons Cassidy.	Surgeon-Captain.	Indian Medical Service.	22nd June 1897.	Do.	489 7 0	...	...

(a) *Widow*—Katharine De Butts.
Son—Cromie Frederick De Butts.
Daughter—Kathleen Coutart De Butts.
Do. Charlotte Dobree De Butts.
Address—St. Martins, Guernsey.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th December, 1898.

No. 576.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36-A.E., dated 9th February, 1893, published in Notification No. 55 of the same date, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next Examination for admission into that branch of the service.

The 30th December, 1898.

No. 579.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

The 3rd January, 1899.

No. 1.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from.
H. Rainier	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Permanent	17th June, 1898.
F. Rawson	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade (*supernumerary*).	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade (*supernumerary*).	Sub. *pro tem.*	17th June, 1898.
F. G. Heaven	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Do.	17th June, 1898.
Major E. A. Waller, R.E.	Examiner, class III, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, class II	Temporary	24th November, 1898.
H. M. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Examiner, class IV (*new classification*).	Do.	24th November, 1898.
F. W. Eicke	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Permanent	8th December, 1898.
A. J. Fox	Examiner, class IV (*new classification*), sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, class IV (*new classification*).	Do.	8th December, 1898.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*), sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Do.	8th December, 1898.
C. E. Ross	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th December, 1898.
W. H. E. Turner	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Do.	8th December, 1898.
E. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, class I, (*new classication*), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Do.	8th December, 1898.

No. 2.—Mr. A. S. Jameson, Locomotive Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for 27 days, under Article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the 1 month and 28 days' privilege leave already granted him.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 28th December, 1898.

No. 577.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is, on the expiry of his privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant General.

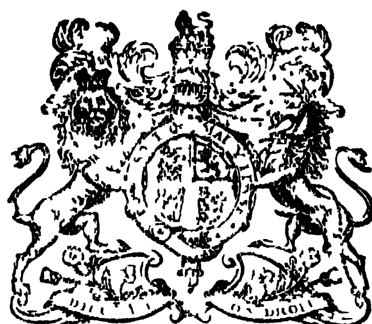
No. 578.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

The 30th December, 1898.

No. 580.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Accounts, Hyderabad, is, as a temporary arrangement, appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, in the Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. A. F. Higgins on privilege leave.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1857

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pie.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 46 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 31st December 1898:—

No. 472 of 1898.—Shamrao Babaji Powar, merchant, residing at Esplanade Cross road, Bombay. *An improved apparatus to assist the sense of hearing.*

No. 473 of 1898.—Allibhoy Valliji and Sons, tin despatch-box manufacturers, Mooltan cantonment. *An improved tin ice box.*

No. 474 of 1898.—David Carl Bendix, chemist, fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Alizarine Company, limited, Silvertown, Victoria Docks, London. *Improvements in the manufacture of dry alizarine colours.*

No. 475 of 1898.—Lewis Richard Thomas, engineer, of Eastcourt lodge, New Swindon, county of Wilts, England. *Improvements in brake apparatus for vehicles such as railway wagons.*

No. 476 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Engineering works, Belfast. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.*

No. 477 of 1898.—Edward Carstensen deSegundo, consulting engineer, of 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, in the county of London. *Improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk and other nutritious substances.*

No. 478 of 1898.—Walter Ernest Hutchinson, mariner, of 55 Poets road, Canonbury, and Arthur Edward Newton, mariner, of 16 Linthorpe road, Stamford hill, both in the county of Middlesex. *Improvements in derricks.*

No. 479 of 1898.—William Cutler, manufacturer, of cannon works, Constitution hill, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick. *A new or improved hammock.*

No. 480 of 1898.—William Adolph Koneman, civil and mining engineer, of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in or relating to pulverising or similar apparatus.*

No. 481 of 1898.—Frederick William Jones, chemist, of Barwick near Ware, in the county of Herts, England. *Improvements in or connected with the treatment of explosives.*

No. 482 of 1898.—Uriah Dudley, mine manager and mining engineer, of Drake, in the colony of New South Wales. *Improvements in clips or binders.*

No. 47 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a

fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 165 of 1898.—Daniel Munson Seaton, lawyer, of 24 Montgomery street, city and county of San Francisco, California, U. S. A. *Improvements in looms.* (Specification filed 16 December 1898.)

No. 168 of 1898.—Karl Ludwig Valentin Zimmer, manufacturer, of 49 Schaferkampallee, Hamburg. *Improvements relating to paints suitable for coating iron and other surfaces.* (Specification filed 21 December 1898.)

No. 177 of 1898.—Ezra Torrence Gilliland, gentleman of Pelham manor, in the county of Westchester and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in machines for making cigarettes.* (Specification filed 19 December 1898.)

No. 48 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 97 of 1888.—Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for making moulds for casting.* (From 2 January 1899 to 2 January 1900.)

No. 260 of 1892.—Albert Legg and Charles W. Weston. *An improvement in sewing machines.* (From 14 January 1899 to 14 January 1900.)

No. 325 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewage.* (From 5 January 1899 to 5 January 1900.)

No. 341 of 1894.—Alexander Gray. *Improvements in apparatus used in the manufacture of paper linen or other fabrics coated or impregnated with celluloid or varnish or the like.* (From 21 January 1899 to 21 January 1900.)

No. 292 of 1895.—William R. Aveline. *An improvement in latrines for natives.* (From 11 January 1900 to 11 January 1901.)

No. 49 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 301 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *An improved military transport cart, and for improvements in carts, cart wheels and axles.* (Specification filed 20 September 1894.)

No. 39 of 1894.—Jean Ercole Pellegrini. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar, and in the apparatus employed therein.* (Specification filed 18 September 1894.)

No. 40 of 1894.—William Thompson Bothwell. *Improvements in engineers' brake valves.* (Specification filed 18 September 1894.)

No. 77 of 1894.—Parnell Rabbidge. *An improved electro-magnetic alarm or call.* (Specification filed 19 September 1894.)

No. 134 of 1894.—Joseph Lindsay. *Improvements in calendering machines.* (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

No. 151 of 1894.—Adolph Moonelis. *Improvements in or relating to machines for making cigarettes and cheroots.* (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

No. 152 of 1894.—Adolph Moonelis. *Improvements in apparatus for cutting wrappers for cigarettes and cigars out of tobacco leaves.* (Specification filed 21 September 1894.)

No. 227 of 1894.—Edwin John Chatelier. *A pump for drawing oils and other liquids from cans or other vessels containing them.* (Specification filed 25 September 1894.)

No. 246 of 1894.—John Duncan Gray Thompson. *An improved ventilating fan, and steam engine for actuating the same.* (Specification filed 19 September 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering of sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd January, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 69,41,711 a. 11 p. 7; Public Deposits at Branches . R 85,50,506 a. 6 p. 11	1,54,92,218	2	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,48,32,018	6	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,46,337	3	5
Sundries	32,44,466	0	5
RUPEES	10,26,65,039	12	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	61,64,906	0	0
Other authorized Investments	71,62,398	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,74,44,253	14	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,84,25,913	9	11
Bills discounted and purchased	1,81,68,561	14	7
Balances with other Banks	12,04,156	0	5
Bullion	1,405	1	0
Dead Stock	12,97,608	13	10
Stamps	12,664	4	0
Sundries	19,00,706	10	3
	7,18,42,574	4	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,24,88,088 a. 10 p. 2; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . R 1,83,34,376 a. 14 p. 1	3,08,22,465	8	3
RUPEES	10,26,65,039	12	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 41·7.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1898.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,15,60,000	9,61,75,715	10,77,35,715	3,23,37,708	20,07,119	3,43,44,827
Allahabad	...	1,10,52,165	1,10,52,165	1,46,80,392	...	1,46,80,392
Lahore	...	2,15,70,230	2,15,70,230	2,82,39,395	...	2,82,39,395
Bombay	7,81,390	6,55,83,525	6,63,64,915	1,61,28,829	15,86,561	1,77,15,390
Karachi	...	67,48,820	67,48,820	43,41,800	...	43,41,800
Madras	12,04,440	2,79,68,520	2,91,72,900	1,89,33,675	...	1,89,33,675
Calicut	...	9,76,950	9,76,950	22,16,040	...	22,16,040
Rangoon	...	83,49,175	83,49,175	3,15,49,330	135	3,15,49,465
	1,35,45,830	23,84,25,100	25,19,70,930			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
TOTAL R			25,19,70,930	14,84,27,169	35,93,815	15,20,20,984
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						50,000
NET TOTAL R						15,19,70,984
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R						25,19,70,930

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1899.

No. 79.—The services of Mr. J. Huntley, Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II, have been dispensed with, from the 25th November, 1898

S. G. WOOD,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th December, 1898.

No. 43.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant qualified himself for promotion to the next higher grade on 15th of April, 1898, and is entitled to the pay of the same, with effect from the 15th October, 1898:—

No. 667, second grade, Pir-bakhsh, *Khan Sahib*, (E).

E. Passed in English.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*

for *Offg. Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th December, 1898.

No. 1559—790.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, is pleased to appoint Munshi Shankar Lal, Clerk of the Court of the Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, to officiate as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmer, during the absence on privilege leave of Munshi Phul Chand, or until further orders, and to confer upon him, within the limits of the jurisdiction of that Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees.

By order,

H. JOWERS,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Essex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Shwebo, this 27th day of December, 1898.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3859, Private William Thomas Everett.	Parish and County in which born,—Broomfield, near Chelmsford, Essex.
Age,—24 years and 11 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—12, midnight, 21st December, 1898.
Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Shwebo, Burma.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.	Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.	Remarks,—Supposed to be in Company with Drummer Baldock, also a deserter. On Pass till 12 midnight, 21st December, 1898.
Date of Enlistment,—29th May, 1893.	Under 6 years' service.
Place of Enlistment,—Chelmsford, Essex.	

D. A. BLEST, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Commanding 2nd Battn., Essex Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cameronians Scottish Rifles, dated Lucknow, this 3rd day of January 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5560, Private Tom Chapman.	Parish and County in which born,—Kentish Town, London, Middlesex.
Age,—23 years and 5 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—29th December, 1898.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Lucknow.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, grey.	Marks,—Tattooing left forearm.
Trade,—Labourer.	Under 3 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—12th August, 1896.	
Place of Enlistment,—Market Harboro.	

S. H. LOMAX, *Lt.-Col.,*

Comdg. the Cameronians Scottish Rifles.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.

No. 10599.—Mr. A. Cordeiro, Postmaster Karachi, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

Mr. Hemandass is appointed to act as Postmaster, Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Cordeiro, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 2nd January, 1899.

A. Harper, Gun-maker.
Arbuthnot, Thomas.
Baguoani Colliery Association.
Bailey & Co., Photographers.
Balleaux, Henry.
Bayrea Coal Association.
Beatty, E.
Berger, G. C., late of Ahmedabad.
Brathy and Hinchliffe, Aerated Waters Engineers.
Briant & Co. (Indigo Seed Merchants).
Chatterton & Co., R.
Cookson & Graves, Scottish Press.
Cramwell, J., Sugar Mills, Sukkia.
Croft, J. R.
Davie, J., of Messrs. Cox Bros., Ld., Jute Spinners.
Dewar, Thos. R.
Dilke & Co.
Dufeit, Comte. P.
Eastern Hope Office, Proprietor.
Eaves, S. C.
Eaves, S. C.
Findlay, C. S., I.C.S.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ld.
Gordon, Mrs. Noil.
Henry & Co., watch-dealers.
"Indian Standard," The Manager.
Jardine, W. E.
Jenkins, care of Messrs. Ashton, Hoare & Co.
Johnson, Chas., General Agent.
Johnson, Geo.
Joseph Lang & Son, Gun-makers.
Madame Moline, Dress-maker.
Mansfield, Esq., of Mansfield & Co.
M'Cintus, care of G. Matthews.
McDermott, Mrs., Milliner and Dress-maker, "Belville."
Miller, B., Honorary Secretary, The Union Club.
Miller, E., Messrs. Macdonald, Miller & Co.
Moline, Madam.
Myers, E., Bayra Coal Association.
Oliver, E. W., care of Hart, Esq.
Roscoe & Co., The Manager.
Russell, Robert.
Rust, Wm.
Schmidt, H.
Shilling & Co., Th.
Smith, H. S.
Solomon, R., care of Young Solomon & Co.
Springle & Co.
Thomson, Mrs., care of Col. Thomson.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Joe S.
Agnew, Gerard, Rev.
Allen, C. H.
Anderson, A.
Baker, A., Mrs.
Barfoot, A.
Barlow, D. E.
Barlow, D. G.
Beavis, Miss Maude.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Bellairs, Mrs.
Benditte, Peter.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. H.
Bennett, Mrs. E. D.
Bentzoni, Chas., Col.
Besant, Mrs. Annie.
Bidwell, R. A. J.
Blacker, Esq.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bodmer, Mrs.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brydon, E.
Buhon, H. R.
Bull.
Catchpole, G. W.
Caw, R.
Chatterton, P., Mrs.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Clary, Comte.
Cleven, J.
Cobbold, Miss E.
Cobbold, Mrs.
Collet, Mrs. H.
Commerell, Chas.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss, care of Mrs. Townsend.
Cowell, J. H
Cowie, E. H.
Crawford, J. E.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Dalzeil, W.
Dangerfield, E., care of J. Fordham.
Darragh, Mrs.
David, Francis.
Davies, D. Picton.
DCruz, F.
Dearden, James W.
DeBourbel, General.
DeLaume, Chombart.
Dent, Harry.
Desouza, C. G.
Dodd, J. R.
Dubois, P.
Dunlop, B., Mrs.
Duyster, Madame.
Fell, F. P.
Ferguson, Capt. James.
Finn, Major H.
Finnie, Wm. D.
Flanagan, B.M., Miss
Foley, J. N.
Forbes, K. R.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
Gallaway, C. H., Mrs.
Galloway, C.
Galloway, Capt.
George, Miss Constance.
Gibbs, C. H.
Gordon, B. M. T.
Gordon, Mrs.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Miss Bertha.
Greene, Miss H.
Grentell, A. P.
Guinness, E. T.
Guinness, E. W.
Hallowes, R.
Hanby, Miss.
Hanby, Miss E.
Hanman, Geo.
Hay, John E.
Henrahan, Mrs.
Henry, G. S.
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, A. P., Mrs.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hinden, H. L.
Hirsig, Emile.
Horowitz, Matilda.
Howard, W.
Hoyt, A.
James, J. Evans.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Kendall, Mr.
Kendall, F.
Klymrachter, Mrs.
Landon, J., Miss.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Lemerchand, T. J.
Leonard, E.
Liddell, G.
Lock, J.
Lumsden, A.
Lyle, Robert.
Macaulay, Mrs. M.
Macbeth Bros. and Co.
Martin, B.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, Chas. E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menzer, F. K.
Menzer Kaithe, Miss.
Michael, F.
Millard, G. A.
Mitchell, William, Mrs.
Moncrieff, L. M.
Moscowitch, M.
Moultrie, Capt.
Munro, Mrs. E.
Neumann, Franc.
Oviedo, F.
Oxborough, G. W.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Radmore, F.
Rahwan, S. T.
Rasso, Paul.
Sandys, H. M.
Schondienst, Josef.
Scott, Bertie.
Scott, Mrs. Dacre.
Shumaker, Frank W.
Sisber, Tony, Mrs.
Smith, C.
Smith, Fred. G.
Standley, H. W.
Stewart, Robert B.
Sturdy, E. V.
Sultana, W. F.
Swarner, H.
Symonds, Percy B.
Tatham, Alfred.
Taylor, Thomas.
Teplixki, Miss Lila.
Thielmann, E. E., Mrs.
Thomas, J. E.
Thompson, R.
Townshend, Mr. D'Arcés Marionetts.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieutenant.
Wachtmeister, C., Countess.
Wall, T. D.
Wardle, Bradbury & Co.
Watson, James.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Whitburn, A.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Wilson, G. H.
Wright, E. A., Mrs.
Wylly, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Baner, Clara, Miss.
Clary Count.
Cowell, J. L.
Coles & Leonard.
Dela Brosse, J.
Girling, T.
Johnson, Mrs.
Leeds, W.
Norman, F.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Spindler, G.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Anderson, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Alvares, N., Dr.
Abdoula, Dr.
Browne, J.
Browne, C. H., Rev.
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff.
Bauley.
Banmann, A. W., Revd.
Barnett, Mrs.
Curtis, Richard.
Charles, A. P.
Cadell, Mrs.
Carter, Alfred, Mrs.
Corrie, C. M., Miss.
Clouston, Miss.
David, Domingo.
De La Fosse, Miss.
Eagan, A. B., Miss
Evans, M. M., Miss.
Frank, Ant.
Flament, F.
Gray, Phillip, Mrs.
Gaetley, W. A.
Gopal Chandra Shastri.
Gordon, Robert V.
Goode, W.
Gilpin, Julia.
Holberg, Adolf.
Hodges, H. P., Mrs.
Huntley, Miss.
Harrington, H. S.
Hardy, Guy C.
Home, G. R. Lagan.
Hahn, Alfred.
James, James R.
Knowles, H.
Kologrivoff, Mr.
Kiernander, E. M.
Lee Lucy, Miss.
Lightowler, A. W.
Lingi, Marienaro.
Lambert, D.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Malla & Co.
Main, T. E.
Mellor, W.
Nice, J. W.
Northcott, B.
O'Connor, W.
O'Donnell, Glory, Miss.
Paola Katharine (Sister).
Peterson, C. K.
Powell, Miss
Purdie, A., Mrs.
Rogers, Mrs.
Roudrow, James.
Ruddimar, A. P.
Russell, A., Miss.
Sen, B. B.
Schesichelmzki, M.
Sutcliffe, S.
Stuart, A. W.
Sulivan, S. S.
Troutbeck, Miss.
Tweedie, A. G.
Usborne, C. F.
Vakil, A. K.
Valentine, Mrs.
William, Bird, Miss.
Webb, C. Hay, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st January, 1899

Daniell, J. W.
Frazer, J.
Walker, J. W.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 7th January, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	12th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	11th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	7th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	16th „	Per French Str. *Dupleix*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	17th „	Per Steamer *Sunsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	12th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	9th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	7th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	7th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	9th „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	10th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	9th „	Per Steamer *Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	9th „	Per Steamer *Umlazi*.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th „	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Melpomene*.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

INSURANCE OF FOREIGN PARCELS.

On and after the 1st January, 1899, the limit up to which a parcel addressed to the United Kingdom may be insured for transmission by the route *viâ* Gibraltar will be raised from £50 to £120. The limit of insurance to the United Kingdom by the overland route *viâ* Brindisi will continue to be £20.

2. From the same date, a parcel addressed to the United Kingdom or any other country served by the foreign parcel post, which is intended for insurance, must be presented at the post office with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written on the cover of the parcel, both in words and figures, and the full address of the addressee must also in such cases be written on the actual covering of the parcel.

3. Every such parcel must be accompanied by the usual customs declaration; and if the parcel is addressed to a *non-British* country or possession, it must also be accompanied by a despatch-note in the prescribed form (obtainable free at any post office), in which the sender will be required to enter his name and address, the value to be insured (both in words and figures), and the name and address of the addressee, in the places provided, leaving the rest of the form to be filled up by the Post Office. The despatch-note must also bear an impression of the seal used to close the parcel. This impression should be made in the blank space at the right-hand side of the form, near the place for the address of the addressee.

4. A parcel may not be insured for a sum above the real value of its contents.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;

The 10th December, 1898.

POSTAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st January, 1899, the sender of a foreign parcel addressed to any of the countries mentioned below, may obtain a special acknowledgment of delivery from the addressee, on payment of a fee of two annas in addition to the postage.

List of countries referred to above.

Argentine Republic.
Austria.
Belgium.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Chili.
Colombia (Republic of).
Denmark.
Danish possessions.
Egypt.
France.
French possessions.
Germany.
German possessions.
Greater Republic of Central America.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Holland (Netherlands).
Dutch possessions.
Hungary.
Italy.
Italian possessions.
Liberia.
Luxemburg.
Montenegro.
Norway.
Roumania.
Russia in Europe.
Servia.
Siam.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Tunis.
Turkey.
Uruguay.
Venezuela.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;

The 14th December, 1898.

POSTAL NOTICE.

On and after the 25th December, 1898, (Christmas day), the following rates of postage will be charged in respect of letters sent by the foreign post to the United Kingdom or any of the British Possessions specified in the list below:—

For a letter the weight of which does not exceed half an ounce . . . . one anna.
For every additional half ounce or fraction of that weight . . . . . one anna.

List of British Possessions referred to above.

Antigua.
Ascension.
Bahamas.
Barbadoes.
Bermuda.
British Central Africa.
British East Africa.
British Guiana.
British Honduras.
Canada.
Cyprus.
Dominica.
The Falkland Islands.
Fiji.
The Gambia.
Gibraltar.
Gold Coast Colony.
Grenada.
Hong Kong.
Johore.
Lagos.
Montserrat.
Natal.
Nevis.
Newfoundland.
Niger Coast Protectorate.
Niger Territory.
Protected Malay States of—
Negri Sembilan.
Pahang.
Perak.
Selangor.
Sarawak.
Seychelles.
Sierra Leone.
Straits Settlements.
St. Christopher.
St. Helena.
St. Lucia.
St. Vincent.
Tobago.
Trinidad.
Turk's Islands.
Uganda.
The Virgin Islands.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;

The 28th December, 1898.

POSTAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st January, 1899, the inland rates of postage will be charged in respect of all letters, post cards, and book and pattern packets sent, by any route, from British India to Ceylon. The inland rates are at present applicable only to the routes by Indian packet *viâ* Tuticorin and by land post *viâ* Point Calimere.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th December, 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوتانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تك لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوتانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایك پوند والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا اٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایك پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره انه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R17, or, post-free, R17-12.
½ „ R8-8, „ R9-0.
¼ „ R4-4, „ R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন, ১৭, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৭৸৹
॥ আধ ,, ,, ৮।৹ ,, ৯,
। পোয়া ,, ,, ৪।৹ ,, ৪৸৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

FOR SALE.

Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India during 1893-94 and 1894-95. By JAMES GRUNDY, Inspector of Mines in India (1894 and 1896). Price R1 and R2, respectively.

To be had on application to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE HAND-BOOKS FOR SALE.

No.	Title.	Price. In English Coin.	Price. In Indian Coin.	Postage. Indian.	Postage. Foreign.
1	Padauk Wood	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	Ipecacuanha	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
3	Podophyllum Emodi	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
4	Sida Fibre	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
5	Jute	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
6	Al (Morinda) Dye and Dyeing	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
7	Resin and Turpentine from Indian Pines	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
8	Iron	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
9	Coal	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
10	Adhatoda Vasica	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
	Ditto (revised edition with plate)	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
11	Linseed	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
12	Fibres for Brush-making	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
13	Cutch	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
14	Kut	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 6
15	Turpeth or Indian Jalap	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
16	Kamela Dye	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
17	Garjan Oil	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
18	Jalap	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
19	Mica	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
20	Castor Oil	0 0 6	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
21	Gingelly or Sesame Oil	0 0 6	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
22	Albizzia Lebbek	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 0
23	Silk	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
24	Ground-nut	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
25	India rubber	0 0 3	0 3 6	0 0 6	0 1 6
26	Barley	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
27	Steatite	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
28	Salep	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 0
29	Caulmugra Oil	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
30	Black Wood or Rose Wood of Southern India (Dalbergia latifolla)	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
Guide No. 1	Guide to Commercial Collections, 1892	0 0 9	0 9 0	0 1 0	0 2 6

GEORGE WATT,
Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September, 1897.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required :—

VOLUME I.*

Section I. Building Materials, R2-6.
" II. Masonry, R1-4.
" III. Carpentry, 1889., R1-4.
" IV. Earthwork (1892), R1-4.
" V. Tools and Plant (never published).

VOLUME II.*

Section VI. Buildings. (In the Press.)
" VII. Bridges, R4-4.
" VIII. Roads, R1-8.
" IX. Railways (1891), R1-4.
" X. Irrigation Works. (Under revision).

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7
" II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

*XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one (in the Press).

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4

" " (Canal "). R1-4

" " (College "). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information,* extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4

Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.

Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas,
Irrigation Tract, No. I.
" " " II.
" " " III. } 4a. each.

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1860. 8a.

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—
1. Taming of the Shrew,
2. Othello,
3. Macbeth,
4. Comedy of Errors,
5. Merchant of Venice, } Each 4a.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans.
Madras, 99 Plans.
Bombay, 91 Plans.
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans.
Oudh, 21 Plans.
Rajputana, 4 Plans.
British Burma, 19 Plans.
Central Provinces. } Each 5a.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.

Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7,
" VI, " Nos. 24 and 25,
" VII, " Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,
Extra No., April 1870. } 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI, 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15 at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers. 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depot. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*

Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
„ the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 0	8 0 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 0	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues . . .	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „ . . .	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „ . . .	„ 145	„ 90	„ 64
„ twelve „ . . .	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1870 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1a. 6p. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Agni Purana,** (Text) Fasc. IV—XIV, at annas 6 each R4-2.

Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Vol. I, Fasc. I—V, and Vol. II, Fasc. I—V; Vol. III, Fasc. I—V; Vol. IV, Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R6-12.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aphorisms of Saudiya, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Astasáhasriká Prajnaparamitá, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Acvavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each. R10.

***Bhamati,** (Text) Fasc. IV—VIII, at annas 6 each. R1-14

Brahma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Brhaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Brhaddharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

***Caturvarga Chintamani,** (Text) Vols. II, 1—25; III, Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—10, at annas 6 each. R19-14.

Crauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Crauta Sutra of Acvalayana, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6. R4-2.

***Crauta Sutra of Latyayana,** (Text) Fasc. IV—IX, at annas 6 each. R2-4

Crauta Sutra of Cankhayana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. I—VII, Vol. II, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. III, Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Cri Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Kala Madhava, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Kala Viveka, Fasc. I and II. 12a.

Katantra, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Katha Sarit Sagara, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Kurma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each, R3-6.

***Lalita-Vistara,** (Text) Fasc. IV—VI, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Lalita-Vistara,** (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

Madana Parijáta, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Manutika Sangraha, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Markandeya Purana,** (Text) Fasc. IV—VII, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Markandeya Purana, (English) Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R3-12.

***Mimamsá Darsana,** (Text) Fasc. VII—XIX, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Narada Smriti, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R1-2.

Nyayavartika, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6. R1-2.

***Nirukta,** (Text) Vol. III, Fasc. 1—6, Vol. IV, Fasc. 1—8, at annas 6 each. R5-4.

***Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, by Kamandaki.** (Sans.) Fasc. III—V, at annas 6 each. R1.

Nyayabindutika (Text). 10a.

Nyaya Kusumanjali Prakarana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

Padumawati. R2.

Paricishta Parvan, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (Text) Part I, Fasc. I, Part II, Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (English) Part II, Fasc. I. 12a.

Prakrta Laksanam, (Text) Fasc. I. R1-8.

Paracara Smriti, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—8; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—5, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Paracara, Institutes of, (English). 12a.

***Sama Veda Samhita,** (Text) Vols. I, Fasc. 5-10; II, 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at annas 6 each. Fasc. R12-6.

Sankhya Sutra Vritti, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each, R1-8.

Dito, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12. each. R2-4.

Sucruta Samhitá, (English) Fasc. I, at annas 12. 12a.

*** Sucruta Samhitá,** (Text) Fasc. IX—XLII, at annas 6 each. R12-12.

Tandya Brahmana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each, R7-2.

Tattva Chintamani, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—10; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—2; Vol. IV, Fasc. 1; Vol. V, Fasc. 1-5 Part IV, Vol. II, Fasc. I—III, at 6 annas each. R11-4

Tul'si Sat'sai, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Uvasagadasao, (Text and English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 R4-8

Varaha Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 6 each, R5-4.

***Vayu Purana,** (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 2—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—7, at annas 6 each. R4-8.

Vishnu Smrti, (Text) Fasc. I—II, at annas 6 each. 12a.

Vivadaratnakara, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Vrihannaradiya Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Vrihat Svayambhu Purana, Fasc. I—V. R1-14.

TIBETAN SERIES.

Pag-Sam Thi S'in, Fasc. 1—4, at R1 each. R4.

Sher-Phyin, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—5; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—3, at R1 each. R11.

Rtogs brjod dpag hkhri S'in, (Tibn. and Sans.) Vol. I. Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each. R10.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN SERIES.

Alamgirnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIII, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Al-Muqaddasi, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. I. 12a.

Ain-i-Akbari, (Text) Fasc. I—XXII, at R1 each. R22.

Ain-i-Akbari, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—7; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—5; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—5, at R1-12 each. R29-12.

Akbarnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XXXVII, at R1 each. R37.

Akbarnamah, English Fasc. I. R1.

Arabic Bibliography, by Dr. A. Sprenger. 6a.

Badshanamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each. R7-2

Catalogue of the Persian Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Fasc. I—III, at R1 each. R3.

Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix Fasc. I—XXI, at R1 each. R21.

Farhang-i-Rashidi, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at R1 each. R14.

Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 12 each. R3.

Futuh-ush-Sham of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

* **The other Fasciculi of these works are out of stock,** and complete copies cannot be supplied.

Futuh-ush-Sham of Azadí, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Haft A'sman, History of the Persian Masnawi, (Text) Fasc. I. 12a.

History of the Caliphs, (English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 51 Fasc., at annas 12 each. R38-4.

Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. III, 1—10, Index to Vol. I, Fasc. X and XI, and Index to Vol. III, Fasc XI and XII, Index to Vol. II, Fasc. X, XI and XII, at annas 6 each. R13-2.

Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, (Text) Fasc. I—XV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R6-12.

Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Ma'asir-i-Alamgiri, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) Fasc. I. 6a.

Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) Fasc. I and II, at annas 12 each. R1-8.

Riyazu-s-Salatin, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Suyaty's Itqan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran, with Supplement,** (Text) Fasc. VII—X, at R1 each. R4.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri Index. R1.

Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi of Zia-ud-din Barni, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Tarikh-i Firuzshahi, of Shams-i-Siraj Aif, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Ten Ancient Arabic Poems, Fasc. I and II, at R1-8 each. R3.

Wis o Ramin, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Zafarnamah, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9, Vol. II, Fasc. 1—8, at annas 6 each. R6-6.

Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

1. **Asiatic Researches,** Vol. VII, Vols. XIII and XVI and Vols. XIX and XX, at R10 each. R50.
2. **Proceedings** of the Asiatic Society from 1865 to 1869 (incl.), at annas 6 per No.; and from 1870 to date, at annas 8 per No.
3. **Journal** of the Asiatic Society for 1843 (12), 1844 (12), 1845 (12), 1846 (5), 1847 (12), 1848 (12), 1866 (7), 1867 (6), 1868 (6), 1869 (8), 1870 (8), 1871 (7), 1872 (8), 1873 (8), 1874 (8), 1875 (7), 1876 (7), 1877 (8), 1878 (8), 1879 (7), 1880 (8), 1881 (7), 1882 (6), 1883 (5), 1884 (6), 1885 (6), 1886 (8), 1887 (7), 1888 (7), 1889 (10), 1890 (11), 1891 (7), 1892 (8), 1893 (11), 1894 (8), 1895 (7), 1896 (8), at R1-8 per No. to Members, and at R2 per No. to Non-Members.

N.B.—The figures enclosed in brackets give the number of Nos. in each Volume.

4. **Centenary Review of the Researches of the Society from 1784—1883.** R3.

   General Cunningham's Archæological Survey Report for 1863-64 (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1864). R2.

   Theobald's Catalogue of Reptiles in the Museum of the Asiatic Society (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1868). R2.

   Catalogue of Mammals and Birds of Burmah, by E. Blyth (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1875). R4.

   Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar, by G. A. Grierson, Part II, Chrestomathy and Vocabulary (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1882). R4.
5. **Anis-ul-Musharrahin.** R3.
6. **Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata.** R3.
7. **Catalogue of the Library of the Asiatic Society, Bengal,** by W. A. Bion. R3-8.
8. **Istilahát-us-Sufiyah,** edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, 8vo. R1.
9. **Inayah,** a Commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II and IV, at R16 each. R32.
10. **Jawami-ul-'ilm ir-riyazi,** 168 pages, with 17 plates, 4to. Part I. R2.
11. **Khizanat-ilm.** R4.
12. **Mahábharata,** Vols. III and IV, at R20 each. R40.
13. **Moore and Hewitson's Descriptions of New Indian Lepidoptera,** Parts I—III, with 8 coloured Plates, 4to., at R6 each. R18.
14. **Sharaya-ool-Islam.** R4.
15. **Tibetan Dictionary,** by Csoma de Körös. R10.
16. **Tibetan Grammar,** by Csoma de Körös. R8.
17. **Kacmiracabdamrta,** Part I. R1-8.

Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Fasc. I—XXVI, at R1 each. R20.

Nepalese Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, by Dr. R. L. Mitra. R5.

N.B.—All Cheques, Money Orders, etc., must be made payable to the "Treasurer, Asiatic Society," only.

Books are supplied in value-payable post.

* The other Fasciculi of these works are out of stock, and complete copies cannot be supplied.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann } Leipzig.
Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special concession is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Third edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. First edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK—*contd.*

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 0p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898.

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 0p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—concld.

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 0p. (1a 6p.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2a.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1881. (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5a 0p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. a. (2a).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August 1897. 10a. (1a.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8a. (1a.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 0a (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896 2a 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 0p.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 0a. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15a. (2a.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 0a. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. (1a. 6p.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.).
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—contd.

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4a. 3p. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December 1896. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 0p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), a modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p (1a.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans, In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment) In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6a.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1898 Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.).

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896 In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4a. including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1883. R3 (7a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1892; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6a.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10a.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the un repealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5 (10a).

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12a.)

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to 1st November, 1895:—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12a. (3a.)

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12a. (3a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7a. (1a.)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5a. (1a 6p.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. R2-8. (5a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March 1895. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2a.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an Index. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 4a 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2602, 2663 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5a 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4a. 6p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4. (3a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11a. (2a).

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12a. (2a).

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 11a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4a.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1. (2a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified upto 1st March, 1895 10a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12a. (2a).

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2a.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15a. (2a.)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10. (3a. 6p.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3. (6a.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a.* (2*a.*)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1. (2*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April 1891. 7*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 8*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a.* (2*a.*)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a.* (2*a.*)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3 from No. II of 1875 to 1896. 8vo, stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895.
Ditto In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (5*a.*)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8. (5*a.*)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-Trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners) as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a.* 6*p.* (3*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a.* (3*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 9*p.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*p.*)

Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment.) In Urdu 3*p.* (1*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL —*concld.*

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1896 (Cotton duties). In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu, 2*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu 2*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission 1879. Foolscap, boards. R1. (5*a*.)

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882 to 1896. Super-royal, 4to. Annual subscription R5. (R1.) Single issue 4*a*. including postage.

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed. 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5. (12*a*.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862—86 and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836—86, with an Index of cases. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price, R50 per set.; quarter-bound copies, R55-(R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J.M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government, of India, Legislative Department.* Full cloth, super-royal 8vo.:—

Vol. I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected up to 30th November, 1888. Price R2-8. (4*a*.)

Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Price R4-8. (6*a*.)

Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal and Baluchistan) Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891. Price R4. (6*a*.)

[Vol. IV (Rajputana) is out of print.]

Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1892. Price R4. (6*a*.)

Vol. VI. (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency, together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5. (8*a*.)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7*a*. (2*a*.)

Contents to ditto In Urdu and Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (4*a*.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part X, 1897. Demy 4to. R4 (8*a*.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a*.)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a*.)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a*.)

Chronological Tables for 1898. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India. Papers relating to the Provincial Service, 1888—96. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (5*a*.)

Rules under the Arms Act. Revised and corrected to 9th July 1897. 0*a* (1*a*.)

List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal, Vol. I. F'cap., cloth bound. R3. (8*a*.)

Village Sanitation in India. Papers relating to, 1888—95. Selection No. 337. Serial No. 19. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Papers relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1875—94. Selection No. 342, Vol. I. R4 (12*a*.)

Ditto ditto. Vol. II. R3 (10*a*.)

Papers relating to the arrangement made with Messrs Cook & Son for the conduct of the Pilgrim Traffic to and from Red Sea during 1894-95. Selection No. CCCXXX. Serial No. 16. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Leprosy in India. Papers relating to the treatment of, from 1887—95. Selection 331. Serial No. 17. F'cap., boards. R3 (8*a*.)

Statistics of British India for the Judicial and Administrative Departments Subordinate to the Home Department for 1894-95. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4*a*.) For 1895-96 For 1896-97. R2 (10*a*) each.

Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. A Manual of—, by Sir WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 6th edition, 1893. Full cloth 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R4 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage 8*a*.

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is available for sale to the Public from 31st March 1895, @ R5 per copy, plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India, by W. W. HUNTER, in 14 volumes. Royal 8vo., quarter bound. R43-8 per set (R4-9).

Census of India, 1891. General Report on. F'cap., boards R2-8 (7*a*.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States. Vol. I. F'cap., boards. R5 (10*a*.)

Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of District Officers of the Civil Department. Royal 8vo. boards. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States. Vol. II. F'cap., boards. R2 (5*a*.)

Populations in the Andamans. Statistics of, 17th February, 1881. F'cap., paper cover. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Andaman and Nicobar Manual, as in force on 1st January, 1886. By LIEUT.-COL. W. B. BIRCH. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4*a*.)

Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science. Text Book on for the use of the Senior Classes in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Royal 8vo., cloth. R1 (4*a*)

Publications issued and registered in British India from 1888 to 1896, Reports on. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (4*a*.) each.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12*a*.).

Fauna of British India—

Mammalia. Part I by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto. Part II, by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-14 (3a.)

Birds. Vol. I, by EUGENE W. OATES. Super royal 8vo. Full cloth. R13 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by EUGENE V. OATES. Super royal 8vo. Full cloth. R9-12 (6a.)

Birds. Vol. III. By W. T. BLANDFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo., full cloth R9-12 (7a)

Fishes. Vol I, by FRANCIS DEY, C.I.E., LL.D. Super royal 8vo. R15 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by FRANCIS DEY, C.I.E., LL.D. Super royal 8vo. R15 (7a.)

Moths. Vol. I, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (9a.)

Ditto. Vol. III, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R16 (7a.)

Reptilia and Batrachia, by GEORGE A. BOULENGER Super royal 8vo. R13 (7a.)

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India—

Edited by SIR B. SIMPSON, M.D., PARTS I and II, Demy 4to. R2 each part (2a.), each. Part III, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.) Part IV, Demy 4to. R2 (2a.) Part V, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.)

Edited by SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. RICE, M D., C.S I, Part VI, Demy 4to. R3 (4a), without plates R1 (4a.) Part VII, Demy 4to R3 (4a.) Part VIII, Part IX, 1895. Demy 4to. R3 (4a) each.

Appendices to Public Service Commission Report, 1886-87. F'cap. size, limp cover. R2 (10a.)

Proceedings of the Public Service Commission, 1886—

Vol. I. Relating to the Punjab. R1-8 (8a.)

Vol. II. Relating to the N.-W. P. and Oudh. R1-8 (7a.)

Vol. III. Relating to the Central Provinces and Hyderabad Assigned Districts. R1 (4a.)

Vol. IV. Relating to the Bombay Presidency. R2 (11a.)

Vol. V. Relating to the Madras Presidency. R2 (10a.)

Vol. VI. Relating to the Lower Provinces, Bengal R2 (12a.)

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the above Commission—

Relating to the Accounts Department. R1 (3a.)

Ditto Public Works Department. R1 (5a.)

Ditto Customs Department. R1 (2a.)

Ditto Registration Department. R1 (2a.)

Ditto Telegraph Department. R1 (3a.)

Ditto Postal Department. R1 (3a.)

Ditto Pilot Service. R1 (2a.)

Ditto Survey Department. R1 (3a.)

Ditto Jails Department. R1 (2a.)

Ditto Salt Department. R1 (3a.)

Ditto Mint Department. R1 (2a.)

Ditto Scientific Department. R1 (2a.)

Ditto Opium Department. R1 (2a.)

Education in India, 1887-88 to 1891-92. Second Quinquennial Review of. By A. M. NASH, M.A. R3 (10a.)

Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar. Adamn. Reports on. By the Revd. J. LONG. Super royal 8vo, in stiff covers. R1-8 (8a.)

Report of the Leprosy Commission in India, 1890-91. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Report of the Indian Factory Commission appointed in September 1890, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with Proceedings and Appendices. F'cap., boards. R1 (4a.)

Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1891-92. F'cap., boards. R2 (8a.)

Selections from the Unpublished Indian Records relating to the Social Condition in Bengal from 1748 to 1767. By the Revd. J. LONG, 1 volume. Half calf. R4-8 (12a.)

Selections from the Calcutta Gazettes from 1784 to 1823 being a continuation of the above. By SETON-KARR and SANDEMAN. In 5 volumes. Half calf. R20 per set. (1-12.)

Early Records of British India, by J. TALBOYS WHEELER Royal 8vo., cloth. R3 (10a.)

Cholera: What can the State do to prevent it? By J. M. CUNNINGHAM. Demy 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (4a.)

Rules framed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890. 2a. (op.)

Rules and Forms framed under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890. 5a. (op.)

List of Officers to be Treasurers of Charitable Endowments in the several Territories of British India. 1a. (6p.)

Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) Language. By COLONEL G. B. MAINWARING, B.S.C. Super royal 4to., full cloth. R2 (6a.)

Hymns of the Rig-Veda in the Samhita and Pada Text Deva-Nagri character. By Professor F. MAX MULLER, M.A. In 2 volumes. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R16 (R1).

Nancowry Dialect of the Nicobarese Language. A Dictionary of the. In two parts, bound in one, Nicobarese-English and English-Nicobarese. By the late F. A. de ROEPSTORFF. Royal 8vo, boards. R2 (4a.)

Sanskrit Manuscript in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. Catalogue of. By R. MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (8a.)

Famine in Bengal and Behar. Correspondence relating to the, from October 1873 to May 1874. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Famine in Bengal and Behar. Papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Drought in Bengal and Behar. Special Narrative of the, 1873-74, with Minutes by the Hon. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Judicial.

Proposed Railway in Bengal. Papers on the, 1850 to 1852, with 4 maps. R1 (6a.)

Survey of the Mineral Deposits in Kumaon. Reports on the, and on the Iron-smelting operations at Decnouree, 1855 and 1856. No. XVII. R1 (6a.)

Coal of the Nerbudda Valley, Tenasserim Provinces, and Thayetmyo. Papers on the, 1854 and 1855. No. X. R1 (5a.)

Rent Case, including judgments delivered on 19th June, 1865. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (2a.)

Education in India. Note on the state of, during 1865-66. By A. M. MONTEATH, C.S. No. LIV. R1 (4a.) During 1866-67. By A. P. HOWELL, C.S. No. LXVII. R1-8 (8a.) stitched; R2 (8a.) bound.

Education in India. Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on, 1854 to 1868. No. LXXVI. R1 (6a.)

Cattle Diseases. Papers relating to, 1811 to 1868. No. LXIX. R1-8 (6a.)

Chronological Table for 1886. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto. From 1890 to 1897. 4a. (1a.) each.

Civil Cases from Appeal to the High Court. Report on, By WALKER MARSHALL. Parts II to V. Super royal, 8vo., paper cover. R1 (2a.) each part.

Vakeels. Rules for Admission of, in the High Court, 1873. Demy 8vo., stitched. 4a. (1a.)

High Court (Criminal), Appellate Side, General Rules and Circular Orders of the. New edition, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R3 (6a.)

High Court (Civil). General Rules and Circular Orders of the, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R3 (6a.)

High Court, Appellate Side, Appendices to General Rules and Circular Orders of the. New edition, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (5a.)

*** *List of corrections to the above rules are supplied monthly at R3 a year.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12a. (4a.)

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12a. (3a.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6a). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Report on the Improvement on Indian Agriculture. By J. A. VOELCKER, Ph.D., B.A., B.S.C., F.I.C., etc. 2nd edition, 1897. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (6a.)

Preliminary Note on Rinderpest or Experiments commenced at Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. By Profr. KOCH. F'cap. 2a. (½ anna.)

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berar. By H. COUSENS, M.R.A.S. R5-8. (12a.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14a.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. III, No. 4. An account of the Insects and Mites which attack the tea-plant in India. By E. C. COTES, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum. Green cloth boards, super royal 8vo. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Ditto No. 5, 8a. (1a. 6p.). No. 6, 6a. (2a.). No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8a. (1a.). No. 2, R1 (1a. 6p.)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Statistical Atlas of India, 2nd Edition, 1895, Medium, full cloth, Gold lettered. Its object is to give a general idea, with the aid of Maps and Diagrams (of which there are 25 of the former and 10 of the latter), of the character of the country, its inhabitants, and its resources, and to furnish such leading statistics as may illustrate its commercial, financial, and educational condition. Price R5. (Packing and postage R2 for a single copy, or R3-4 for 2 copies.)

Papers regarding Legislation for the Regulation and Sanitation of Mines in India, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of Licenses to explore and prospect for Minerals and of Mining Leases. F'cap., stitched. 2a. (1a.)

Inland Trade of India, Weights of Articles carried by Rail and River, during the 1st and 2nd quarter of 1895-96, No. 1. 4a. (1a.) each.

For subsequent issues see under Finance Department.

Horse Surra. Report on, Vol. I, by ALFRED LINGARD, M.B., M.S., Durham. Super royal 4to. R10 (R1-4).

Summary of further report on ditto, F'cap. 4a. 2a.)

Alphabetical Index to applications for exclusive privilege in respect to Inventions made under Act V of 1888, and disposed of during the quarter ending March, June and December 1893, March, June, September and December 1894, March, June, September and December 1895, March, June, September, December 1890, or pending on that date, and of Specifications filed. 8vo. R1 (1a.) each.

Index to applications for the registration of designs made under Section 51 of Act V of 1888, and disposed of during the quarter ending 31st March 1893, or pending on that date. 8vo. R1 (1a.)

Waste Lands in India. Rules for the Lease or Sale of 1892. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Punjab Customary Law, containing Selections from the Records of the Punjab Government. Statement of Customary Law in different districts, and Questions on Tribal and Local Custom. Edited by C. L. TUPPER, C.S. In three volumes, super royal 8vo., full cloth. R10 (14a.) for the three volumes.

Statement showing quantities and values of Minerals and Gems produced in each British Province and Native State of India during the Calendar years 1889 and 1890. F'cap., paper cover. R2 (4a.) each.

Implements and Machines. List of, which have met with marked success in India during the years 1882-83 to 1895-96. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Returns of, for 1885-86, 1886-87, 1888-89, and 1892-93. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India and the Native States of Mysore. Returns of, for 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1893-94. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Manual of the Land Revenue systems of India. By B. H. BADEN-POWELL. Revised edition, in 3 volumes.

Royal 8vo., cloth—

Vol. I.—General and Bengal.

Vol. II.—The system of Village or Mahal Settlements.

Vol. III.—The Raiyatwari and allied systems.

Price per set, R30 (1-8).

Price per single vol., R10 (10a.)

Available to Government officials only.

Indian Wheat Trade, Parts I, II, and III, combined. Royal 8vo., limp cover. R1-8 (4a.)

Rail and River-borne Trade Return from 1885-86, in quarterly parts. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.) for each quarter.

Inland Trade of India by Rail and River during the year 1888-89, ending 31st March 1889. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Inland Trade of India, Weights of Articles carried by Rail and River, for quarter ending December 1893. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, from quarter ending March, 1894 to quarter ending March 1895. 4a. (1a.) each.

Ditto ditto ditto, during 1892-93, 1893-94. R2 (6a.) each.

For subsequent issues see under Finance Department.

Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma, Report on the. By SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS DAY, F.L.S. and F.Z.S. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Vanilla: its Cultivation in India. By J. E. O'CONOR. Revised edition. Super royal 8vo., boards. 8a. (2a.)

Cinchona Cultivation in India. Manual of. By DR. GEO. KING, M.B., F.L.S. Second edition, 1880. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Select Extra Tropical Plants eligible for culture of naturalization. By BARON FRED. VON MÜELLER, K.C.M.G., M.D., Indian edition, 1880. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (6a.)

Pamphlet on Indigo. R1 (2a.)

Cotton Gins. Report on, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton. In two parts. By DR. FORBES WATSON. R3 (10a.)

Silk in India. Some account of. By J. GEOGHEGAN, C.S. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Wild Silks of India. Hand-Book of the collection illustrative of the, in the South Kensington Museum, with a catalogue of the collection and numerous illustrations. By THOMAS WARDLE. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.)

Cattle Disease in India. Manual of the more deadly forms of. Hindi version. Royal 8vo., stiff boards. 6a. Ditto. Urdu version. Royal 8vo., stiff boards. 6a.

A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.

BY DR. GEO. WATT, C.I.E.,

Reporter on Economic Products.

The first five volumes and Volume VI, Parts I, II, III, & IV of the Dictionary are ready at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and will be supplied to non-subscribers on receipt of the price for the complete set, which is R45 in India, and 3 guineas in England (exclusive of the Index, for which a separate charge will be made): packing and postage, in India, 8 annas per volume; for England, 2 rupees 6 annas per volume. For copies bound in half calf or half morocco, R6 and 8 shillings, respectively, will be charged extra for the whole set.

The Dictionary is intended to deal with the products of India—animal, vegetable, and mineral; each product being treated after a uniform plan, the paragraphs of which give the scientific, vernacular, and European names; habitat or source; history; properties and uses (both chemical and industrial); trade statistics; markets, etc. The work is arranged alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature, but commercial and important vernacular names are also given as cross-references, so that little difficulty need be experienced in finding the account of a product even when its scientific name is unknown to the reader.

An important feature of the Dictionary consists in the fact that derived information is in every instance given under quotation marks, and with a reference to the original publication. Numerous contributors have, however, furnished the results of new discoveries, and confirmed the vernacular names, so that the Dictionary is not only a complete compilation of published information, but has been brought abreast of the most recent inventions and discoveries.

Volume I contains the letters A and B, and consists of 559 royal 8vo pages; Volume II embraces the letter C in 689 pages; Volume III contains the letters D, E, F, and half of G; Volume IV, latter half of G to middle of L; and Volume V contains the latter half of L to end of O; Vol. VI (which consists of four parts), Part I, contains letters P to R. The whole work completed in nine volumes (including Parts II to IV of Vol. VI), but a tenth volume has been issued, consisting of an Index to all the vernacular and other names contained in the Dictionary. The Index is practically a glossary of the vernacular and European names of the plants, animals, and minerals of India, and, as such, is a work of reference, which, it is hoped, will prove of considerable value.

Index to Do. do. 8vo. R2 (4a.)

Technical Art Series published up to 1896, together with their explanatory Text—

1886-87, 6 Plates with Text. R1-8 a set (4a.)
1888-89, 18 Plates with Text. R4-8 a set (8a.)
1890, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1891, 18 Plates with Text. R4-8 a set (8a.)
1892, 13 Plates with Text. R3-4 a set (6a.)
1893, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1894, 14 Plates with Text. R3-8 a set (7a.)
1895, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1896, 15 Plates R3-12 a set. (7a.)

Pictorial School Lesson Sheets, descriptive of the most prominent Agricultural Insect Pests of India. Intended for the use of schools and other educational institutions. Prepared under the orders of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department. The following have been published:—

"LOCUSTS."

Price per copy, uncoloured, 1a. 3p. (1a. 6p.) Coloured, 2a. 0p. (1a. 6p.)
Extra per copy of mounted on card, 4a. (R2).

"WHEAT WEEVIL."

Price per copy uncoloured, 1a. 9p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto, coloured, 3a. (1a. 6p.)
Extra per copy if mounted on card, 4a. (R2).

Art Manufactures of India, being a brief account of the most important art-manufactures of India. By T. N. MUKHARJI, F.L.S. Demy 8vo., cloth bound. R3 (5a.)

Indian Museum Notes—

A journal of Economic Entomology. Issued by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta—

Vol. I, consisting of five numbers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. R1 (2a.) each. No. 5, 4a. (1a.)

Vol. II, of which seven numbers have as yet appeared—No. 1, R2 (2a.); No. 2, R3 (2a.); No. 3, 8a. (1a.); No. 4, R1 (1a.); No. 5, 8a. (1a.); No. 6, 4a. (1a.); No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Vol. III, No. 1, 8a. (1a. 6p.); No. 2, 4a. (1a.); No. 3, 8a. (1. 6p.)

Bee-keeping for India. Hand-Book of. By J. C. DOUGLAS. 32mo., cloth. R1-4 (2a.)

Statistical Atlas of India, prepared for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. Medium, full cloth, gold lettered. R5 (R1-8).

Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript containing fac simile leaves, Nagri Transcript, Romanised. Transliteration and English Translation with notes. Part I. By A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE, Ph.D. Super royal 4to., paper cover. R2-8 (4a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. Fasciculus I. R7 (5a.)

Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript. Part II. Fasciculus II. R8-8 (6a. 6p.)

Archæological Survey of India. Reports on the. By GENL. A. CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. Vols. XIX to XXIII only available. R6 (6a.) each. General Index to Vols. I to XXIII. R6 (6a.)

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III. Inscriptions of the early Gupta Kings and their successors. By J. F. FLEET, C.I.E. Super royal 4to., cloth. With plates. R25; without plates, R15 (R1-8).

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. Edited by JAMES BURGESS, LL.D., C.I.E. Vol. I, containing Parts I to VIII, and Index, etc. R16 (R1) unbound, and R18-8 (R1) bound.

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. In quarterly Parts. Edited by JAMES BURGESS, LL.D., C.I.E. Vol. II, Parts IX to XVI now ready. Super royal, paper cover. R3, inclusive of postage for non-subscribers.

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. Vol. III, Part I, and subsequent editions. Edited by E. HULTZSCH, Ph.D., are obtainable from Education Society's Press, Bombay.

Report (first) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1881-82 (without illustrations). Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Report (second) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1882-83. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Report (third) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1883-84. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Jeypore Enamels. Super royal 4to. R30 (9a.)

Mineral Production in India. Review of, for 1893, 1894. 8a. (2a.) each, for 1895 and 1896. 12a. (3a.) each.

List of Officers in the Survey Departments and in the offices of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; Trustees, Indian Museum; Reporter on Economic Products; Director, Botanical Department, Northern India, Salt, and Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department; Issued in January and July. Available from July 1890 to December 1897. Royal 8vo. Limp cover 8a. (2a.) Each corrected to 1st July 1890, 1st January 1891, 1st July 1891, 1st January 1892, 1st July 1892, 1st July 1893, and 1st July 1894. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Forest.

Appendices to Forest Department Code, 4th Revised Edition, 1897. 12a. (2a.)

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (2nd Edn., 1895). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3a.)

Forest and other Vegetation of Pegu. Preliminary Report on the, with plates. By S. KURZ. F'cap., cloth. R5 (12a.)

Forest Management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain. Reports on. By CAPTAIN CAMPBELL WALKER, F.R.G.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to Forest Department Code, 4th edition. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 12a. (2a.)

Recast of Chapter I, Forest Department Code, 3rd edition. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Mensuration of Timber and Timber Crops. A Treatise on the. Royal 8vo., cloth. 8a. (2a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Wheat Production and Trade of India. No. CLX. R2 (6a.)

Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys of India. Extracts from the, for 1871-72. No. CVI. R1. (4a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12a. (5a.)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6a.) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97. F'cap., boards. R3 (6a.)

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7a.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8a. (2a.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5a.) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. **Appendices** for 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2a.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report of the Proceedings of the Pamir Boundary Commission, 1896. F'cap., boards. Paper cover, R2 (4a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, with 43 Illustrations, 4 plates and maps, cloth bound, R16 (7a.)

Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana, 1894. R1-8 (5a.)

Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Compiled by C. U. AITCHISON, B.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Third edition, 1892 Super royal 8vo., half calf—

- Vol. I. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bengal Presidency, Assam, Burma, and the Eastern Archipelago. R6 (10a.)
- Vol. II. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Nepal. R5 (6a.)
- Vol. III. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the States in Rajputana. R5 (7a.)
- Vol. IV. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Central India Agency. Part I.—Central India and the Mediatized Chiefs. R6 (9a.)
- Vol. V. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Central India Agency. Part II.—Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. R5 (8a.)
- Vol. VI. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part I.—The Peshawar, Baroda, Kathiawar, Palanpur Agency, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha. R6 (9a.)
- Vol. VII. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part II.—Kutch, Cambay, Surat Agency, Jauhar, Janjira, Satara Jagirdars, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Sawantwari, Savanur, Sind, and Lapsed States. R5 (8a.)
- Vol. VIII. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Madras Presidency, including Ceylon, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg, and the Central Provinces. R6 (10a.)
- Vol. IX. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, and Eastern Turkistan. R6. (*Not available for sale as a separate volume.*)
- Vol. X. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to Persia and the Persian Gulf. R5 (7a.)
- Vol. XI. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to Turkish Arabia, Muskat, Aden, and adjacent Coasts, and Zanzibar. R5 (8a.)

Complete set, R60 (R4-8a.)

Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Reports for 1874, No. CXX. For 1875, No. CXXVII. For 1876, No. CXLI. For 1878, No. CLXI. For 1879. No. CLXXV. For 1880, No. CLXXXVI. For 1881, No. CLXXXVIII. For 1882, No. CLXXXIX. For 1883, No. CXCVII. For 1884, No. CCXII. For 1886.

Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772—1785. Edited by GEO. W. FORREST, B.A., in three Volumes. Price per set R12 (R1-12).

Mission to Yarkand. Report of a, in 1873, with photographs. By SIR T. D. FORSYTH, K.C.S.I., C.B. Demy 4to., full cloth. R12 (R1).

Rajputana Census, 1891, Vol. XXVI, of the Census of India, Part I, the Report, Imperial Tables and Supplementary Returns. F'cap., boards. R10 (10a.)

Ditto, Part II, the Provincial Tables and remarks. F'cap., boards. R2-8 (5a.)

Hunza and Nagyr Hand Book, being an introduction to a knowledge of the Language, Race and Countries of Hunza, Nagyr, and a part of Yasin, Part I. By G. W. V. LEITNER. Super royal 4to., cloth. R5 (R1).

Turki Language. A Sketch of the, as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Kashgar and Yarkand). By R. B. SHAW, F.R.G.S. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (8a.)

Bilochinama. Translation of. Compiled by Rai Bahadur HETU RAM, C.I.E. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1-8 (3a.)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July 1888. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected up to 1st July 1889. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected up to 1st July 1890. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected to 1st July 1897. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12 annas (2a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Voyage on the Euphrates, Suklewieh to Muskeneh, No. CV. R1 (5a.)

Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts, Administration Reports for 1873-74, No. CXIX. For 1874-75, No. CXXV. For 1875-76, No. CXXX. For 1876-77, No. CXL. For 1877-78, No. CXLIX. For 1878-79, No. CLXIV. For 1879-80, No. CLXXII. For 1880-81, No. CLXXXIV. For 1881-82, No. CXCIV. For 1882-83, No. CXCV. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1883-84, No. CCII. For 1884-85, No. CCX. For 1885-86, No. CCXXV. For 1886-87, No. CCXXXIV, Serial No. 12. For 1887-88, No. CCLV, Serial No. 23. For 1888-89, No. CCLXVI, Serial No. 29. For 1889-90, No. CCLXXVI, Serial No. 36. 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. F'cap., stiff cover. R1-8 (4a.) each number.

Baluchistan Agency, Administration Reports for 1887-88. No. CCLVIII, Serial No. 30. For 1888-89, No. CCLXXVII, Serial No. 37. For 1889-90, No. CCLXXXIV, Serial No. 43, F'cap., boards. R2-8 (4a.) For 1890-91, No. CCLXXXVIII, Serial No. 40. For 1891-92, No. CCXCIV, Serial No. 52. For 1892-93, No. CCCVII, Serial No. 6c, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2-8 (6a.) each.

Baroda State. Report on the Administration of the, for 1877-78, No. CLVI. For 1878-79, No. CLXIV. For 1879-80, No. CLXXIX. For 1880-81, No. CXCIII. For 1881-82 and 1882-83. R1 (4a.) each number.

Central India, Administration Reports for 1890-91, 1891-92, No. CCLXXXIX, Serial No. 47, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2 (5a.) each.

Manipur Political Agency, Administration Reports for the year ending 30th June, 1873, No. CIX. For 1873-74, No. CXVIII. For 1874-75, No. CXXVI. For 1875-76, No. CXXXIV. 4a. (2a.) each number. For 1877-78 and 1878-79. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency, Administration Reports for 1874-75, No. CXVIII; 1876-77, No. CXXXVIII; 1877-78, No. CLII; 1878-79, No. CLXV; 1879-80, No. CLIX; 1880-81, No. CLXXXI; 1881-82, No. CLXI; 1882-83, No. CLXIII. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1884-85, No. CCVII; 1885-86, No. CCXX; 1886-87, No. CCXXIX; 1887-88, No. CCXLV; 1888-89, No. CCLIX, and 1889-90, No. CCLXXIV. For 1890-91, No. CCLXXXV, Serial No. 44. For 1892-93, No. CCCIV, Serial No. 58. 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. F'cap., stiff cover. 12a. (2a.) for each year.

Rajputana Administration Report, 1893-94 and 1894-95, No. CCCXII, Serial No. 65, R2-8. (6a.)

Western Tibet: A Practical Dictionary of the Language and Customs of the Districts included in the Ladak Wazarat. By CAPTAIN H. RAMSAY, Political Agent and Joint Commissioner in Ladak. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (0a.)

No. CCXXI, Serial No. 6. For 1886, No. CCXXX, Serial No. 11. For 1887, No. CCXLIII, Serial No. 18. For 1888, No. CCLXI, Serial No. 27. For 1889, No. CCLXXII, Serial No. 33. For 1890, No CCLXXXII, Serial No. 41. For 1891, No. CCXCVI, Serial No. 53. For 1892, No. CCCIX, Serial No. 62. 1893, 1894 and 1895, 12a. (3a.) each number.

Thuggee and Dacoity Department. Report on the, for 1874. By MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD. For 1882-83, No. CXXIV. For 1884, No. CCXIV. For 1885, No. CCXI. For 1886, No. CCXXXVI, Serial No. 14. For 1887, No. CCXLIV, Serial No 19. For 1888, No CCLX, Serial No. 26. For 1889, No. CCLXXIII, Serial No. 34. For 1890, No CCLXXXIII, Serial No. 42. For 1891, No. CCXC, Serial No. 48. For 1892, No. CCCII, Serial No. 56. 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. 8a. (2a.) each.

Administration Reports—

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86. F'cap., stiff cover, 8a. (2a.) for each year. 1886-87, R1-8 (3a), 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96 8a. (2a.) each.

Coorg, for 1871-72. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (5a.)

Garo Hills, for 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a) for each year.

Hyderabad Residency for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1874-75. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (3a.) for each year.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for 1875-76, 1876-77. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1877-78, 1878-79, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87. F'cap., stiff cover. R1 (5a.) for each year. For 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R3 (5a.) each.

Jowai, for 1877-78. Royal 8vo., paper cover, 8a. (2a.)

Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1877-78, and 1878-79. Royal 8vo., paper cover 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Mysore, for 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77. Royal 8vo. stiff cover. For 1878-79 and 1880-81. F'cap., stiff cover. R1 (3a.)

Public Instruction in Mysore. Report on, for 1871-72 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876 77, 1877-78 1878- 9, 1879-80, and 1880-81. F'cap., stiff cover 8a (2a) for each year.

Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889, to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (0a)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6a)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to 1st July, 1897 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. No. 1 of 1898-99. R1 (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97 R3 (8a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (0a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to October, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to September 1898 in monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. R2. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896 97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1898 Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Civil Service Regulations, 3rd Edition, 1897. R3 (6a.)
Ditto ditto. Appendices R1 (3a.)
The forwarding charge for both, if sent in one packet, is 8 annas. Annual subscription for corrections R2.

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules, 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal Officers. 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains. 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service. 4a. (1a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India. F'cap boards. From April 1870 to March 1892. Part I, R1-8 (0a.); Part II. R2 (6a.); Part III, R2 (8a.) for each year. From April 1885 to March 1893, Part I, R1-8 (0a), Part II, R2 (0a.) From 1880 to 1894, Part I. R1-8 (0a). From April 1887 to March 1895, Parts I and II. From April 1888 to March 1896.

Financial Statements, bound in one volume, from 1860-61 to 1873-74. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R4 (12a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, published monthly. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.) each number.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Government of India in the Financial Department. For January 1880. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a (1a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments substantively in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896 Royal 8vo. boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

Indian Hemp, Drugs Commission, 1893-94. Report of the. R3 (10a.)
Ditto, Vol. II, Appendices.—Enquiry as to the connection between Hemp Drugs and Insanity. R1 (5a.)
Ditto, Vol. III, Appendices.—Miscellaneous. R1 (5a.)
Ditto, Vol. IV.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bengal and Assam. R3 (10a.)
Ditto, Vol. V.—Evidence of Witnesses from North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab. R2-8 (9a.)
Ditto, Vol. VI. —Evidence of Witnesses from Central Provinces and Madras. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto, Vol. VII.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bombay, Sind, Berar, Ajmere, Coorg, Baluchistan and Burma. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto, Supplementary Volume containing the Army Evidence. R1 (5a.)

Report of the Royal Commission on Opium, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, Vol. I. F'cap. size, paper cover. R1-8 (4a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. F'cap., boards. R5 (10a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, „ III. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, „ IV. Paper cover. R4 (7a.)

Proceedings of the Royal Commission on Opium, with Appendices, together with correspondence on the subject of Opium with the Straits Settlements and China, etc., Vol. V. Paper cover. R1-8 (6a.)

Final Report of. ditto ditto, Vol. VI, Part I. Paper cover. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. VII, Part II, Historical Appendices. Paper cover. R2-8 (9a.)

Supplement to the Report of ditto ditto ditto. Note by Hon'ble the Maharajah of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E. 4a. (1a).

Collection of Papers relating to the Report of the Royal Commission on Opium. F'cap., boards. R2. (3a.)

Papers relating to the Extant Public Loans of the Government of India, 1895. Containing Notifications relative to the Public Loans of the Government of India from 1859 to date. F'cap., paper cover. R1-4. (2a.)

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System, 1893. F'cap., boards. R1 (5a.)

Papers on the Introduction of a Gold Currency into India, 1866. Royal 8vo., cloth. R5 (8a.)

Production of Gold and Silver: Demand for Gold and Price of Silver. By R. H. HOLLINGBERY. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4a.)

Public Loans of the Government of India. Notification relative to the, from 1822 to 1879. Demy 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Native Passenger Ships Commission. Report of the, appointed in November 1890 under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with Proceedings and Appendices. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India. F'cap., paper cover. From 1867-68 to 1872-73. R1 (3a.) for each year.

Consumption of Opium in India. Collection of papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1 (3a.)

Remissions or Reductions of Stamp Duty authorised since the passing of Act XXXVI of 1860. Table showing. Royal 8vo., stitched. 2a. (1a.)

Blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. Papers regarding a. 8a. (2a.)

Excise Administration of India. Collection of Papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1 (8a.)

Excise Administration of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam. Collection of Papers relating to the, 1891. F'cap., boards. 6a. (3a.)

International Bulletin of Customs Regulations. Annual subscription R6 per copy; postage free.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for Quarter ending December, 1895. No. 3, for quarter ending March, 1896. No. 4. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (3a.) each.

Ditto ditto ditto. For four quarters of 1896-97. R1 (6a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India from 1890-91 to 1894-95. 11th issue. 12th Issue, from 1891-92 to 1895-96. F'cap., boards. R3. (8a.)

Food-grains and Salt throughout India, 1861—83. Prices of. Super royal, boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fourth Issue. Part I.—Average annual district prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1885). Part II.—Fortnightly district prices for 1885. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1885). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifth Issue. Part I.—Average annual district prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1886). Part II.—Fortnightly district prices of Food-grains and Salt for 1886. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1886). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto. Sixth Issue. Part I.—Average annual prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1887). Part II.—Fortnightly prices of Food-grains and Salt for 1887. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1887). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto. Supplementary Tables. Fortnightly district prices. Gram, 1883-1884. Super royal, stiff cover. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto. Supplementary Tables. Fortnightly district prices of Maize and Arhar, 1873—1885. Super royal, stiff cover. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto. Part I.—Prices of Food-grains and Salt. (1861—1884). Part II.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1884). Super royal, boards. R2 (5a.)

Ditto. Edn. 1880. By J. E. O'CONOR. Super royal, stiff cover. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto. Eighth Issue, 1891; Ninth Issue, 1892, Tenth Issue, 1893; Eleventh Issue, 1894; Twelfth Issue, 1895; Thirteenth Issue, 1896. Fourteenth Issue 1897. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.) each.

Maritime Trade of British India with other Countries, Review of the, for 1879-80, 1880-81, by J. E. O'CONOR, 1881-82, by R. E. HAMILTON. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each volume.

Sea-borne Foreign Trade of British India. Review of the Accounts of the, for 1882-83. By J. E. O'CONOR. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

External Land Trade of British India. Accounts of the From April 1879 to 31st March 1885, in quarterly parts From April 1885 to Dec. 1896, in monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India. Review of, for 1878-79, by J. E. O'CONOR; 1879-80, by S. JACOB, 1880-81, by J. E. O'CONOR; 1881-82, by R. E. HAMILTON. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each volume.

Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries. Review of the, for 1883-84. F'cap., paper cover. By J. E. O'CONOR. 8a. (2a.)

Trade of India in 1878-79, 1885-86, 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92. Review of the. By J. E. O'CONOR. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Annual Return of Inland Trade. Seventh Issue, 1894-95, Eighth Issue, 1895-96. Ninth Issue, 1896-97. R4 (12a.) each.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Annual Statements from No 13 for 1879 to No. 24 for 1889, from 1890-91 to 1896-97. Vols. I and II. F'cap., paper cover. R3 (12a.) for each volume.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Appendices to Annual Statements of; for 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85. R1 (4a.) each; for 1885-86, 1886-87, R1-8 (4a.) each, for 1887-88, R1-4 (4a.); and for 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91, R2 (5a.); 1891-92, R2 (5a.); 1892-93, 1893-94, R2 (5a.) each 1894-95, 1895-96, R1-8. (5a.) each.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from 1800 to December 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.

Statistical Tables for British India, relating to Census, Emigration, Railways, Forests, Cinchona, Tea, Coffee, and Cotton Cultivation, Cotton and Jute Mills, Breweries, Collieries, Joint Stock Companies, Salt and Customs Revenue, Foreign Trade and Shipping, published annually: available from the 16th issue (1882), 1893. Super royal 4to., stiff cover. R2 (8a.) each.

Financial and Commercial Statistics for British India. First Issue, 1894. Being a Combination and Continuation of the Finance and Revenue Accounts, Part III, 15th Issue, and of the Statistical Tables relating to British India, 17th Issue. R4 (12a.)

Ditto ditto Second Issue, 1895. R4 (12a.)

Ditto ditto Third Issue, 1896. R4 (12a.)

Ditto ditto Fourth Issue, 1897. R4 (12a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. F'cap., boards. For 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2 (8a.) each.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93 and 1893-94. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper. 8a. (4a.) each.

Civil Estimate, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1897-98. F'scap board R5 (R1-4a.) each.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Parts I and II, bound together. Fifth edition, corrected to 19th April 1892. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (6a.)

*** Corrections to the above are sold at 2 as. per list.*

This book is for sale to Government Officers only and to those who purchase it for passing examination for Government employment.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Part I. Fifth edition, corrected to 19th April 1892. Super royal 8vo., boards R1 (4a.)

*** Corrections to the above are sold at 1a. per list.*

Part I contains all that is generally useful to the Public. Part II is for the guidance of Treasury Officers.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

Standing Orders of the Accountant General, Bengal. Revised up to August, 1893. 8vo., boards. R2 (3a.) For sale principally to Administrations of Local Funds.

History of Services of Officers holding gazetted appointments under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July 1891, 1892, and 1893. Royal 8vo., limp cover, R5 (10a.) each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1896, 10th issue. R1 (2a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report of a Departmental Enquiry on the Prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India, 1897. F'cap. 8a. (2a.)

Army (average numbers at Home and Abroad). F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission, regarding the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

Representations received by the Secretary of State for India from the Royal College of Surgeons of England relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

Copy of a Despatch to the Government of India regarding the measures to be adopted for checking the spread of venereal disease among British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a).

Measures adopted for checking the Venereal Diseases among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. Royal 16mo., leather bound, R2-8 (4a.)

Infantry Drill, in Hindi, Parts I and II, 1896. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896. 7a. (3a.) Out of stock.

Ditto in Urdu, Parts I and II, 1896. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896 7a. (3a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi, Parts I and II, 1896. 2a (1a.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896 9a. 6p. (2a.)

Notes on Nepal, by Captain E. VANSITTART, 1896, 8vo. boards. R2 (1a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX—Volunteers. Provisional issue, 1896. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (3a.)

Regulations for the Royal Artillery in India, 1896. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R2 (6a.)

Horse-Breeding Manual, 1896. 8vo., paper cover. 6a. (2a.)

Combined Tactics. Notes on the Command of a Mixed Force. By a General Officer Commanding. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a.

Field Service Manual. R4 (6a.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, 1895. 12a. (3a.)

Indian Army List, published every quarter. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. Price R3. (By post R3-8.)

Army Regulations (India). Royal 8vo., full cloth—

Vol. I.—PAY CODE. Part I. Revised, 1893. For British Troops. R3-8 (10a.)

SECTION V, revised, of Vol. II, 4a.

" VII, " " II, sub-section XII, 4a.

" XV, " " II, 4a.

" XXIV, " " II, paper cover. 6a.

Vol. III.—EQUIPMENT, interleaved. R3-8 (12a.)

NOTE.—Sanction of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, for the purchase of this volume, is necessary.

Vol. IV.—PART II.—ORDNANCE STORES. R1-8 (5a.)

" V.—COMMISSARIAT—TRANSPORT. R5 (R1.)

NOTE.—Sanction of the Commissary General-in-Chief for the purchase of this volume is necessary.

Vol. VI.—MEDICAL. R2 (10a.)

VII.—DRESS. R2 (5a.)

XI.—CLOTHING. Part I, British Troops. R2 (5a.)

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1894-95, 1896, 1897, R1 (1a.) each.

Manual for Bengal and Punjab Infantry, 1891. Super royal, 16mo. R1-10 (3a.)

Manual for Bengal and Punjab Cavalry. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R2 (4a.)

Notes on Goorkhas, being a short account of their Country History, Characteristics, Clans, etc. By CAPTAIN E. VANSITTART, 5th Goorkhas. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (2a.)

Regimental Calls for all Branches of the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency, 1890. Royal 12mo. 8a. (2a.)

Army Circulars (India). Issued Fortnightly. Demy 8vo. stitched. R3 per annum including postage. Single issue. 2a.

List of Changes in War Matériel. Issued monthly. Demy 8vo., stitched. R4 per annum, including postage.

Indian Army Reserves. Regulations for the, 1888. Demy 8vo. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, 1893. In English. Demy 8vo. 1a. (1a.)

Manual Exercises for the Snider Rifle and Carbine and Bayonet Exercise for the Army in India. Revised 1887. 32mo., paper. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Manual Exercises for Martini-Henry Rifle and Carbine and Bayonet Exercise, 1885.

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1892, in Hindi. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. 10p. (2a.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. 10p. (2a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. 10p. (2a.)

Military Account Code, 1895, 2nd Edition. Super royal 8vo., boards. R4 (12a.)

Signalling Instruction, being an appendix to the authorised Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling as applicable to signalling in India, 1895. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Ditto, ditto ditto, in Hindi. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Ditto, ditto ditto, in Urdu. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Infantry Sword and Carbine Sword-Bayonet Exercises in Urdu and Gurmukhi, with corrections to 1889. 3a. (1½a.) each sort.

Physical Drill, with Arms and Bayonet Exercise, 1889, in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

N.B.—The translations of the above books have been made by Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., for the Government of India.

Firing Exercise, Martini-Henry Rifle and Carbine, 1891, in Gurmukhi. By Captain H. H. DOBBIE. 9p. (6p.)

Admission of Military Officers to Civil and Political Departments. Rules for the. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 6a. (2a.)

Certificate of Good-conduct Form 592 E. 4a. (2a.)

Accounts of Bengal Cavalry. Instructions regarding the, 1886. Super royal 8vo. R1 (2a.)

Standing Orders of the Punjab Frontier Force. Corrected to 1st January 1889. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (2a.)

Instructions for Payment of British Troops, India, 1892. Super royal 8vo., limp cover. R1 (4a.)

Instructions for Payment of Native Troops of the Bengal Army, 1893. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (3a.)

Regimental Accounts, Native Infantry, 1892. F'cap., boards. 14a. (2a.)

Hindu and Muhammadan Names in the Bengal Army, Guide to the Transliteration of, prepared at the request of the Government of India, by C. J. LYALL, M.A., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.)

M. W. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Published in July and January. 4a. (1a.) for each half-yearly issue.

Regulations for Mounted Volunteers, 1894. Royal 12mo., full cloth. R1-8 (3a.)

Rules for Audit of Cantonment Funds. Super royal 8vo., stitched. 2a. (1a.)

Commissariat.

Guide to Meat Inspection. Full cloth. Super royal 16mo. R1 (2a.)

(For sale to Commissariat Officers and Commissariat Subordinates.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat—Transport, India, without illustrations, 1892. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (5a.)

Transport Training Classes. Hand-Book for. Compiled by Colonel R. C. R. CLIFFORD, Commissary-General Transport, 1882. Price 8a. (1a. 6p.)

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Marine Regulations, Vol. I, Part I, 1894. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R1-8 (5a.)
Ditto, ditto, Part II. R1 (3a.)

Sailing Directory, Part I: India, Africa, and South America, with Charts. By COMMANDER A. D. TAYLOR, I.N., F.R.G.S. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R15 (12a.)

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, from 1877 to 1884. By CAPTAIN ARTHUR W. STIFFE, I.M. F'cap., stiff cover. R2 (5a.); for each of the years 1877, 1880 to 1882. R3 (6a.); for 1883 and 1884. R4 (9a.) for 1885. R3 (8a.); for 1886. 12a. (3a.); for 1887, 1888, 1892, 1893 and 1896. 12a. (3a.) each.

Spheroidal Tables for every ten minutes of the quadrant. By R. C. CARRINGTON, 1877. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (1a.)

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. CARRINGTON. 12a. (1a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India. List of, From 1888, 9th Issue, to 1896, 16th Issue. Super royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (2a.)

West India Pilot, Vol. II. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R6 (6a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each.
Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 0p.) each.

Budget Estimate, Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (0a.) each.

Ditto, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

P. W. D. Circular No. 8, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, 5 ft. and 6 in. gauge, 1896. With diagrams. F'cap. 4a. (1a.)

P. W. D. Circular No. 9, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, metre gauge, 1896. With diagrams. F'cap. 4a. (1a.)

P. W. D. Circular No. 6 Railway of 7th September 1896. Rules for the Inspection of Railways prior to opening for Passenger Traffic. 4 annas.

System of recruitment and examination for appointment and confirmation of candidates to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department. Reprint of Rules regarding the. 8vo. paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Rules for the examination for appointment to and confirmation in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. Paper cover, 8vo. 4a. (1a.)

General Directory and Railway List. Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents for India, corrected up to 1st January 1893. Paper cover, F'cap. R1 (3a.)

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for Channels in Earth, giving discharges and mean velocities for varying bed-widths, depths, and slopes, showing also the necessary slopes and sections to avoid silting, based on Ganguillet and Kutter's Formula. By R. G. KENNEDY, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch. Cream Demy half cloth back. R7 (5a.)

Copies of the Book of Bridge and Culvert Tables prepared under the orders of the Government of India by Mr. E. HERBERT STONE, M.I.C.E., are now available for sale to the public in book form and in loose sheets, at the prices named below :—

The book bound complete. R15 per copy. (R2.)
Each separate sheet mounted on cloth of the following—8a. (3a.)

5 sheets girder bridges, 5' 6" gauge.
5 sheets ditto, metre gauge.
13 sheets arched culverts, heavy type, both gauges.
13 sheets ditto, light type, ditto.
4 sheets open and flat-topped culverts, ditto.

Drawings of Girders, Permanent-way, Station Machinery, etc., are obtainable on payment from the Officer in charge Technical Section of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Calcutta.

Report on the Daltongunj Coal Field, by Dr. W. Saise, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway. Paper cover. R1-8. (2a.)

General Directory and Railway List corrected to 1st January 1895. F'cap., paper cover. R1. (3a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. I. General Regulations, 7th edition, 1894. Royal 8vo. R3 (9a.); interleaved, R3-12 (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. II. General Regulations, 5th edition. Revised and corrected to 30th April 1894. Royal 8vo. R3 (8a.); interleaved R3-12. (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, 2nd edition, reprinted in 1893. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (8a.); interleaved, R3-12 (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways. Chap. I.—Earnings. 3rd revised edition. Royal 8vo., boards. 4a. (2a.); interleaved, 6a. (3a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV, Chaps. VIII and X. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, 3rd edition, 1894. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a.

** *The above volumes are in super royal 8vo., full cloth.*

Forms referred to in the P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV—

Part I, First edition, 1894. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways. R1-8 (8a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II R1. (5a. 6p).

Forms referred to in the Code of Regulations for the P. W. D.—

Part I, 5th Edition, corrected up to 15th March 1895. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Part II A., 5th Edition, 1896. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vols. I, II, and III, P.W.D. Code; Part IIB, Irrigation Forms. Accounts of Examiners' Offices, 5th Edition, July 1897. R1 (5a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vol. IV, P. W. D. Code, Part III, 1st edition. F'cap., boards. R3-8 (11a.)

Book of Forms, P. W. D., Part III, Forms 105 to 157B, Law Forms. A to Q., F'cap. R4 (10a.)

List of Railways in India which have been surveyed reconnoitred, or proposed, but not sanctioned. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R5 (2a.)

(For supply to persons desiring to promote the construction of Railways in India by private enterprise.)

Landslip in Gohna in British Garhwal. Papers relating to. Selection No. CCCXIV. F'cap., boards. R3 (5a.)

Rules for the preparation of Railway Projects, 1893, with forms and enclosures. Bound separate. Price R10 (3a.) a set.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, P. W. D. Super Royal 8vo, stiff-cover, published in January and July. R2 (4a.) for each half-yearly issue.

Nomenclature and Classification of State Railway Stores. 3rd Edition, 1895. F'cap., boards. R2 (6a.)

Proceedings of the Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents, Vol. III. F'cap., half calf. R7-8 (R1-2.)

Ditto, Vol. V, " R7-8 (9a.)

Ditto, Vol. VI, " R7-8 (13a.)

Reprint of ditto, Vols. I to V, " R2-0 (5a.

P. W. D. Classified List. Subordinate Establishment. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Railways in India. Preliminary Administration Report on the, for 1882-83. By COLONEL F. S. STANTON, R.E. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (3a.)

Stations on Indian Railways, Hand-Book of. Corrected up to 31st December 1880, without maps. Demy 8vo., cloth. R1 (4a.)

Indian Telegraph Guide, containing Rules and Rates for Inland and Foreign Telegrams. Published half-yearly Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

History of Services of the Superior Officers of the Telegraph Department. Corrected up to 31st March 1887. R1 (2a.)

Railways in India. Administration Report on the. For 1880-81, 1883-84, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (10a.) For 1884-85, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1885-86, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1886-87, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1887-88, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1888-89, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1889-90, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1890-91, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1891-92, Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1892-93, Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1893-94, Part II, R2 (10a.) 1894-95, Part II, R2 (11a.) 1895-96, Part II, R2 (11a.) Part II for 1896-97. R2 (12a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India, corrected to 31st December 1892, in two volumes. Royal 8vo., boards. R5 (9a.) Corrected to 31st December 1893, 31st December 1894, 1895 and 1896. Volume I. R2-8 (6a.) Vol. II. R2-8 (6a.) Complete, R5 (9a.) each.

Revised and Budget Estimates of Construction Work on the Frontier Railway Reserve for 1892-93 and 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Store Transactions on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway for 1892-93 and 1893-94. F'cap. paper. 8a. (1a.)

Imperial Budget Estimate of Military Works in the Military Works Department for the year 1893-94. F'cap., paper. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto Upper Burma for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto Lower Burma for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto the Rajpootana and Central India for 1893-94. 7a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto Punjab, 1893-94. 9a. (1a.)

Imperial Budget Estimate of Military Works in the Government of Madras for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Military Works of the Assam Province for the year 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 7a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto of Military Works in the Central Provinces for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in the Bombay Presidency for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Bengal Province for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Budget Estimate, of the Indian Telegraph Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. paper. 8a. (3a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Budget Estimate, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. boards, R5. (12a.) each.

Ditto, Imperial Civil Works, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Budget Estimate, Provincial and incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch, for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. R1 (6a.) each.

Budget Estimate and Budget order for 1896-97. F'cap, 9a (3a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report for 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. boards. R2 (4a.) each.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Foolscap, boards.

Periar Irrigation Project in Madras. Papers connected with. No. CCXV, Serial No. 2. R1 (7a.)

Orissa Coast Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCIV. (P. W. D. Serial No. 3.) R1 (5a.)

Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta. Report connected with the. No. CCIX. (P. W. D. Serial No. 4.) Part I. R3 (9a.)

Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta. Report connected with the. No. CCXXVII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 9.) Part II. R2 (6a.)

Construction of the Madras Harbour. Papers connected with the. No. CCVI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 5.) R2 (6a.)

Buckingham Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCXVII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 6.) R1 (3a.)

Rushikulya Project. Papers relating to. No. CCXVIII (P. W. D. Serial No. 7.) R1 (3a.)

Palar Anicut System. Papers relating to. No. CCXIX. (P. W. D. Serial No 8.) R1 (3a.)

Bridges of Boats used in the Punjab. Report on. No. CCXXVIII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 10.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Zhara Karez Irrigation Scheme, Beluchistan. Report connected with. No. CCXXXI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 11.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Betwa Canal Project in the North-Western Provinces. Papers connected with. No. CCXXXII, Serial No. 12. R2 (4a.)

Prince's Dock Extension, Bombay. Papers relating to. No. CCXXXIX, Serial No. 14. 4a. (2a.)

Failure of the Kali Nadi Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal. No. CCXL, Serial No. 15. 8a. (3a.)

Oyster Reef Light-house. Papers relating to the. No. CCXLVI, Serial No. 16. 4a. (2a.)

Sangam Anicut Project. Papers relating to. No. CCLXIX, Serial No. 26. R2 (6a.)

Public Office Buildings and Clerks' Cottages at Simla. Completion Reports of. No. CCLIV, Serial No. 21. R2 (9a.)

Orissa Coast Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCLVIII. Serial No. 23. Second Series. R3 (6a.)

Water-supply Schemes in India. Papers relating to. Part I. No. CCLI, Serial No. 18. R4 (8a.)

Ditto, Part II. No. CCLII, Serial No. 19. R3 (7a.)

Ditto, Part III. No. CCLIII, Serial No. 20. R1-8 (3a.)

Khushdil Khan Reservoir Scheme. Papers relating to. No. CCLXIV, Serial No. 24. R2 (4a.)

Kohima and Gauhati Water-supply Schemes and the Mhow Water-works. Papers relating to. No. CCLXVII, Serial No. 25. R2 (5a.)

Completion Report of the New Viceregal Lodge at Simla. No. CCLVI, Serial No. 22. R4 (4a.)

Cost and Areas of certain Selected Buildings and Memoranda of Construction and Cost of certain Bridges exceeding 50 feet in length in India. Papers relating to the. No. CCLXXXI, Serial No. 27. R2 (6a.)

Report on the Permanent Bridge of Boats across the River Ravi in the Punjab. No. CCXCVII, Serial No. 28. 4a. (2a.)

Completion Report of the Nagpur Water-works High Level Extension, 1890. No. CCXCVIII, Serial No. 29. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the Nira Canal Project and Plans. Medium full cloth. R20 (R2-8.)

Hindoostan and Thibet Road. Report on the operations connected with the, 1850 to 1855. By CAPTAIN C. BRIGGS. No. XVI. 12a. (5a.)

Calcutta, Dacca, and Arracan Road. Report on, 1856 No. XIX. R2 (4a.)

Ganges Canal. Revenue Reports of the, for 1855-56; and Irrigation in Egypt. No. XXI. R1 (4a.)

Lightning Conductors. Official Correspondence on the subject of attaching, to Powder Magazines, 1839 to 1845. No. XXII. R1 (5a.)

Light-house on the Alguada Reef. Selection of Papers from 1853 to 1858 regarding the construction of a. No. XXV. R1 (6a.)

Effect of Lightning on Buildings situated on elevated sites. Papers referring to the, 1864. No. XLIV. R1 (4a.)

Government Iron Works at Kumaon. Report on the, 1859 No. XXVI. By W. Sowerby. R1 (8a.)

Canals under Superintendent-General of Irrigation, N.-W. P. Report on the Revenue Returns of the for 1860-61. No. XXXVIII. R1 (5a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burma, 1862-63. No. XL. R1 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burma, 1861-62. No. XXXVII. R1 (2a.)

Projected Tramway between Nagpur and the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces. Report on the, 1864. By R. Temple, B.C.S. No. XLI. R1 (4a.)

Deterioration of Lands from a destructive Saline Efflorescence called "Reh." Correspondence relating to. No. XLII. R1 (4a.)

Mahanuddy and its Tributaries. Report on the; the Resources and Trade of the adjacent Countries, and the proposed Works for the improvement of Navigation and Irrigation. By R. Temple, B.C.S. No. XLIII. R1 (4a.)

River Hooghly. Memorandum on, together with a report on some operations for its improvement carried on during 1862-63. No. XLV. R1 (4a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1862-63. No. XLVII. R1 (3a.)

Complete Catalogue of all books kept in stock can be had free of charge on application.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1895-96. R2 (4a.)
Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)
Bengal Administration Report for 1896-97. R6 (R1-4.)
Map of Bengal, 1873. R2 (2a.)
Ditto, 1874-75. R2 (2a.)
Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)
Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)
Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March 1897—

In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)

Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 8a. (2a.)
Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)
Note on Emigration from India to Trinidad, by D. W. D. COMINS. R1-8 (5a.)
Note on Emigration from India to British Guiana, by D. W. D. COMINS. R1-8 (5a.)
Note on Emigration from the East Indies to Jamaica, by D. W. D. COMINS. 12a. (2a.)
Note on Emigration from the East Indies to St. Lucia, by D. W. D. COMINS. 12a. (2a.)
Introduction to the Kharia Language, by Gagan Chandra Banerjee, B.A. 8a. (2a.)
Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1896. R1-8 (2a.)
Railway Construction in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February, 1896. R2-8 (3a.)
The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)
Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)
Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1892. 12a. (3a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)
Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK. R1 (1a.)
Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (5a.)
Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)
Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893—96. R1 (2a.)
Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895. R7 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)
Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st March, 1898. 8a. (2a.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (6a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jhenidah in Jessore. R2 (6a.)
Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84, Vols. I and II R5 (8a.)
Report on the Outstill System in Hooghly and Howrah, 1888. R1-8 (3a.)
Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Botara* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. WADDELL, M.B. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1896. 8a. (1a.)
Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition. 8a. (2a. 6p.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1890-97. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)
Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3a.)
Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897 in English. 6a. (2a.)
Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto	ditto	for 1891.	2a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	for 1892.	2a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	for 1893.	2a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	for 1894.	2a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	for 1895.	2a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	for 1896.	2a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	for 1897.	2a. (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	for 1898.	2a. (1a.)

Question papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1893-94. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto during 1895. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto ditto 1896. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a. 6p.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory School for 1896. 6a. (1a.)

A reprint of the laws and of selected notifications, orders and rules specially in force in the district of the Sonthal Parganas. R4 (3a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.).
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8. (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Index Map of Naraingunj and Madangunj, scale 450'=1" in three sections.

Large Map ditto ditto, scale 150'=1", in 18 sections.
Price per complete set of 21 sections, R7-8 (8a.)

Manual on the Safe use of Steam, in Hindi. 6a. (2a.)

The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto in Uriya. 5a. (1a.)

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BAKMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th Edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th Edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R5 (4a.)

Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal. By C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February, 1893. 8a. (1a.)

A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1890-97. 5a. (1a.)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. M. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam-launch construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)
Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Patna " R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Bhagalpur " R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Rajshahi " R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Dacca " R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chittagong " 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto Orissa " R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur " R1 (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. R1 (1a 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Telegu. R1 (1a. 6p.)

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884. 4a. (1a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1896-97. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1898. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1893. R1-8 (4a.)

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)

The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)

The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, 1891 (Benares), Part II. R3 (7a.)
Ditto ditto, 1892 (Bihar), Part II. R5 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, 1893 (Bihar), Part IV. R2-8 (6a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

The Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. a. 1-6 (0p.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition). R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (1a.)

Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes,	Vol. I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds,	Vol. I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol II.	R9 12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R9-12 (5a).
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia		R13 (6a.
Ditto	ditto	Moths,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol II.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R17 (9a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R17 (6a)
Ditto	ditto	ditto Hymenoptera,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1897. 8a (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1890.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (1a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895 96. R4-8 (4a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi 3a. 0p. (1a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No 4 of 1898. Mustard 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq. B A, M R A C., F H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the system of agriculture and agricultural statistics of the Dacca District by A. C. Sen, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a (2a.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B A, M R A.C., 1896 R1-8 (2a)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895 96. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a)

Ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R5 (13a)
Ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirit. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAHMA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (0a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 036216, of the 3½ per cent. of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of Samiville Arthur Joseph, and last re-endorsed to Samiville Arthur Joseph, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

S. A. JOSEPH,
26, Mirsapore 2nd Lane.

The 19th December, 1898.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-first Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 28th January, 1899, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
H. W. STEVENS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December, 1898.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 1.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 24th, 1898.

The principal feature of the weather of the week was the cold weather disturbance which was approaching the north-west frontier from the Persian region at the close of the previous week. It crossed the frontier into Upper Sind on the early morning of the 18th and drifted eastwards through North Rajputana and the South-East Punjab on the 19th, East Rajputana on the 20th, the North-Western Provinces and the eastern districts of Central India on the 21st, Chota Nagpur on the 22nd, and Bengal on the 23rd, where it died out during the next 24 hours. The disturbance was throughout its existence very diffused and ill-defined, but it gave a moderate fall of snow in Kashmir and the higher elevations of the Punjab Himalayas from the 18th to the 20th, and numerous light showers of rain in the North-Western Provinces and some showers in the North Punjab and the Punjab Hills on the 21st and 22nd. Fine weather obtained generally over the remainder of India throughout the week except in South Madras and the South Coromandel Coast districts, where some local thundershowers were received on the 21st and 22nd.

The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were small and unimportant, except in Chota Nagpur, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Madras coast, where the weather was from $2\frac{1}{2}°$ to $5\frac{1}{2}°$ warmer than usual.

A

Sunday, December 18th.—Pressure had given way over the whole of the Indian area with the exception of Burma where it was practically stationary. The fall was brisk to rapid in North-Western and Central India and slight elsewhere. Pressure was in moderate defect in Ceylon and in moderate to large defect in North-Western India and Baluchistan. The deficiency was most marked in Upper Sind, where it slightly exceeded a seventh of an inch in amount. The feeble wave of low pressure which was approaching the north-west frontier at the close of the previous week was passing through Upper Sind. Winds were very light and unsteady over the greater part of Northern and Central India except in Upper Sind and the neighbouring districts of Rajputana and the Punjab where they were feebly cyclonic. Winds were strong in Southern India, the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan where gradients were steep. Skies were partially clouded in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Southern India, and overcast in Sind, the Punjab and the North-West Himalayas. Light to moderate snow had occurred in Kashmir and light thundershowers at Trincomalee and Madras. Temperature was in slight defect in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Mysore, normal in Burma, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces and Southern India, and more or less above the normal over the remainder of India and Baluchistan. The excess was most marked in Baluchistan (7°), Gujarat (5°) and Rajputana and Berar (each 4°), due chiefly to much higher day temperature than usual.

Monday, December 19th.—The barometric changes were generally small and unimportant except in Rajputana and the South-East Punjab, where pressure had given way briskly to rapidly, due to the transfer into that area of the depression which lay over Upper Sind on the previous day. Pressure was more or less below the normal throughout India. The deficiency was least in North-Eastern India and greatest in the area of depression where it ranged between ·13″ and ·17″. The depression was diffused and ill-defined, and the winds in Upper India, although cyclonic in direction, were very light at the level of the plains. Winds were very strong at Cherat where they were blowing at the rate of 28 miles per hour at 8 A.M. The air movement was somewhat less strong in the Konkan than on the previous day. Skies were overcast in the South-East Punjab, Rajputana, the western districts of the North-West Provinces and Kashmir and moderately clouded in Southern India. Moderate snow had again been received in Kashmir. Temperature had decreased largely in Baluchistan and was now normal in that area. Temperature had fallen to normal also in Orissa. Temperature had, on the other hand, increased 2½° in Rajputana, where it averaged 6½° above the normal during the previous 24 hours. Elsewhere the temperature conditions were practically unchanged.

Tuesday, December 20th.—The barometric changes were again small over nearly the whole of the country except locally in the areas affected by the depression. Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and briskly to rapidly in Upper India, and had fallen very slightly in the eastern states of Central India and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces. The disturbance had shifted east-south-eastwards and filled up to some extent. It apparently lay over East Rajputana and the neighbouring districts at 8 A.M. The chief features of the air movement were unaltered. Cloud had increased in Baluchistan and Southern India and decreased in the Punjab. Snow in moderate amounts had again fallen in Kashmir. The temperature conditions were again unchanged over the greater part of the country. Temperature had fallen 2° in Rajputana and increased rapidly in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 5° above the normal in Rajputana and Central India, 4° in Berar and the Central Provinces, 3° in Gujarat, and 2° in the North-West Provinces and Punjab, due chiefly to very high night temperature.

Wednesday, December 21st.—Pressure had increased in Baluchistan and Upper India and given way slightly to briskly over the remainder of the Indian area. The shallow diffused depression in East Rajputana on the 20th had been transferred eastwards to the area defined by the stations of Agra, Cawnpore,

Allahabad and Nowgong, in which pressure was about a tenth of an inch below the normal. Gradients were steep over the southern half of the Bay and Southern India. Pressure was, on the other hand, uniform over the greater part of Northern and Central India and the Deccan. Winds were cyclonic in direction in the Gangetic Plain, but were very feeble. Winds continued strong at Cherat. Skies were densely clouded in Southern India and partially clouded in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal and at some stations in the Central Provinces. Light to moderate rain had occurred in the extreme south of Madras and light rain or snow in the East Punjab and Kumaon Hills. The temperature conditions did not differ to any important extent from the normal, except in the tract lying between East Rajputana and Bihar, in which temperature was from 2° to 10° above the normal, due chiefly to much higher night temperature than usual. Temperature of the previous 24 hours was 4½° below the normal at Quetta.

Thursday, December 22nd.—Pressure had again increased briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India and was now in slight to moderate excess in the former and normal in the latter area. The depression in the North-Western Provinces on the preceding day had apparently advanced into Chota Nagpur, where pressure had given way very slightly. It had, however, filled up very largely and was no longer of any importance. Winds tended to circulate cyclonically in South Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces, but were very light. Skies continued densely clouded in Southern India, and some light thundershowers had fallen in that area. Light snow had occurred in the Kumaon Himalayas and several rain or hail showers in the North-Western Provinces. The distribution of temperature with respect to the normal was practically unchanged.

Friday, December 23rd.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and slightly in Sind, Kathiawar and the North Konkan. It had, on the other hand, increased slightly to briskly in the Gangetic Plain, the Central Provinces and Bengal, and was practically stationary elsewhere. Pressure differed but little from the normal except in Ceylon, Southern India and the Konkan where it was in slight to moderate defect, and in North-Western and Central India where it was equally in excess. Gradients were considerably above their normal intensity over the Peninsula and the Bay of Bengal. Winds were of the anti-cyclonic type in North-Western and Central India. They were unusually strong at Cherat, where they had a velocity of 30 miles per hour at 8 A.M. Skies were moderately clouded in Baluchistan and the West Punjab and lightly clouded in Southern India. Temperature was steady except in Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana, where it had decreased briskly to very rapidly. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 3° below the normal in Rajputana and from 2° to 6° in excess in Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Berar, the West Coast the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The night temperature was much more largely in excess in these areas than the day temperature.

Saturday, December 24th.—Pressure had given way almost everywhere. The fall was brisk to rapid in Baluchistan and North-Western India and slight elsewhere. Pressure was in general defect. The deficiency was greatest in Kathiawar where it was considerable. Feeble south-east winds obtained at Chaman and Quetta. A strong northerly gale was blowing at Cherat. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and Kashmir, more or less heavily clouded in Upper India. There was also much cloud in Southern India. No rain had fallen anywhere beyond a moderate shower at Trincomalee. Temperature had risen fast in Baluchistan and was during the previous 24 hours 9° above the normal at Quetta. The excess was much more marked in the night than in the day temperature. Temperature was approximately normal in Assam, the North-Western Provinces, Sind, the Punjab, Central India and the southern half of the Peninsula, in moderate defect in Rajputana, and more or less considerably above the average in other districts. The excess was most marked in Berar where it averaged 6° in amount. The night temperature was much

more largely in excess in the area of increased temperature than the day temperature.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week varied to a much less extent from the normal than was the case during the preceding four or five weeks. The mean temperature exceeded the normal all over the country with the exception of Assam and Bengal where it was in very slight defect. The excess was, however, small and less than 2°, except in Chota Nagpur, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Bombay Deccan and Madras coast, in which it ranged between 2½° and 6°. The area of greatest excess lay over Berar throughout the week. The increased temperature was due chiefly to much higher night temperature than usual.

The following table gives temperature variation data for the week:—

PROVINCE.	DECEMBER 1898.							Mean variation of week.
	18th	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·9	−0·9	−0·5	−0·4	+0·8	+1·9	+3·5	+0·5
Assam	−1·7	−1·5	−1·1	−1·4	−1·7	−0·0	+0·8	−1·0
Bengal	−2·0	−2·0	−1·2	+0·3	+0·7	+1·1	+2·1	−0·1
Orissa	+2·1	+0·1	+0·1	+1·0	+2·5	+3·8	+4·0	+2·0
Bihar	−1·6	−0·4	+1·7	+2·4	+3·4	+4·2	+1·5	+1·6
Chota Nagpur	−0·4	−1·2	+1·8	+3·2	+5·7	+6·0	+3·2	+2·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0	+1·7	+2·1	+4·6	+4·3	+1·7	−0·5	+2·0
Punjab	+1·1	+1·6	+2·4	+1·2	+0·5	+0·4	+0·6	+1·1
Sind	+2·3	+1·8	+1·5	−1·1	−1·5	−0·7	+1·0	+0·5
Rajputana	+4·1	+6·6	+4·0	+3·1	+0·2	−2·7	−2·0	+2·0
Gujarat	+5·2	+4·5	+3·0	−0·2	−2·0	−1·7	+2·0	+1·0
Central India	+2·0	+3·1	+4·9	+6·8	+4·5	−0·9	−0·5	+2·8
Central Provinces	+1·2	+2·6	+4·4	+5·8	+6·4	+5·0	+3·2	+4·1
Berar	+3·9	+4·1	+4·4	+7·6	+6·8	+6·4	+5·8	+5·6
West Coast	+0·7	+1·1	+0·6	+1·1	+1·5	+2·4	+2·4	+1·4
Bombay Deccan	+2·6	+3·1	+3·0	+2·4	+1·7	+2·2	+2·5	+2·5
Mysore	−1·5	−0·6	+0·1	+2·8	+2·1	+2·7	+0·1	+0·8
Madras Coast	+2·5	+2·8	+3·3	+1·3	+1·4	+1·3	+2·5	+2·2
Madras Deccan	+2·5	+2·3	+1·8	+0·4	+1·8	+1·7	+1·9	+1·8
South India	+0·3	+0·9	+1·6	+1·9	+1·2	+0·7	+1·0	+1·1
Mean for whole of India	+1·1	+1·5	+1·9	+2·2	+2·0	+1·7	+1·8	+1·7

The preceding table shows that the mean temperature of the whole of India and Burma was above the average on each day of the week, and that the amount of variation fluctuated between 1°·1 and 2°·2.

Rain.—A feeble cold weather depression appeared in Upper Sind at the beginning of the week and marching eastwards passed into Bengal on the 23rd. It gave numerous light showers in the North-Western Provinces and some showers in the North Punjab and the Simla and Kangra Hills on the 21st and 22nd. The largest fall in these areas was 1·34 inches at Dharamsala on the 21st. Moderate snow fell in Kashmir and the higher elevations of the Punjab Himalayas from the 18th to the 20th. Weather was fine and settled over the remainder of the country throughout the week except in South Madras and the the South Coromandal Coast districts where some showers were received on the 21st and 22nd.

The accompanying rainfall statement shows that more or less rain was received in seventeen of the rainfall divisions and that in ten of these divisions the total fall of the week was less than a tenth of an inch in amount. The divisions which obtained effective rain, *i.e.*, average fall of over a tenth of an inch,

were North Punjab, Punjab hills, North-Western Provinces hills, North-Western Provinces West Submontane, North Oudh, East Coast South and Madras South. The rainfall in these divisions ranged between 0·11″ and 0·78″ and was very slightly above the average in the first three divisions.

The seasonal rainfall up to date shows some improvement in the case of the North Punjab and the Punjab Hills.

The more noteworthy totals were :—

Punjab (hill districts) . . .	Kangra, Dharmsala, 1·61 inches.
East Coast (South) . . .	S. Arcot, Chidambaram, 1·26 inches.
Ditto	Tanjore, Vedaranyam, 2·53 inches.
Madras (South)	Tinnevelly, Keranur, 1·19 inches.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 24th December 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 16th October to 24th December 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 16th October to 24th December 1898.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·69	5·26	− 49
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·01	−0·01	2·58	7·17	− 64
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	−0·02	0·68	4·17	− 84
	4. Upper do.	0	0·07	−0·07	1·43	4·28	− 67
	5. Arakan	0	0·03	−0·03	2·58	7·43	− 65
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·03	−0·03	0·79	4·35	− 82
	7. Assam Surma	0	0·02	−0·02	0·58	3·87	− 85
	8. Do. Hills	0	0·06	−0·06	1·10	4·00	− 73
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0·08	−0·08	2·25	2·55	− 12
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	−0·05	0·08	2·83	− 97
	11. Central do.	0	0·04	−0·04	0·02	2·30	− 99
	12. North do.	0	0·04	−0·04	0·37	2·30	− 84
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·14	−0·14	1·39	3·11	− 55
	14. Orissa	0	0·13	−0·13	0·52	5·31	− 90
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	−0·15	0·13	1·85	− 93
	16. South Bihar	0	0·06	−0·06	0·01	1·59	− 99
	17. North do.	0	0·05	−0·05	0·07	1·27	− 94
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0·01	0·11	−0·10	0·09	1·11	− 92
	19. South Oudh	0	0·17	−0·17	0·20	0·71	− 72
	20. North do.	0·11	0·17	−0·06	0·30	0·63	− 52
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0·05	0·14	−0·09	0·52	0·48	+ 8
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·09	0·10	−0·01	0·40	0·33	+ 21
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0·01	0·08	−0·07	0·07	1·03	− 93
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·13	0·16	−0·03	1·01	0·48	+ 110
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·29	0·23	+0·06	1·89	0·80	+ 136
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·01	0·09	−0·08	0·30	0·37	− 19
	27. South do.	0	0·11	−0·11	0·05	0·38	− 87
	28. Central do.	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·58	− 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·01	0·19	−0·18	0·03	0·63	− 95
	30. Do. Hills	0·64	0·38	+0·26	1·23	1·34	− 8
	31. North Punjab	0·13	0·07	+0·06	0·13	1·21	− 89
	32. West do.	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·19	− 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0	0·12	−0·12	11·68	9·90	+ 18
	34. Madras South-Central	0·02	0·44	−0·42	13·91	9·68	+ 44
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	−0·14	7·13	8·00	− 12
	36. Mysore	0	0·21	−0·21	9·03	5·80	+ 56
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	−0·07	2·45	3·55	− 31
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·13	−0·13	2·31	4·08	− 42
Central Provinces and Berar	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·22	−0·22	0·65	2·71	− 76
	41. Berar	0	0·32	−0·32	0·13	2·66	− 95
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·16	−0·16	0·09	1·78	− 95
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·07	−0·07	0·12	1·40	− 91
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·09	−0·09	0·03	1·54	− 98
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	−0·02	0·14	0·66	− 80
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·06	0·34	− 82
	47. Sind	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·23	− 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·09	0·17	−0·08	0·12	0·75	− 84
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	−0·03	0·29	0·83	− 65
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·04	−0·04	0·39	0·56	− 30
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	−0·05	0·21	0·22	− 5
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·01	0·13	−0·12	4·17	8·97	− 53
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	2·80	6·73	− 58
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	−0·03	0·67	1·38	− 51
	54. Madras Central	0	0·13	−0·13	4·57	5·49	− 17
	55. East Coast Central	0·02	0·42	−0·40	12·00	12·47	− 4
	56. Do. South	0·40	1·65	−1·25	27·63	18·57	+ 49
	57. Madras South	0·78	0·86	−0·08	14·96	13·02	+ 15

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 29th December 1898.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Heavy rain has fallen in the Carnatic, the Southern and parts of the Central districts and some in the adjoining tracts. The water-supply is generally ample. Sowings still continue. The standing crops are thriving generally, but the heavy rain has caused damage in parts. The harvest outturn is almost normal. Pasturage is sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices are falling generally.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Sind; more is wanted for the late crops in parts of Poona and Satara. The standing crops have been damaged by rats, blight or excessive cold in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Bijapur and Dharwar, and are withering in parts of Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Harvesting of the early crops continues in six districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Khandesh and Gujarat. Preparations for next season have commenced in four districts. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have slightly risen in three and fallen in seven districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—There were slight scattered showers of rain in several districts during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is approaching completion, and a good outturn is generally expected. The spring crops and poppy are in good condition. The earlier spring crops are maturing, and in some places pulses are being gathered. The pressing of sugarcane is in progress There is plenty of fodder in every district. There was a slight fall in the price of rice in some districts, but on the whole prices were stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th January.*—The rainfall has been almost general during the week and has benefited the standing spring crops, which are reported to be in a flourishing state. The pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects are favourable. The markets are well supplied. Fodder is plentiful. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Rain, ranging from $\frac{1}{5}$th of an inch to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, has fallen in all districts except Shahpur. Harvesting of the autumn crops is over. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of spring crops still continue in some districts. The spring crops have been benefited by the recent rain throughout the province, but more is wanted. The rape and gram crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts except Delhi, Shahpur, and parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices are rising in Dera Ismail Khan, falling in Shahpur and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{15}{16}$ to $21\frac{1}{4}$, gram $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 24, barley 32, bulrush millet 19 to 24, maize $27\frac{5}{16}$ to $32\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 26, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Mandla. The weather is occasionally cloudy and very cold, except in Chanda where it is reported to be hot and unseasonable. The cloudy weather has affected the linseed and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) crops in the Bhandara district and the former alone in Bilaspur. The winter crops are in urgent need of rain. In the Hatta tahsil, Damoh district, the prospects of the winter crops are gloomy. The reaping and threshing of the autumn crops and the picking of cotton continue. Pressing of sugarcane is also in progress. The cheapest prices are wheat 19, gram 32, rice 26, and *juar* 31 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat 12, gram 13, rice $10\frac{1}{2}$ and

juar 22 seers per rupee. Wheat is selling above the normal rate in the south, east and west of the Province, and the price of gram is still low in the Northern Districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st December.*—In Lower Burma reaping and threshing are progressing. The crops in Akyab, Thongwa, Bassein, Thaton and Amherst are average or above average, but in the remaining principal districts they are in defect. In Upper Burma the crops on the whole are in fair condition. It is reported that considerable remissions of water-rate will be necessary in the Yamethin Sub-Division owing to the failure of crops. The fluctuations in the price of paddy are unimportant.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Harvesting of late rice, gathering of pulses, sowing of mustard, and pruning of tea are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Sylhet and Lakhimpur. Prospects of late rice, pulses and sugarcane are generally good. Prices—common rice, Silchar and Dhubri 16, Sylhet 14½, Gauhati 15, Tezpur and Nowgong 13, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th January.*—MYSORE: Slight rain has fallen in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have slightly fallen in Tumkur, Shimoga, Kadur, Kolar and Hassan. Paddy and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) have been harvested in parts.

COORG: Harvesting of rice, threshing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* are almost completed. The winter crops are in fair condition. The land is being prepared for the ensuing rain crop in parts of the Province. Fodder is sufficient, but the water-supply is inadequate in parts of the Akola and Amraoti districts. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The autumn harvest is almost over. The winter rice sowings are in progress. The rice crop is still being harvested. The standing spring crops are doing well, but rain is wanted in a few taluks of the Aurangabad Division. Agricultural prospects continue favourable. Prices—wheat 8¾, coarse rice 10, and *jawari* 21 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th January.*—There has been a slight fall of rain in Bundelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops, agricultural stock and pasturage, is good. Prices of food-grains are falling slightly in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, but are steady elsewhere. The condition of opium is fair in Indore and Bhopal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Slight rain fell at Abu and showers at Alwar, but none elsewhere. Sowing of the spring crops and irrigation continue. The state of the crops is generally good. In Merwara some tracts have been seriously affected through failure of the rains. Twenty-two villages are reported as distressed. Cattle are generally in good condition; considerable numbers have migrated from Ajmere-Merwara and Marwar. Fodder is scarce in parts of Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore, Bikanir and Marwar. Prices are rising in Jhallawar and are steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 365 persons emigrated during the week. The number employed on relief works was 326 in Ajmere; 2,012 in Merwara and 994 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22 and Marwar 14½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 3rd January.*—The weather is snowy. Prices continue below normal. Rice 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 4th January.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Sowing of spring crops is in progress and the condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary: wheat 19 and maize 23 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st December.*—Rainfall ·08. The weather is cold and foggy. Rice $8\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897 AND 1898

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	14·45	15·3	32·3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	13·6	17	39·1	38·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	17	13·6	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	13·6	17	39·1	44·2	70·55	92·65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	51	55·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	17	15·3	51	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	13·94	38·08	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	15·3	19·55	54·4	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	15·3	20·74	50·15	55·25	25·16	72·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	11·05	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	17	19·55	39·95	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	22·1
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	8·5	17	21·25	40·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	17	15·3	34	30·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	16·25	20	27·5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	35·36	28·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	20	32·5	28·75	46·25	...	...	15	35	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	18·75 to 21·25 and 22·5 to 25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	47·5	27·5	42·5	...	...	21·25	30	20	30
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	20·62	36·25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·56	37·97	26·56	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	27·5	50	35	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	21·72	27·81	31·87	49·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	18·12	25	19·06	32·5	...	...	12·5	24·37	...	14·37
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	21·56	34·06	24·22	34·06	...	...	14·22	34·06	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	30·78	20·72	25	40	...	...	15·94	23·44	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	15	20·31	28·28	37·66	23·85	39·06	28·65	45·16	14·84	28·44	...	24·53
Central—												
Cawnpore	13·8	19·53	24·27	36·35	22·55	37·19	27·13	41·04	13·8	22·86	12·92	19·06
Jhánsi	14·84	21·41	31·98	48·75	21·58	39·06	29·9	45·1	14·84	23·85	16·41	20·78
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	22·86	36·87	25·78	...	16·67	...	16·67	...
Agra	...	...	37·19	44·37	22·5	38·44	30	...	13·12	22·19	13·44	20
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	14·27	18·18	25·68	34·06	20	33·18	...	...	12·13	21·93	...	21·3
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	12·86	21·3	25·62	40	21·3	38·12	25	42·08	12·08	26·67	13·49	21·04
Northern—												
Fyzabad	14·53	20	22·55	...	20	39·01	...	...	13·54	29·06	13·91	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7	73·1	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·92	81·77	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	60	...	...	400	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·62	52·5	26·25	60	420	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	320	Midnapur.
25	30	...	...	15	25	22·5	45	30	40	340	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	47·5	31·25	62·5	295	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	46·25	18·12	37·5	520	360	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20	30	22·5	50	40	70	340	330	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·72	32·03	19·06	35·78	350	352·5	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	11·87	15·31	10·78	17·5	15·47	35·62	15·47	35·62	270	270	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	10·47	18·59	18·44	35	19·37	42·34	330	270	Bhágalpur.
...	...	15·94	15·99	15·94	19·06	20·94	36·25	28·28	50	304·69	266·56	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·5	26·87	...	...	13·28	23·91	17·5	41·87	25·36	54·95	325·78	293·28	Benares.
												Central—
14·79	22·24	...	...	11·41	20·78	17·4	36·35	22·24	50	290·88	266·67	Cawnpore.
18·12	21·87	...	...	12·34	19·69	17·97	36·35	23·28	40·94	252·5	245	Jhánsi.
												Western—
20	...	...	...	15·99	...	20	...	...	...	290·88	320	Meerut.
16·56	21·09	...	...	13·12	...	17·5	38·12	23·44	55·78	270	265·62	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
14·27	22·55	...	...	...	...	16·67	40·99	...	...	320	266·25	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·53	23·49	...	...	12·86	25	19·48	43·12	21·61	...	300	280	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14·53	25	15·94	36·98	...	...	290·88	255·62	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	36·25	40	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36·25	40	70	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	37·5	57·5 and 82·5	47·5 and 62·5	...	...	...	...	1·41 to 2·34	1·2
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	35	60	70	...	...	8·75	6·58	7·5	5·94
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	32·5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	2·5
Pabna	...	...	38·75	39·06	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	40	80	50	...	...	3·75	·17(a)	5	·17(a)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	31·25	45	65	...	...	5·57	5·56	6·25	2·83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36·25	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	2·5	3·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	37·5	38·75	80	52·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·17	53·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	50	...	...	57·5	67·5	115	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	44·43	...	...	...	...	...	123·07	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	45	50	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	90 to 110	...	...	...	...	125 and 130	115 and 125	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	61·56	...	...	72·5	75	...	...	2·5	3·33	4·01	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	29·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...	...

(a) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	45 to 65	42·5	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
1·98	2·5	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	29·63	40·99	...	...	21·09	25·78	19·06	25
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	14·27	22·5	40	57·13	22·86	36·25	28·54	36·25	12·5	26·25	15·99	25·62
Central— Lahore	16·67	37·66	30·83	49·37	20·88	35·26	24·58	38·18	10·94	23·54	15·42	24·22
South-eastern— Delhi	21·04	26·67	30·78	40	22·34	37·19	26·67	40·99	15·68	22·86	15·68	21·04
Submontane— Amritsar	17·4	27·6	33·33	48·49	20	34·06	22·55	36·35	...	25	...	25
Northern— Rawalpindi	15·94	30	55·57	53·33	22·81	37·66	25	40	13·12	25	12·5	28·59
Western— Multan	12·5	18·18	24·22	42·03	24·58	40	30·78	45·68	16·56	27·5	15·36	25·78
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	37·5	46·25	30	45·62	...	...	19·37	29·27	17·5	31·25
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	26·25	39·37	...	...	15	21·09	15·62	24·22
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26·25 to 28·75	41·87	60	65	21·87	30	17·5	32·5
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	44·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	26·82	...	...	...	...	...	15·99	...
Poona	...	...	...	38·91	36·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	26·41	...	...	...	...	...	18·8	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	14·79	23·44
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	36·09	...	...	...	...	...	16·3	...
Ahmadabad	20	...	...	43·75	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	27	31	28	41	33·31	56	...	...	17·37	31·25
Central— Jubbulpore	16	...	21·06	28·06	24·25	38·06	26·69	44·44	...	...	18·19	20
Eastern— Raipur	16	...	22	30	23	43	31	53	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	33·33	51·85	...	...	...	...	16	26·92
Ellichpur	...	...	66·66	80	40	57·14	50	66·66	...	...	16	33·33
Amráoti	...	...	36·25	56·87	40	56·87	50	61·25	...	...	15·25	35
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	28·75
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·62	33·75
Cuddapah	23·75	28·12	40	46·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	32·5
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	26·25	28·75	40·62	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	23·75	28·12	44·37	51·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	27·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	24·2	27·98	40·22	45·72	47·51	73·47	54·86	101·48	...	...	18·29	22·85
Bangalore	25·5	19·81	56	54·87	60·31	62·72	64·02	54·88	...	...	26·12	24·5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dal.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	30·78	...	...	20	24·06	24·06	42·08	...	...	336·87	336·87	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
21·04	25	...	...	14·27	21·87	16·67	36·87	36·35	56·25	3 0	330	Ferozpur.
												Central—
20	27·08	...	...	14·22	23·85	17·34	37·24	31·35	55·16	336·87	336·87	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
18·18	24·22	...	...	14·53	24·22	19·53	36·35	29·63	57·13	320	336·87	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	26·67	...	...	13·33	23·54	15·99	37·19	33·44	...	...	350	Amritsar.
												Northern—
18·18	28·59	...	...	16·41	27·6	19·27	40·99	34·37	64·17	278·28	291·25	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
15·99	28·54	...	...	15·99	25	21·25	42·08	...	...	320	336·87	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
22·34	33·12	...	...	...	...	22·5	41·25	...	70	345	365	Karachi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·84	35·73	...	...	...	322·5	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	33·12	...	...	47·5	...	330	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
16·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
22·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
15·52	31·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
20·52	36·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	48	26	52	333·31	318	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·69	38·06	23·5	51·62	250	250	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	48	21	62	265	275	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51·85	...	...	Basim.
25	40	...	...	...	...	30·97	53·33	30·78	61·5	360	320	Ellichpur.
18·44	36·56	...	...	...	...	25	44·37	30·78	56·87	300	320	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
20·62	21·87	...	...	...	...	41·25	60	...	...	380·62	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	21·25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	342·5	368·12	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	63·75	...	...	301·25	411·87	Bellary.
21·25	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328·75	333·12	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·5	29·37	...	...	...	...	30	37·5	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·87	60	...	...	337·5	329·37	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	21·25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
25·62	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	25·62	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	24·49	22·53	...	...	18·48	27·71	74·06	78·17	339·25	339·25	Mysore.
...	...	24·5	21·31	...	...	34·25	39·2	50·96	65·86	394	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	53·33	66·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	51·25	133·33	110	3·28	3·12	4·01	6·25
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	110·31	110·31	6·67	10	4·43	6·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·02	123·12	7·97	6·67	6·67	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·01	5·31
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	94·22	3·33	5	5	6·67
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	145·42	133·33	3·07	3·07	4·37	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	85	...	...	...	125	120	107·5	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	64·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	77·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	39	60	70	120	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	43	118	180	120	120	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·28	4	3	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	120	200	126	105	·31(a)	·19(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	51·25	71·87	...	...	...	...	121·25	115	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	120	106·87	89·37	51·87	...	...	6·25	7·5
Central—												
Bellary	51·25	63·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·75	66·87	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·5	66·87	98·75	61·25	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·62	5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·5	57·5	...	...	131·87	131·87	93·75	57·5	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·12	118·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	116·87	111·87	...	...	...	...	4·37	5·62
Mysore—												
Mysore	115·17	68·56	...	...	374	374	109·08	116·87	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	51·37	77·11	...	...	342·75	342·75	110·94	85·69	8·25	3·5	10·5	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
[illegible]	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
4·01	3·12	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	6·67	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
7·97	10	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
3·33	6·67	...	...	60	50	...	...	60	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
5	3·33	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5 and 8·12	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	41	35	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	6	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	80	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
2·5	2·5	...	...	90	85	90	85	60	50	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	120	100	120	120	140	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	150	120	Bangalore.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
January 6, 1899.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

W. S. MEYER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.				Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	..	..	...	...	13 1	13 1	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	9 8	9 10	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 12	14 8	...	..	...	...
Thóngwa	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	13 4	14 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 9	14 14	10 8	..	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 3	11 10	13 12	13 12	39 3	39 3	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	17 9	18 13	...	...	11 13	10 9	12 13	12 13	...	..	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 0	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	12 12	9 2	13 11	14 3	55 8	49 5	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	10 15	15 5	13 2	28 7	56 14	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	18 4	16 2	24 11	21 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 13	13 3	13 13	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 4	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 6½	8 6½	...	...	6 14	6 14	10 11	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	9 —	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	19 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrúp	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 —	..	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 — to 17 8	13 — and 19 —	13 8 to 19 8	14 8 and 20 8	..	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	13 —	13 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	18 8	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	12 —	12 —	...	...	11 — to 11 4	11 —	15 — to 20 —	14 — and 19 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 8	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	13 —	13 —	17 12	16 —	8 —	7 9	12 4	11 4	18 3	16 12	14 8	14 8
Hooghly	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	13 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 1	13 5	...	...	6 2	6 10	10 —	13 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	11 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...

he number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14 10	14 10	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	11 14	13 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	13 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	56 2	56 2	9 13	10 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 7	9 11	29 5	29 5	10 9	10 9	15 2	14 6	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 7	6 7	9 7	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 2	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	3 6	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8*	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	..	...	..	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	4 —	4 8	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	9 14	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 6	10 6	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 8	10 2½	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 8	22 —	20 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	22 1	20 —	...	...	24 10	20 —	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	18 —*	18 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

* Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 12	12 8	21 4	17 8 and 21 4		...	...	...
Bardwan	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	15 —	13 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	18 —	15 1 and 17 12	...	...	13 — and 15 —	12 —	17 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	13 8	13 8	20 —	22 —	12 4	13 —	23 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 —	18 6	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 —	15 —	...	..	9 13¼	10 8	24 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	18 —	16 8	24 —	22 8	15 —	13 8	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	..	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 —	12 —	10 —	16 —	11 4	12 —	10 12	17 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	12 —	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	5 4	5 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 —	10 —	...	.	9 3	8 6	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	9 3	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 8	11 —	14 —	13 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	..	...	...	...
Manbhum	13 —	13 —	20 —	...	11 —	11 8	20 —	23 —	...	...	...	...
Lohardaga	6 8 to 12 —	6 4 to 12 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	18 —	15 12	30 6	30 6	15 12	15 3	20 4	19 13	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	13 — and 14 8	13 —	22 —	22 8	8 —	8 —	17 8	17 —	...	..	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	18 —	16 —	22 —	18 —	10 8	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	16 8	16 —	27 —	25 —	11 —	9 4	19 8	16 —	26 —	16 —	...	...
Patna	20 —	16 8	31 —	27 —	15 —	13 —	21 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	18 — and 19 —	15 8 and 16 —	...	24 —	9 — and 10 —	8 — and 9 —	14 — to 16 —	13 8 and 17 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	19 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	16 8	16 8	28 —	25 4	12 —	12 10	19 —	17 12	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 —	13 —	19 —	18 8	11 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	17 —	16 —	25 8	23 —	9 —	8 —	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	14 8	16 —	21 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 10	14 4	23 —	20 8	5 8	11 —	15 —	13 —	22 —	20 —	21 —	19 8
Benares	15 9½	15 9½	25 6	24 2	7 15½	7 15	13 6½	13 —½	...	...	21 8	20 9
Ghazipur	16 —	16 —	24 8	23 —	7 8	7 8	14 4	12 4	24 —	22 8	15 8	15 8
Jaunpur	16 12	16 8	20 —	26 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	15 —	14 —	23 8	21 8	9 8	9 —	14 —	14 —	26 —	23 —	22 8	20 —
Central—												
Banda	15 8	14 8	26 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	14 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	24 —
Fatehpur	16 8	16 —	24 —	23 8	8 —	7 —	16 8	16 —	32 —	28 —	26 —	24 —
Hamirpur	15 8	15 —	22 —	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 8	30 —	26 —	26 —	24 —
Jalaun	15 4	15 4	24 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	30 —	28 —	25 —	25 —
Cawnpore	17 4	17 —	25 —	27 —	...	...	13 12	13 —	30 —	...	26 —	26 —
Jhansi	15 8	15 —	26 12	20 12	9 —	9 —	12 4	12 8	24 —	27 8	22 —	22 —
Etawah	17 12	17 12	28 —	25 8	5 —	5 —	15 8	15 —	30 8	22 8	25 10	22 8
Farukhabad	19 1	18 12	32 11	31 6	4 12	4 12	12 12	12 4	30 —	...	28 10	26 9
Mainpuri	19 6	18 12	31 —	28 8	...	4 8	12 —	11 —	30 —	23 8	31 —	31 —
Etah	20 —	19 6	30 4	34 8	...	...	16 11	16 3	34 8	33 12	28 8	27 8
Western—												
Meerut	17 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Agra	16 —	16 4	28 8	28 —	8 —	4 —	10 —	12 —	28 8	25 —	25 —	24 —
Muttra	17 8	17 —	29 12	28 4	6 —	6 —	12 4	12 4	32 8	30 —	25 8	24 —
Aligarh	18 —	17 8	29 —	29 —	...	4 8	12 —	8 8	29 —	29 —	26 —	24 —
Bulandshahr	18 8	18 8	30 —	31 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	31 —	30 —	25 —	24 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	15 —	15 8	23 12	21 —	6 12	6 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	20 —	20 —
Azamgarh	10 —	10 —	24 12	24 5	4 7	4 7	15 8	15 7	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	20 11	18 14	28 13	28 13	12 2	11 11	18 —	18 —	27 —	25 3	27 —	23 6
Basti	19 6	18 4	25 —	25 —	16 4	13 —	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	18 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	22 14	22 13	...	..	26 10	26 10	10 12	10 8	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 8	39 —	39 —	23 8	24 —	9 4	9 4	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 —	22 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
..	..	..	...	15 5	15 —	.	...	..	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	..	24 —	22 8	...	...	23 12	24 —	9 12	10 3	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	..	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Dinajpur.
...	..	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	..	...	13 10	13 10	...	..	15 7	14 7	13 4	13 8	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 1*	16 7*	...	...	19 11	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
..	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	..	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Manbhum.
34 —	35 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	Lohardaga.
33 12	34 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	33 12	31 8	27 —	27 —	9 4	9 —	Palámau.
27 —	27 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	26 —	24 —	18 —	17 —	8 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	35 —	32 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
30 —	25 —	14 8	14 —	25 —	23 —	20 —	25 —	21 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
32 —	30 —	24 —	24 —	25 8	22 —	36 —	31 —	25 8	24 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	..	24 — and 25 —	21 — and 22 —	31 — and 32 —	22 —	20 — and 21 —	...	10 8	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	38 —	35 8	16 10	20 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
28 —	24 —	...	...	19 —	16 —	27 8	25 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
25 —	25 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
24 —	22 —	10 —	16 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	Saran.
...	...	...		21 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	19 —	10 4	10 —	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —	10 —	18 —	18 8	22 —	20 —	16 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	15 7	14 15†	22 1	22 4	27 15	27 2	15 —†	14 11	10 11	10 11	Benares.
...	...	10 —	16 —	22 8	21 4	28 —	24 —	10 8	10 4	9 8	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	13 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	19 8	17 8	19 4	19 —	22 8	22 8	22 —	20 8	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	21 8	...	...	16 8	15 —	11 —	11 —	Banda.
...	...	...	...	21 8	19 8	...	..	10 —	15 8	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	24 —	27 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
14 —	14 —†	21 —	20 —	25 —	25 —†	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 12	Jalaun.
28 —	27 —	25 —	25 —	22 8	21 8	34 —	32 —	17 8	17 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	24 —	21 12	21 —	34 —	33 —	17 —	17 4	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
30 —	25 —	20 —	18 —	24 4	22 8	30 8	20 8	19 —	17 —	11 8	11 —	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	25 14	24 8	36 12	32 11	20 —	17 11	11 5	11 9	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	33 8	31 —	18 8	17 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	23 4	21 4	42 8	37 8	17 5	10 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	24 —	23 —	15 8	21 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	39 —	35 —	21 —	22 —	29 —	30 —	15 —	17 —	12 4	12 —	Agra.
...	...	19 —	16 —	23 4	23 4	29 12	[illegible]	17 4	20 4	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	...	15 —	23 —	22 —	35 —	33 8	18 —	15 8	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	26 —	20 —	21 —	21 8	31 8	29 —	10 —	15 —	11 6	11 —	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
24 —	24 —	18 —	20 —	21 4	22 —	22 —	23 —	15 8	15 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	19 4	18 6	24 8	23 4	15 8	15 8	9 8	9 8	Azamgarh.
25 3	25 3	19 13	19 13	19 6	18 7	25 13	30 10	16 —	18 —	10 0	10 0	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	23 —	22 8	17 8	17 8	11 4	10 12	Basti.

* Kalai.

† Unhusked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898—*continued.* *(The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	20 —	18 8	33 —	32 —	5 4	5 4	15 8	15 —	...	...	28 —	26 —
Budaun	19 —	19 —	34 —	34 —	7 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	28 —	30 —	26 —	25 8
Pilibit	18 8	18 —	31 4	31 4	5 —	5 4	14 —	14 8	...	...	21 4	24 —
Bareli	17 8	16 14	26 4	27 8	3 12	5 —	12 8	10 10	28 12	27 8	26 4	23 12
Moradabad	18 4	17 10	29 —	28 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 7	32 8	...	27 —	23 —
Bijnor	17 7	17 2	27 —	27 —	4 8	4 8	12 15	12 15	...	...	21 10	21 6
Muzaffarnagar	18 11	18 2	28 9½	28 10	...	5 —	12 10	12 10	24 4	24 4	22 —	23 10
Saharanpur	17 11	17 11	29 8	29 8	4 13	4 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	25 13	23 10
Dehra-Dun	16 4	16 4	20 12	20 12	6 4	6 4	12 12	12 12	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	14 8	14 8	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 4	12 8	16 —	16 —	5 4	4 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	18 —	17 8	28 —	27 —	...	7 —	16 —	15 8	28 —	28 —	27 —	25 —
Sultanpur	19 —	19 —	28 8	26 —	8 —	6 —	19 —	18 —	26 —	25 —	21 —	21 —
Rae-Bareli	20 —	18 8	20 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	18 —	17 —	30 8	30 —	27 8	26 —
Unao	17 8	17 —	25 —	25 —	6 8	6 8	16 —	16 —	28 —	20 —	26 —	26 —
Lucknow	18 8	18 —	32 8	29 8	5 8	5 8	15 —	14 8	29 —	28 —	26 8	29 —
Hardoi	19 —	19 —	35 —	26 —	...	7 —	20 —	20 —	35 —	...	30 —	31 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	19 —	18 8	29 —	26 —	12 —	11 —	17 8	17 —	28 —	27 —	23 —	21 —
Barabanki	18 12	18 4	21 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	25 —	25 —
Gonda	19 12	18 10	32 8	30 8	...	...	17 8	16 4	32 8	30 8	25 —	23 —
Bahraich	21 —	18 —	40 —	40 —	7 —	6 —	19 —	13 —	40 —	...	24 —	...
Sitapur	19 4	20 —	33 —	35 —	5 —	5 —	15 8	16 —	32 —	...	29 —	32 —
Kheri	19 —	18 —	40 —	39 —	5 —	...	16 —	16 —	40 5	...	...	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	20 5	20 5	31 4	31 4	7 13	7 13	10 15	10 15	32 13	32 13	...	...
Banswara	13 12	13 7	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	14 7	14 7	21 7	21 7	8 3	8 3	8 9	8 9	20 3	23 13	12 1	13 4
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	10 —	16 8	21 —	19 —	6 8	6 4	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	13 10	13 10	20 14	20 14	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 4	...	20 2	20 2	17 9
Ajmere	14 2½	14 2½	20 —	19 13½	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Abu	11 14& 13 4	12 1& 13 4	18 —	18 —	5 12	5 12	6 7	6 8	16 8	17 8	14 8	14 —
Kishengarh	13 12	14 —	19 12	20 —	5 8	5 12	7 —	7 —	21 8	21 12	17 4	17 8
Bundi	18 2	17 —	31 2	30 12	6 8	6 8	9 —	7 8	40 —	40 —	21 —	18 —
Kotah	19 8	19 4	29 12	27 12	6 4	6 4	6 10	6 10	39 8	39 8	19 12	19 4
Jhallawar	10 10½	10 9½	52 5½	30 14½	7 13½	7 13½	11 7½	11 7	32 15	32 5	23 5	20 —
Tonk	13 9	13 4	22 12	22 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	26 7	26 4	21 2	20 12
Jaipur	13 4	13 8	21 8	21 4	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	22 —	23 —	19 4	19 8
Kerauli	10 9	15 9	30 10	26 4	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	33 2	26 4	24 6	24 1
Dholpur	10 3½	10 9½	27 —	27 —	8 12¾	8 13¾	9 9	9 7¾	30 10¾	28 3¼	27 4¾	26 13¾
Bhartpur	17 3	16 11	30 —	28 6	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	32 8	29 4	20 6	24 14
Alwar	15 13¾	15 8¼	43 9¼	22 13	5 12	5 12	9 2	8 14	24 15½	23 8	22 2¾	20 6½
Deoli Cantonment	10 3	16 5	23 1	23 2	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	27 12	26 10	22 3	21 9
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 12	14 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	10 —	9 —	23 8	23 —	18 8	17 —
Balmer	11 6	11 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 10
Anádra	12 8& 14 —	12 12& 14 4	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	16 —	16 —	18 8	21 —	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	21 12	22 —	14 —	14 8
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 3 & 12 13	12 8 & 12 13	17 13	17 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 13	17 8	15 10 & 10 4	15 — & 16 4
Jaisalmer	10 9	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 6	10 —	16 —	14 —	13 3	13 —
Bikaner	13 11½	13 8	10 —	17 —	3 12	3 12	5 4	5 8	...	...	15 7½	16 —
Central India—												
Indore	13 12	13 —	20 8	20 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	29 —	32 —	20 4	22 4
Nimach Cantonment	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	26 —	19 —	18 8
Gwalior	12 3½	11 2½	20 9	22 9½	6 4	6 —	6 14½	6 6	24 7	19 10½	20 11½	18 5½
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 —	17 —	20 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	19 —	18 —
Ferozpur	17 —	18 —	33 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	19 —
Central—												
Lahore	18 —	18 —	35 —	34 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	19 —
Gujranwala	20 —	20 —	40 —	35 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	33 —	32 —	24 —	24 —
Gujrat	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Jhelam	19 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	23 —	24 —	24 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Salt		Districts
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces *-contd.*
												Submontane, west —
...	...	32 —	...	24 —	22 —	30 —	...	17 —	16 4	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	21 —	28 —	25 —	25 8	33 —	33 1	17 8	17 8	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	31 —	31 8	17 —	16 8	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	..	22 8	22 8	20 —	19 6	33 12	31 4	13 12	13 2	10 —	10 —	Bareli.
...	..	20 —	20 —	18 12	18 9	34 —	30 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	19 2	18 9	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	20 7	19 13	25 5½	25 6	14 5	11 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
23 10	23 10	26 14	26 14	20 7	19 13	31 3	27 11	15 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	Saháranour.
27 —	27 —	...	...	18 8	18 8	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills —
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
17 —	17 —	...	...	14 8	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 3	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —§	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —§	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh —
												Southern —
...	28 —	...	...	21 —	20 12	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 12	11 —	Partabgarh.
32 —	32 —	...	...	24 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	13 —	26 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
30 —	30 —	28 —	25 —	18 —	19 —	27 —	22 —	10 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	32 —	24 —	24 —	19 8	18 8	33 —	32 —	17 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	26 8	27 —	20 —	20 —	30 —	28 —	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	28 —	26 —	32 —	...	12 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern —
...	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	27 —	26 8	18 12	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 8	30 —	30 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	14 —	14 —	24 12	22 12	32 8	30 8	17 4	17 4	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
49 —	...	18 —	13 —	26 —	24 —	34 —	41 —	19 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
42 —	42 —	29 —	29 —	24 —	30 —	29 —	31 —	16 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	28 —	40 —	30 —	16 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana —
												Eastern —
...	...	...	...	23 7	23 7	37 8	37 8	12 8	12 8	20 9	20 9	Partáhgarh.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	33 12	33 12	...	...	8 2	7 8	Banswara.
...	...	12 8	13 4	14 7	14 7	24 3	23 7	10 8	10 8	10 2	10 5	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	16 8	16 —	19 —	18 —	30 —	32 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	16 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	7 8	7 8	17 8	17 8	22 —	21 13½	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	20 —	19 —	8 12 & 9 12	8 12 & 9 12	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	19 4	18 8	19 —	19 —	*	*	12 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	20 12	19 —	36 12	36 8	...	...	10 12	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	..	...	22 12	22 —	39 8	39 8	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	Kotah.
...	...	29 8½	29 8	20 3½	19 10	40 7½	45 2	10 13	10 13	9 9	9 11	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	18 10	18 —	22 9	22 12	...	...	10 2	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —	17 4 & 20 8	17 12 & 21 —	23 —	23 —	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	24 1	24 1	24 6	24 6	...	...	25 —	25 —	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	22 8	22 8	23 15½	23 14½	...	...	16 14	18 —	11 8½	11 13	Dholpur.
..	...	22 8	22 8	23 5	23 12	25 —	22 8	12 15	12 11	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	22 4½	20 14½	23 11	22 14½	23 —	23 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	18 8	18 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...		...	...	13 5	13 5	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	19 12	20 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 —	18 10	21 —	...	...	11 2	10 12	Shahpura.
												Western —
...	...	...	...	14 10	14 11	18 12	18 12	9 6	8 12	12 13	12 13	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	..	..	9 —	9 4	12 —	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India —
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	34 —	33 8	24 —	12 4	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	3 3	3 3	19 14½	18 1	25 8	24 2½	17 8½	10 10½	9 7	9 3½	Gwalior.
												Panjab —
												Southern —
†	†	†	†	23 —	24 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	28 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur.
												Central —
‡	‡	22 —	24 —	22 —	23 —	27 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	Lahore.
‡	†	24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	24 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
‡	†	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	Gujrat.
*	†	*	*	21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	10 —	†	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pencillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	23 —	22 —	21 —
Delhi	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	25 —	23 —	22 —	21 —
Rohtak	17 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	24 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Karnál	18 —	17 —	31 —	28 —	...	...	8 —	12 —	27 —	26 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	26 —	29 —	21 —	21 —
Ludhiána	22 —	21 —	34 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	29 —	30 —	23 —	22 —
Jalandhar	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	20 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshiárpur	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	26 —	16 —	17 —
Gurdáspur	21 —	20 —	40 —	40 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	28 —	28 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	19 —	19 —	34 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 —	27 —	18 —	22 —
Siálkot	19 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	31 —	31 —	22 —	24 —
Hills—												
Simla	16 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Kángra	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	17 —	30 —	29 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	31 —	31 —	22 —	22 —
Hazára	18 —	18 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	18 —	18 —
Peshávar	16 —	15 —	31 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	35 —	35 —	19 —	19 —
Kohát	16 —	16 —	24 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	20 —	21 —
Bannu	20 —	20 —	36 —	36 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	28 —	25 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Jhang	19 —	19 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	8 —	31 —	28 —	26 —	25 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	24 —	20 —
Montgomery	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	18 —	19 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 —	23 —	24 —	‡
Muzaffargarh	18 —	18 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	16 —	15 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	21 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	19 —	25 —	16 —	23 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	18 —	18 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	28 —	22 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	32 —	32 —	27 —	27 —
Quetta	13 8 to 14 8	13 8 to 14 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	15 8	15 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 10	10 10	13 5	13 5	12 3	12 3
Ratnagiri	8 2	7 7	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	13 —	13 —	13 4	13 4
Alibag	9 4	8 5	...	...	10 13	9 14	12 10	10 13	...	...	11 3	10 15
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	13 4
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 —	12 —	*	*	15 5	15 5
Deccan—												
Dharwar	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 7	11 7	12 7	12 7	22 10	17 —	18 10	18 10
Belgaum	10 11	10 2	...	...	11 13	11 5	12 1	11 9	19 11	18 3	18 8	17 9
Satara	12 5	13 1	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	10 15	15 9	16 10	15 4
Sholapur	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 7	11 8	13 10	12 11	24 5	20 2	24 9	21 —
Bijapur	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 6	10 7	28 13	25 3	28 3	22 15
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 10	9 10	18 13	16 7	17 4	14 15
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	11 9	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	19 4	19 4	17 4	17 8
Nasik	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	9 8	*	*	10 15	16 4
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	27 10	27 10	22 1	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	23 2	21 4	18 9	17 9
Broach	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Kaira	13 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	20 —	16 —	19 —	19 —
Baroda Cantonment	10 —	9 8	...	...	6 8	6 4	8 8	8 —	16 —	10 —	16 —	15 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 —	21 8	21 8	18 —	19 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	13 —	12 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	22 —	17 8	17 —
Káthiawar—												
Rajkot	15 4	15 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	21 3	19 1	16 3	17 1
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	12 8	12 7	29 12	33 13	...	...
Khandwa	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	12 —	14 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	20 —
Hoshangabad	12 8	13 11	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 11	12 11	24 —	24 12	...	...
Betul	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	21 10	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 6	14 6	21 14	21 14	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	6 11	6 11	11 7	11 7	22 13	22 13	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	21 —	20 —	25 —	24 —	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	13 —	12 —	20 —	19 —	27 —	25 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	28 —	25 —	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
33 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	25 —	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	21 —	29 —	28 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	18 —	17 —	20 —	26 —	34 —	31 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	29 —	29 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
20 —	20 —	14 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	26 —	26 —	6 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	28 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	21 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	29 —	28 —	11 —	*	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	30 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	27 —	26 —	10 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	23 —	24 —	†	†	15 5	15 15	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	26 —	20 —	33 —	34 —	10 —	10 —	20 10	20 10	Bannu.
												Western—
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —	*	8 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
40 —	28 —	40 —	32 —	20 —	20 —	32 —	30 —	6 —	7 —	12 12	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	20 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	23 —	24 —	*	25 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	23 —	23 —	30 —	31 —	*	*	16 6	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	19 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	19 8	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	7 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 11	14 2	...	...	12 6	11 —	...	...	9 7	8 12	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 5	11 14	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 2	9 9	9 12	9 12	Dharwar.
19 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	9 4	7 13	10 5	9 8	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 —	11 —	Satara.
*	...	...	...	17 2	16 10	...	...	13 2	12 4	11 4	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 12	10 1	10 15	10 9	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	11 3	11 14	12 1	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
19 9	18 6	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 1	11 6	Násik.
...	...	...	...	12 6	11 9	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 9	10 9	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 8	...	...	14 13	14 13	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 4	13 4	Broach.
24 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
18 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	17 8	18 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	11 —	8 14	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 3	...	...	14 6	14 6	9 2	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwára.
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	13 5	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1898—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 7	11 7	19 3	...	...	...
Saugor	14 8	13 —	...	...	13 6	12 12	14 2	13 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	14 1	14 1	...	...	13 5	12 —	14 1	12 10	21 10	10 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	18 —	17 —	21 —	20 —	...	...
Mandla	10 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Bálághát	12 —	12 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 —	17 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Chanda	14 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 11	22 1	22 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	10 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 10	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	16 4	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 4	20 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	12 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	30 —	31 —	20 —	25 8
Básim	11 8	11 4	...	...	6 —	5 8	9 —	9 —	25 8	24 8	...	...
Akola	10 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	7 8	32 —	29 —	...	...
Ellichpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —
Amráoti	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Wun	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	16 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	10 2¾	10 2¾	*	*	5 5	5 15	6 3	6 6¾	14 4	14 6	14 6	14 6
Bolárum	8 12	8 9	*	*	5 13	5 13	9 10	9 —	16 5	10 5	*	*
Chadarghát	10 —	9 6	*	*	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 10	20 —	20 10	23 12	20 10
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 2	15 14	17 8	17 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 14	17 11	17 11	14 13	14 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	24 11	20 10	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	27 5	23 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	19 —	19 13	18 8	18 8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	25 11	25 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 13	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	21 13	21 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 5	17 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	10 14	16 13	16 13	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	14 14	14 14	13 13	12 11
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	13 10	11 8	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	9 13	16 6	14 10	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 10	...	...	20 —	20 —
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	24 11	23 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	8 11	15 2	14 —	20 5	17 13
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	14 10	*	12 6	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 11	16 3	16 3	14 11	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 5	8 4	9 —	8 14	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	6 8	6 8	6 4	6 4	6 8	8 8	7 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	7 —	...	7 —	8 —	7 8	8 12	8 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Shimoga	8 6	8 15	9 7	9 7	7 6	8 6	11 9	11 13	24 2	24 2	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	15 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 8	9 3	...	...	6 9	6 5	7 7	7 2	13 2	14 3	9 6	10 3

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 6	17 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	11 4	11 4	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	16 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	...	...	13 6	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 3	18 4	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	20 —	...	...	...	16 —	19 —	9 —	10 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 4	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	19 12	19 —	...	...	16 4	10 —	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 4	...	...	11 4	12 —	11 12	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	20 —	22 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
15 —½	15 —½	*	*	12 7½	12 7½	*	*	9 2	9 2	9 2½	9 3	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	14 9	13 4	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárain.
*	*	*	*	16 4	15 —	*	*	10 —	10 —	8 12	11 10	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 3	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 —	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Nilgiris.
18 13	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
27 3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 and 11 8	10 13 and 11 8	Bellary.
24 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 6	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
16 6	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
19 11	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
21 14	19 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
18 5	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
16 6	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 —	Tinnevelly.
16 5	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	Mysore.
10 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	11 —	...	...	7 5	7 5	9 —	8 —	Bangalore.
20 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
21 —	24 —	...	...	...	7 8	...	...	6 12	7 —	8 10	8 —	Tumkur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan.
20 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
24 2	24 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 8	9 7	Shimoga.
26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
16 8	16 8	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	10 10	10 1	...	...	9 5	9 14	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

January 6, 1899.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

W. S. MEYER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 25TH DECEMBER 1897, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH DECEMBER 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1897.	Week ending 25th December 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th December 1897. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 25th December 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 24th December 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 24th December 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 24th December 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st July to 25th December 1897.	Earnings from 1st July to 24th December 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	629	1,737	11,56,184	666	1,740	13,08,000	752	2,81,11,440	2,77,30,000	...	3,81,440
Bengal Central	210	125	32,406	259	125	19,200	154	6,55,674	4,01,000	...	1,94,074
Bengal-Nagpur	116	862	1,50,466	175	1,069	1,46,000	137	24,15,079	24,71,000	55,921	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	145	752	93,041	124	800	1,43,000	179	27,69,861	26,30,000	...	1,39,861
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	150	21	4,359	208	21	2,000	95	80,043	59,000	...	21,043
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	133	9	509	57	9	500	56	28,854	16,500	...	12,354
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	196	1,815	4,23,164	233	1,815	4,68,000	258	87,70,238	91,99,000	4,28,762	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	41	17	549	32	17	700	41	17,863	12,700	...	5,163
South Indian	168	1,042	2,01,237	193	1,018	1,75,000	172	43,35,315	39,48,000	...	3,87,315
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	3,605	68	54	3,900	72	1,28,544	1,18,000	...	10,544
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	110	1,165	96,569	83	1,165	97,600	84	32,17,500	22,52,000	...	9,65,500
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	127	296	34,210	110	296	20,000	68	9,41,272	5,57,000	...	3,84,272
Bengal and North-Western system	126	827	1,21,288	147	925	1,33,000	144	25,80,001	26,96,000	1,15,999	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	67	200	20,340	102	200	20,300	102	3,26,009	3,83,000	50,991	...
Assam-Bengal	69	280	30,553	107	305	26,500	87	4,44,396	5,99,000	1,54,604	...
Burma	153	888	1,68,061	190	930	1,46,000	156	33,50,131	36,44,000	2,93,869	...
TOTAL	229	10,090	25,37,301	251	10,495	27,09,700	258	5,81,72,220	5,67,76,200	...	13,96,020
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	243	2,885	7,67,375	266	2,886	7,28,000	252	1,76,37,091	1,57,76,000	...	18,61,091
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	177	875	2,19,482	251	1,013	2,24,000	221	38,41,060	42,18,000	3,76,940	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	411	818	3,73,598	457	824	2,38,000	289	84,23,653	75,18,000	...	9,05,653
East Coast (b)	104	538	47,681	89	720	52,800	73	13,78,979	10,64,000	...	3,14,979
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	67	28	2,762	99	28	2,300	82	41,791	47,600	5,809	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	...
TOTAL	243	5,144	14,10,898	274	5,471	12,45,100	228	3,13,22,574	2,86,23,600	...	26,98,974
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	328	1,491	6,85,405	460	1,491	8,91,000	598	1,21,38,831	1,37,06,000	15,67,169	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	507	461	2,57,112	558	461	3,21,000	696	57,46,966	59,92,000	2,45,034	...
Madras	200	840	2,12,816	253	840	1,84,000	219	54,93,336	48,37,000	...	6,56,336
TOTAL	337	2,792	11,55,333	414	2,792	13,96,000	500	2,33,79,133	2,45,35,000	11,55,867	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	18,032	51,03,532	283	18,758	53,50,800	285	11,28,73,927	10,99,34,800	...	29,39,127
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	212	160	32,934	206	162	28,000	173	8,60,946	6,65,000	...	1,95,946
Tarkessur	232	22	4,317	196	22	4,300	195	1,30,103	1,23,000	...	7,103
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	35	400	10,899	42	400	23,000	58	(d) 89,157	5,54,000	4,64,843	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	700	19	...	(e) 2,000	2,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	(f) 11,600	11,600	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	66	4,782	72	66	5,800	88	2,11,603	2,23,000	11,397	...
Bengal Dooars	184	36	7,046	196	36	3,700	103	1,70,274	1,59,000	...	11,274
Dibru-Sadiya	195	78	14,277	183	78	25,000	321	3,80,968	3,98,000	17,032	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	44	55	2,346	43	55	3,400	62	50,660	60,900	10,240	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	300	51	15,845	311	51	11,000	216	3,84,875	3,84,000	...	875
Bársi	93	21	3,574	170	21	2,500	119	49,538	36,100	...	13,438
TOTAL	156	889	1,02,026	115	960	1,08,400	113	23,28,124	26,16,000	2,88,476	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	21	74	1,824	25	74	3,900	53	36,830	66,100	29,270	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	52	114	6,711	59	114	13,500	118	1,46,907	1,88,000	41,033	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	42	35	2,122	61	34	1,800	53	35,757	46,800	11,043	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	213	334	73,002	219	334	95,600	286	17,22,748	17,48,000	25,252	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	86	13	554	43	13	1,000	77	29,465	21,500	...	7,965
Rájpura-Bhatinda	100	108	10,434	97	108	13,800	128	2,79,830	2,56,000	...	23,830
Kolar Gold-fields	423	10	4,031	403	10	2,900	290	1,06,545	95,800	...	10,745
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	93	66	4,401	67	66	3,100	47	1,53,908	89,400	...	64,508
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	64	93	5,974	64	93	5,700	61	1,47,902	1,21,000	...	26,902
Kolhapur	49	29	897	31	29	1,400	48	35,947	33,200	...	2,747
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	43	79	3,335	42	79	3,500	44	84,069	73,800	...	10,269
Rajpipla	12	19	80	5	19	100	5	4,740	3,700	...	1,040
Cooch Behar	44	22	1,339	61	22	1,100	50	24,438	26,700	2,262	...
TOTAL	115	996	1,14,710	115	995	1,47,400	148	28,09,146	27,70,000	...	39,146
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	83	334	41,976	126	334	29,600	89	6,86,219	5,62,000	...	1,24,219
Jetalsar-Rájkot	84	40	4,263	93	46	2,900	63	96,771	76,300	...	20,471
Jamnagar	39	51	2,241	44	54	1,800	33	56,459	45,700	...	10,759
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	800	38	...	20,000	20,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	57	364	24,381	67	405	35,900	89	5,15,744	6,72,000	1,56,256	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	39	60	2,472	41	60	2,200	37	58,606	68,200	9,594	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	92	94	29,362	312	94	7,500	80	1,99,638	1,69,000	...	30,638
TOTAL	69	949	1,04,695	110	1,014	80,700	80	16,13,437	16,13,200	...	237
GRAND TOTAL	232	20,866	54,24,957	260	21,727	50,87,300	262	11,96,24,634	11,69,34,600	...	26,90,034

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Gudur-Nellore section of Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 10th November to 25th December, 1897.
(e) From 1st to 24th December, 1898.
(f) From 15th October to 24th December, 1898.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVII OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	WEEK ENDING 25TH DECEMBER 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	WEEK ENDING 24TH DECEMBER, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 25th December, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th December, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,737	11,56,284	666	1,740	13,08,000	752	4,29,82,221	4,32,84,000	3,01,779	...
Bengal Central	183	125	32,406	259	125	19,200	154	8,80,750	7,18,000	...	1,62,750
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,50,466	175	1,069	1,46,000	137	40,72,006	46,31,000	5,58,994	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	93,041	124	800	1,43,000	179	43,98,291	44,36,000	37,709	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	4,359	208	21	2,000	95	1,14,667	1,12,000	...	2,667
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	509	57	9	500	56	45,241	29,200	...	16,041
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	4,23,164	233	1,815	4,68,000	258	1,39,50,256	1,62,68,000	23,17,744	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	549	32	17	700	41	31,990	25,100	...	6,890
South Indian	166	1,042	2,01,237	193	1,018	1,75,000	172	67,85,518	62,98,000	...	4,87,518
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	3,665	68	54	3,900	72	1,99,605	1,86,000	...	13,605
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	96,569	83	1,165	97,600	84	53,53,805	39,84,000	...	13,69,805
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	34,210	116	296	20,000	68	14,53,922	9,69,000	...	4,84,922
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,21,288	147	925	1,33,000	144	44,20,645	45,66,000	1,45,355	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	200	20,340	102	200	20,300	102	5,88,309	7,21,000	1,32,691	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	30,553	107	305	26,500	87	6,88,204	9,38,000	2,49,796	...
Burma	186	888	1,68,661	190	930	1,46,000	156	50,09,445	58,53,000	2,43,555	..
TOTAL	243	10,096	25,37,301	251	10,495	27,09,700	258	9,15,74,875	9,30,18,300	14,43,425	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,885	7,67,375	266	2,886	7,28,000	252	2,48,45,208	2,72,41,000	23,95,792	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	2,19,482	251	1,013	2,24,000	221	62,62,410	70,92,000	8,29,590	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	3,73,598	457	824	2,38,000	289	1,13,06,173	1,05,90,000	...	7,16,173
East Coast (*b*)	106	538	47,681	89	720	52,800	73	20,67,690	18,62,000	...	2,05,690
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	2,762	99	28	2,300	82	69,036	68,400	...	636
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*)2,093	(*e*) 900	...	1,193
TOTAL	235	5,144	14,10,898	274	5,471	12,45,100	228	4,45,52,610	4,08,54,300	23,01,690	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	6,85,405	460	1,491	8,91,000	598	1,96,01,280	2,42,56,000	46,54,720	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,57,112	558	461	3,21,000	696	1,03,57,628	1,19,03,000	15,45,372	...
Madras	261	840	2,12,816	253	840	1,84,000	219	84,94,606	77,61,000	...	7,33,606
TOTAL	379	2,792	11,55,333	414	2,792	13,96,000	500	3,84,53,514	4,39,20,000	54,66,486	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,032	51,03,532	283	18,758	53,50,800	285	17,45,80,999	18,37,92,600	92,11,601	..
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	160	32,934	206	162	28,000	173	12,08,545	10,81,000	...	1,27,545
Tarkessur	278	22	4,317	196	22	4,300	195	2,21,009	2,14,000	...	7,009
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	16,899	42	400	23,000	58	(*f*)89,157	10,97,000	10,07,843	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	700	19	...	(*g*)2,000	2,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	(*h*)11,600	11,600	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,782	72	66	5,800	88	3,20,608	3,65,000	44,392	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	7,046	196	36	3,700	103	2,28,671	2,14,000	...	14,671
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	14,277	183	78	25,000	321	5,86,817	5,96,000	9,183	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	2,346	43	55	3,400	62	(*i*)67,051	1,15,000	47,949	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	15,845	311	51	11,000	216	5,74,968	5,90,000	15,032	...
Bársi	125	21	3,574	170	21	2,500	119	93,831	79,900	..	13,931
TOTAL	147	889	1,02,020	115	960	1,08,400	113	33,90,057	43,65,500	9,74,843	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,824	25	74	3,900	53	69,775	95,700	25,925	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	6,711	59	114	13,500	118	2,47,260	3,04,000	56,740	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	2,122	61	34	1,800	53	75,345	91,800	16,455	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	73,002	219	334	95,600	286	25,71,432	28,26,000	2,54,568	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	554	43	13	1,000	77	51,597	39,800	...	11,797
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	10,434	97	108	13,800	128	4,93,315	4,77,000	...	16,315
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	4,031	403	10	2,900	290	1,53,408	1,50,000	...	3,408
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	84	66	4,401	67	66	3,100	47	2,29,142	1,55,000	...	74,142
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	71	93	5,974	64	93	5,700	61	2,55,506	2,36,000	...	19,506
Kolhápur	57	29	897	31	29	1,400	48	67,448	56,600	...	10,848
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	3,335	42	79	3,500	44	1,56,496	1,47,000	...	9,496
Rajpipla	11	19	80	5	19	100	5	4,740	8,100	3,360	...
Couch Behar	54	22	1,339	61	22	1,100	50	41,774	43,200	1,426	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,14,710	115	995	1,47,400	148	44,17,238	46,30,200	2,12,962	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	97	334	41,976	126	334	29,600	89	12,41,741	12,44,000	2,259	..
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	4,263	93	46	2,900	63	1,50,409	1,30,000	...	20,409
Jamnagar	38	51	2,241	44	54	1,800	33	(*j*)30,432	78,000	...	8,492
Dhrángadra	...	...	...	...	21	800	38	...	(*k*)22,100	22,100	...
Judhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	24,381	67	405	35,900	89	8,57,651	10,10,000	1,52,349	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,472	41	60	2,200	37	90,577	1,08,000	17,423	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	29,362	312	94	7,500	80	3,08,888	2,97,000	...	11,888
TOTAL	75	949	1,04,695	110	1,014	80,700	80	27,35,758	28,89,100	1,53,342	
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,866	54,24,957	260	21,727	56,87,300	262	18,51,24,052	19,56,77,400	1,05,53,748	..

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Gudur-Nellore section of Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 1st May, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 30th April, 1898.
(*f*) From 20th November to 25th December, 1897.
(*g*) From 1st to 24th December, 1898.
(*h*) From 15th October to 24th December, 1898.
(*i*) From 1st May to 25th December, 1897.
(*j*) From 8th April to 25th December, 1897.
(*k*) From 1st June to 24th December, 1898.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULE REGULATING THE PROMOTION OF OFFICERS BELONGING TO THE GRADED AND INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.

No. 9-19.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education), dated the 6th January 1899.

READ—

Home Department Resolution on the subject of the re-organisation of the Educational Services in India, No. 4 (Education)/201—215, dated the 23rd July 1896.

Read also—

Paragraph 5 of a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2088, dated 29th July 1897, suggesting a rule for the regulation of promotions to the first two classes of the graded service of the Educational Department and admission to the special allowances in the Indian Educational Service.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 341, dated the 11th December 1897 (paragraph 5) on the same subject.

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 343—347, dated the 11th December 1897, and the replies to that circular.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 15 of Home Department Resolution No. 4 (Education)/201—215, dated the 23rd July 1896, prescribing the re-organization of the Educational Services in India, it was stated that no officer in the Graded Educational Service should suffer by the re-organization of the Department, and that every European officer who had been permanently appointed to the graded list would be given the option of coming under the new scheme or of continuing on the graded list and obtaining promotion as vacancies occur in it, subject to the condition that only those considered fit for promotion would be promoted. In accordance with the option granted to them many officers have elected to come under the new scheme whilst others have preferred to remain in the Graded Service. There thus exist side by side the new Indian Educational Service and the old Graded Service, the latter being composed of such officers of that service as did not elect the new scheme. Some doubt has been expressed as to how the co-existence of the two services should affect the promotion and emoluments of the officers belonging to each of them.

2. Prior to the constitution of the Indian Educational Service the officers of the Graded Educational Service were classed as follows:—

1st class on	R1,250—50—1,500
2nd „	„ 1,000—50—1,250
3rd „	„ 750—50—1,000
4th „	„ 500—50— 750

The salaries and allowances of officers of the Indian Educational Service are prescribed in paragraphs 8—10 of the Resolution of the 23rd July 1896, *viz.*:—

(*a*) First or probationary period of five years, R500—50—750.

(*b*) Second period, R750—50—1,000, the maximum being attained at the end of ten years from first appointment.

(*c*) After fifteen years' service a special allowance of R100 to officers whose total salary does not exceed R1,000 and who are considered by the Local Government to merit this increase of pay.

(*d*) Two classes of special personal allowances of ₨200—10—250 and ₨250—50—500, respectively, to correspond with the higher rates of pay in the Graded Service. These allowances are—

(*i*) attached to specified offices, *e.g.*, the allowance granted to the Principal of the Presidency College, Madras; and

(*ii*) granted to the senior officer of a class (whether given solely by seniority, or by seniority tempered by considerations of merit), *e.g.*, the allowances given to senior Inspectors, senior Principals, etc.

3. In a letter of the 29th July 1897, the Government of Bengal suggested the following rule for regulating the promotion both of the officers remaining in the Graded Service and of the officers electing the Indian Service:—

No officer to whichever service he may belong will have any claim to permanent promotion, be it to class I or II of the Graded Service, or to one of the staff allowances in the Indian Educational Service, till such time as he would have had a legitimate expectation of preferment on the supposition that all the Educational Department officers, who were in the graded list on the 1st August 1896, had elected for the particular service to which he belongs.

The Government of India consulted the other Local Governments and Administrations on this proposal and also enquired how the rules had in practice been worked in other provinces.

4. After considering the replies the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the principle of the rule proposed by the Government of Bengal is equitable. It would not be reasonable that an officer of the Graded Service should be granted promotion before it would in ordinary course have come to his turn because his seniors have elected to enter the Indian Service. Nor would it be reasonable that an officer of the Indian Service should be granted one of the special allowances which is given by seniority whilst there remain officers senior to him who would have been granted the allowances had they not elected to remain in the Graded Service. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to prescribe the general adoption of the rule proposed by the Government of Bengal, subject to the exception stated in the next paragraph.

5. In Bengal all the special allowances granted under paragraph 10 of the Resolution of the 23rd July 1896 to officers of the Indian Educational Service are ordinarily given by seniority, but as is stated in paragraph 2 above, this is not everywhere the case. In other Provinces special allowances are attached to particular appointments such as the Principalships of Colleges. Allowances which are thus attached to particular appointments should be drawn by the officers of the Indian Educational Service who hold those appointments, irrespective of whether there may be officers senior to them on the Graded List.

6. In giving effect to the orders contained in this Resolution no refunds should be ordered in cases in which excess payments may have already been made up to this date, and in order to prevent any sense of injustice from past misunderstanding, an officer on the Graded List whose position may be affected by the orders should again be given the option of electing for the Indian Educational Service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be circulated to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 13th January, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA, the Hon'ble NAWAB MUHAMMAD FAIYAZ ALI KHAN, the Hon'ble MR. SPENCE, the Hon'ble MR. TOYNBEE, the Hon'ble

MR. SMEATON and the Hon'ble MR. REES took their seats. as Additional Members of Council.

In opening the proceedings of the Council His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"Your Honour and Gentlemen,—In taking my seat for the first time at this table, I should like to say, before we advance to the proceedings of the morning, what an honour I conceive it to be to preside over this distinguished and representative body, which is entrusted with the legislative work of the Government of India. I think I may claim a peculiar interest in the work of this Council for the reason that I happened to be the Minister, as Under-Secretary of State for India, who, in 1892, under the Secretaryship of State of Lord Cross, had to conduct through the House of Commons the Indian Councils Bill of that year. To that Bill we owe the enlarged constitution, and, as I believe, the extended usefulness, of this Council and of the kindred, though smaller, bodies in the other parts of India; and it is therefore with exceptional pleasure that I find myself presiding here over a body which I assisted to launch into the later stage of its existence, and in which I feel myself entitled, therefore, to entertain a more than official concern. I hope, Gentlemen, that our deliberations may be characterised by the dignity which has always attended the proceedings of this Council, and that they may redound to the advantage of this country and of its peoples. For my own part I doubt not that I shall receive at your hands, as my predecessors have always done, the help which your greatly superior experience in Indian matters must put you in a position to afford."

ACCOUNTS FOR 1897-98.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"I have, with Your Excellency's permission, to intimate to Hon'ble Members of Council that the accounts for the year 1897-98 have been finally closed, and that they will be distributed in a few days by the Secretary to Hon'ble Members. As regards the issue of the accounts, I may mention that it turns out that in making the Financial Statement last March we over-estimated the revenue of the year by twelve lakhs and the expenditure by four lakhs. The consequence is that the deficit of the year, instead of being, as we then estimated, 528 lakhs, turns out to be 536 lakhs. As the figures which we deal with include about nine or ten thousand lakhs on each side of the account, I think it will be admitted that that is extremely close estimating. Hon'ble Members may also recall to mind that with the last Financial Statement I gave a summary in short form of the accounts for twenty years. That summary, together with its subsidiary accounts, is also now in the hands of the printer, and will, during the week, I trust, be distributed also to Hon'ble Members."

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of Municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche, the Hon'ble Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan and the mover. He said:—"This Bill was introduced in the Council and circulated in the usual way for opinions. Those opinions have been received and the Bill is now ready for consideration by a Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES ACT (1870) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees and himself be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. He said:— "The Select Committee, which was appointed last year to consider the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act of 1870, was unable to deal with it during

the past Calcutta session owing to more urgent and important work. Meanwhile four Members of that Committee have ceased to be Members of Your Excellency's Council, and it is necessary, therefore, to fill up the vacancies. My own name is included as I have since succeeded to the charge of the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT (1882) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees and the mover. He said :—"This is a Bill which was introduced last year and which we had not time to refer to a Select Committee. It has been before the Council, and I need not say at present anything further on the subject of it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT (1884) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton and the mover. He said :—"This is a Bill which was introduced for the purpose of giving the Government powers to regulate the traffic of inland steam-vessels in some small particulars in which the present law does not give them sufficient power. It has for the most part been agreed to, and I think I may describe it as a non-contentious measure. I ought, however, to mention that it is the intention of the Government to move in Select Committee the addition of a new section to the Bill which will have the effect of declaring that certificates which are issued by one Local Government to engineers and officers of steamers shall have effect throughout India, that is to say, that a declaration of competency on the part of one Local Government shall be effective throughout India.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MARINE ACT (1887) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887, be taken into consideration. He said :—" When I introduced this Bill on the 23rd of September last, I explained that the alterations proposed were merely to give effect to certain administrative and other changes which had occurred since the passing of the Marine Act of 1887. The Bill has been circulated to Local Governments and Administrations and other authorities, and no objection has been taken to its provisions."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 20th January, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 13th January, 1899.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1899.

No. 3.—Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the deputation of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., to officiate as Secretary in that Department, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1899.

No. 26.—The services of Mr. J. F. Gruning, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 10th January, 1899.

No. 31.—Mr. F. N. Wright is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th January 1899.

MEDICAL.

The 9th January, 1899.

No. 49.—The services of Captain W. W. Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 64.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 6th January 1899 :—

To be Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Royal Army Medical Corps.

To be Honorary Assistant Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand, Rai Bahadur, Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Lafrenais, Madras.

Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur, Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Maulavie Zahiruddin Ahmad, Bengal.

Assistant Surgeon Ganga Singh, Rai Bahadur, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Assistant Surgeon Nritya Lal Basak, Central Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Maung Tha Nu, A.T.M., Burma.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 12th January, 1899.

No. 135.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste-paper into any part of British India from the Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and North Arcot Districts of the Madras Presidency ; the Naldrug, Gulburga, Bidar and Lingsugur Districts of the Hyderabad State ; the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ; and the Mysore State.

2. Home Department Notification No. 2136, dated the 25th August 1898, is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th January, 1899.

No. 31.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. T. W. Richardson, of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, furlough for twenty-one months from the 15th February 1899, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 53.—Captain W. Hudson, 20th Madras Infantry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 20th April 1898.

No. 54.—Captain A. MacIvor Campbell, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 16th October 1898.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th January, 1899.

No. 6.—The Reverend H. T. Ottley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 15th January 1899.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 11.—The services of the Reverend A. Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th December 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 14.—Home Department Notification No. 551, dated the 14th December 1898, granting privilege leave for two months to the Reverend A. Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, is hereby cancelled.

EDUCATION.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 32.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

The Hon'ble Saligram Singh.

The Ven'ble A. E. Stone, B.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Colonel T. H. Hendley, I.M.S., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc., Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, and Officiating Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Mr. H. Stephen, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and English Literature, Duff College and Free Church of Scotland's Institution, Calcutta.

Mr. B. Heaton, Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Mr. E. B. Havell, Superintendent, Government School of Art and Art Gallery, Calcutta.

Mr. Harjeebhoy Manackjee Rustomjee.

Babu Govinda Chandra Das, M.A.

Babu Haripada Ghoshal, B.C.E.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 31st December, 1898.

No. 1824-*E. B.*—On the occasion of his recent visit to Burma, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was pleased to confer the following titles:—

The title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

U Re Gyaw Thu, Merchant, Akyab.

Maung Kin, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officer, Pyuntaza, Pegu District.

Maung Shwe Da, Myoôk and Sub-divisional Officer, Minhla, Thayetmyo district.

The title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Po, Myoôk and Township Officer, Kungyangôn, Hanthawaddy district.

The title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Sin, Honorary Magistrate, Moulmein

Maung Shwe Yo, Municipal Commissioner Moulmein.

Maung Hla, Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay.

Maung Po Kyaw, Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Maung On Gaing, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon.

Maung Dwe, Myoôk of Kyonpyaw, Bassein district.

The title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Periathumby Marcundan Maduray Pillay, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

The title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Moolla Ismail, of Mandalay.

Mirza Abdul Hussein, Member of the Moulmein Municipal Committee.

The 7th January, 1899.

No. 47-*G.*—The services of Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the date of expiration of his privilege leave.

The 12th January, 1899.

No. 66-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1385-G., dated the 31st October, 1898, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. William Bleeck as Consul for Germany at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 72-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 1299-G., dated the 11th October, 1898, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. A. Frere as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 75-*G.*—Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted furlough for one year nine months and fifteen days under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th January, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 111-*I. B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major F. W. P. Angelo, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States, Imperial Service Cavalry, for one year;

Pension service—21st year; commenced 30th January, 1898.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 63-*E. B.*—With reference to section 13 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, and the Assistant Political Officer, Kengtung, respectively, may, in exercise of the powers of a Political Agent conferred upon them by the notification of the Government of Burma in the Political Department, No. 1, dated the 3rd January, 1899, give over any person, arrested and forwarded in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the said Act, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed or is alleged to have been committed by such person.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1899.

No. 213-*Gl.*—The privilege leave for two months and ten days granted to Mr. K. L. Datta, Assistant Comptroller General, in the Notification in this Department, No. 49-Gl, dated the 6th January, 1899, is extended by twenty days.

No. 215-*Gl.*—Mr. P. G. Jacob, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 17th December, 1898.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th January 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 24.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Deane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from 21st November 1898, whilst officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 25.—Captain H. F. Vanderzee, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and Officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class;

Captain E. L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery, Officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class;

with effect from 15th December 1898, *vice* Major J. E. B. Davidson, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of appointment in the Ordnance Department has expired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 26.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 6th January 1899:—

To be Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Royal Engineers.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade.

Captain R. J. Marker, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant F. L Adam, Scots Guards.

Risaldar-Major Bahauddin Khan, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Risaldar Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, Governor-General's Body-Guard.

To be extra Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. V. Meade, Royal Horse Guards.

Lieutenant Henry M. P., Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, 4th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, General List Infantry.

Colonel A. Mears, V.D, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Wynne, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Buckingham, C.I.E., late Assam Valley Administrative Battalion.

Major G. W. Roughton, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Phipps, Madras Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. B. Van Someren, V.D., Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Masson, V.D., C.I.E., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N, Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, Sardar Bahadur, late Governor-General's Body-Guard.

Subadar-Major (Honorary Captain) Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late 45th Sikhs.

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel D. Sinclair, M.B., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Willcocks, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Bourke, Royal Army Medical Corps.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 27.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Charles John Bruce Hay, attached to the 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—24th November 1898.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 28.—Major General C. J. Burnett, C.B., British Service, to command a district of the first class in the Bombay Command, *vice* Major-General J. Duncan, deceased. Dated 31st December 1898.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 29.—Hugh Crawford Vivers MacAdam, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 30.—The temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel granted to Major F. G. R. Ostrehan, in G. G. O. No. 1341 of 1898, has effect from the 11th May 1898, and not as therein stated.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 31.—Sergeant William Harmer, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 30th July 1898.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 32.—Store-Sergeant William James to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th November 1898, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. C. Upjohn, remanded to regimental duty.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 33.—*14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Maluk Ram to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanhaiya Lal, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Shib Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Girwar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Med Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Khubi Ram to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Khushi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Sukhi Ram, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from 4th September 1898.

No. 34.—*12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Kasim Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Jabbar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 15th October 1898.

No. 35.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Color Havildar Bhawan Sing Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalbir Pun, deceased, with effect from 29th September 1898.

Jemadar Umed Sing Thapa to be Subadar and Color Havildar Man Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Tula Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 2nd November 1898.

No. 36.—*2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Gopal Sing Sahi to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st October 1898.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 37.—*1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Gul Sim to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Jan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 6th October 1898.

Jemadar Alam Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Akbar Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Shahdaula, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 11th October 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 38.—Major-General George D'Aguilar Jackson, General List Cavalry, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th December 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 39.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Major John Hodding to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., resigned.

No. 40.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Major Charles Henry Pope, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 41.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

William James Reid, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th October 1897, *vice* Moore, resigned.

No. 42.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Major Charles James Showers to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 11th September 1898, *vice* Lumsden, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 43.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Lieutenant L. J. Robertson resigns his commission.

No. 44.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Major George Lawson Chambers to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Gilchrist, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 45.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain F. A. Wright and Lieutenant B. F. Gahan resign their commissions.

No. 46.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Spencer Gore-Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment.

No. 47.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Septimus Edwin Greaves to be Lieutenant, *vice* Deane, transferred to the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 48.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain M. D. Mackenzie resigns his commission.

No. 49.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Ralph Buller Hughes, Esquire, to be Captain *vice* Gribble, appointed Paymaster.

No. 50.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 8th November 1898, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant William Arundell Tagg Arundell to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th November 1898, *vice* Henderson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Godfrey Edward Landon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd November 1898, *vice* Arundell, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 51.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Thoms, Supernumerary List.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 52.—Lieutenant H. O'H. Moore, Royal Engineers, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, with effect from the 2nd December 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January 1899.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 13th January 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Walter Babington .	Lieutenant .	Royal Engineers.	30th July 1898	No will found.	241 10 9	...	...
William Bannatyne Warner. (a)	Colonel .	Madras General List Cavalry.	6th September 1898.	Not yet known.	3,662 11 4	...	12th March 1899.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Children—Kathleen Ellen.
Raby Francis.
Beatrice Marguerite
(married to Lieutenant Cumberlege, R E.).
Lily Isabel.

Address.—Care of Lieutenant A. F. Cumberlege, R E., 4, Infantry Road, Bangalore.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

No. 4.—Mr. J. N. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

The 6th January, 1899.

No. 5.—Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, officiated as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway during the absence of Mr. T. G. Acres on privilege leave, and up to the afternoon of the 30th November, 1898.

The 9th January, 1899.

No. 6.—Mr. F. C. Oram, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. A. T. Stowell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 10th January, 1899.

No. 7.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 116, dated the 16th March, 1898, Mr. A. W. U. Pope will, on relief of his duties as Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, revert to his substantive rank in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and will remain attached to that line until further orders.

No. 8.—Mr. A. Bewley, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th January, 1899.

No. 3.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 511, dated 10th November, 1898, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. W. L. Toozs, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 21st December, 1897.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th January 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 132 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 7th January 1899:—

No. 1 of 1899.—Joseph Pope, mining engineer, of Penlee, Tregony, Grampound road, in the county of Cornwall. *An improved lighter for igniting blasting fuses.*

No. 2 of 1899.—Wallace Galrey Thomson, manufacturer, of Selby, in the county of Yorkshire. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for manufacturing inlaid linoleums and other floor cloths.*

No. 3 of 1899.—Professor Walther Nernst, Ph.D., of 50 Burgerstrasse, Gottingen, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in electric incandescent lamps.*

No. 4 of 1899.—Jehangir F. Seervai, licentiate of mechanical engineering, of Slater road, Bombay. *An improved self-closing non-percussion water tap.*

No. 5 of 1899.—Edward Candish Millard, tea taster, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London. *Improvements in or relating to belts, straps and the like.*

No. 6 of 1899.—William Aguilar Allpress, Captain in the Antrim artillery, of 26 South Eton place, Eaton square, London. *Improvements in or relating to traces.*

No. 7 of 1899.—Charles Josiah Ross, outfitter, trading as J. and G. Ross, of 227 High street, Exeter, in the city and county of Exeter. *Improvements in hats, helmets and the like head coverings.*

No. 8 of 1899.—Oliver Hazard Perry Cornell, manufacturer, of 44 Broadway, in the city of New York, State of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in and connected with barrels.*

No. 9 of 1899.—Wynford Brierley, registration agent, of Carr Hall Villa, Nelson, in the county of Lancaster. *Improvements in and connected with apparatus for signalling on railways.*

No. 10 of 1899.—David Burness Walker, fish-curer, of Poynernook road, Aberdeen. *Improved means for cooling or refrigerating the cellars or premises of butchers, fishmongers, and the like; also for cooling or refrigerating railway cars, wagons, ships' holds, and all other premises or receptacles.*

No. 11 of 1899.—The Merrill Process Steel company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Missouri, of Roe building, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A. *Certain new and useful improvements in the art of and apparatus for working metals.*

No. 12 of 1899.—James Richard Bell, consulting engineer, and Ellen Halsall Bell, spinster, both of 42 Addison road, Kensington, London, W. *An improvement on Bell's single chain dredger, to be entitled "Bell's wire-rope dredger."*

No. 13 of 1899.—John Symington, engineer, of 260 Bath street, Glasgow. *Improvements in combined pumping and winding machinery.*

No. 133 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 186 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the spacing and justifying and casting and trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 187 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in and connected with linotype machines.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 218 of 1898.—Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie and Company, Bangalore iron works, Bangalore city. *A direct acting steam pump.* (Specification filed 30 December 1898.)

No. 242 of 1898.—Thomas Clarke, doctor of medicine, of Chiosy, Interlaken, Switzerland. *A new or improved enamel for refixing the dental plates of artificial teeth.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 316 of 1898.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of 23 Great Winchester street, London. *Improvements in apparatus for pulverizing and purifying salt and other substances.* (Specification filed 30 December 1898.)

No. 321 of 1898.—Alexander Weston, deputy conservator of forests, Indian Forest service, Moulmein, Lower Burma. *Improvements in gun sights.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 337 of 1898.—William David Trick, lieutenant-colonel, Volunteer force, of Marina Bryn road, Swansea, Glamorganshire. *Improvements in, applicable to, or connected with, targets, mantlets and the like.* (Specification filed 30 December 1898.)

No. 403 of 1898.—John David Jones, mechanical engineer and proprietor, Mica works, Howrah. *An improved non-conducting covering for corrugated roofs of buildings, sheds, and other structures.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 134 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

No. 203 of 1893.—William Dundas Scott-Moncrieff. *Improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewerage and other contamined liquids.* (From 14 November 1898 to 14 November 1899.)

No. 332 of 1893.—Marshall Burns Lloyd. *Improvements in machines for making coiled wire fabric.* (From 9 January 1899 to 9 January 1900.)

No. 306 of 1894.—Victor Jetley and Gustave Jetley. *An improved structure for forming fences, partitions, bridges, street and road paving, flooring, sky-lights, protecting windows and doors, and for other purposes.* (From 22 March 1899 to 22 March 1900.)

No. 4 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches.* (From 23 March 1899 to 23 March 1900.)

No. 135 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of

the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 79 of 1894.—Andrew Lyle. *The protection of railway weigh-bridge machines by use of automatic Scotch blocks working direct in connection with weighing machine lever, called "Lyle's automatic Scotch blocks."* (Specification filed 2 October 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 177 of 1891.—Christopher Wyndham Wilson. *Improvements in type-writers.* (Specification filed 5 October 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*d*) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The Pass Course in Physics and Chemistry for the B.A. Examination in 1901 has been prescribed as follows:—

Ganot ... ... Physics, 14th Edition (1893).

General properties of matter.—Omitting books I, II, III, & IV, *with the exception* of articles 87, 88, 89, 90, 97, 180, 181.

Sound.—The whole.

Heat.—Omitting articles 293, 294, 360, 389, 390, 402, 443, 473, 474, 475, 476, 484, 485, 498.

Light.—Omitting articles 581, 592, 608, 609, 610, 611, 613, 614, 618, 618*a*, 620, 626, 627, 628, 631, 633 and Chapter VIII.

Magnetism.—Omitting articles 702, 709, 715, 719, 720, 722.

Frictional and Voltaic Electricity.—Omitting articles 761, 761*a*, 781, 783, 795, 796, 832, 846*a*, 847, 881, the latter half of article 883 (after page 884), 887, 888, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 898, 899, 909, 910, 913, 914, 915, 916, 918, 919, 919*a*, 920, 920*a*, 933, 934, Chapter VII, 948, 949, 950*a*, 954, 959, 959*a*, 960, 962, 963, 965, Chapter X and subsequent pages.

Newth ... ... A text-book of Inorganic Chemistry, latest edition.

2. The Honour Course in Physics and Chemistry for the B.A. Examination in 1901 has been prescribed as follows:—

Ganot ...	... Physics, 14th Edition (1893); omitting Book X, Chapter X, and the Elements of Meteorology.
S. P. Thomson ...	... Elementary Lessons on Electricity and Magnetism (Edition, 1895).
Tait ...	... Heat.
Newth ...	... A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry (latest edition).
Tilden ...	... Introduction to the study of Chemical Philosophy (latest edition).
Parkin and Kipping ...	... Organic Chemistry (Part I).
Jones ...	... Junior Course in Practical Chemistry, *or*
Valentin ...	... Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Jevons ...	... Principles of Science, 2nd edition (omitting Books I and II).

3. The following books have been prescribed as text-books in Pali for the F.A. Examination, 1901-1906:—

1901.

Játakas, 151—200 (omitting introductory stories and gloss).
Oldenberg's Dipávanisa:—
Bhanaváras, 1—4.

1902.

Fausboll's Játaka, Vol. VI:—
Mugapakkhajataka.
Mahajanakajataka.
Oldenberg's Dipavanisa:—
Bhanavaras, 1—4.

1903.

Fausboll's Játaka, Vol. VI:—
Mugapakkhajataka.
Mahajanakajataka.
Oldenberg's Dipavanisa:—
Bhanavaras, 5—7.

1904.

Fausboll's Játaka, Vol. VI:—
Mahaummaggajataka, pages 329-397.
Oldenberg's Dipavanisa:—
Bhanavaras, 5—7.

1905.

Fausboll's Játaka, Vol. VI:—
Mahaummaggajataka, pages 329-397.
Oldenberg's Dipavanisa:—
Bhanavaras, 8—13.

1906.

Fausboll's Játaka, Vol. VI:—
Mahaummaggajataka, pages 398-478.
Oldenberg's Dipavanisa:—
Bhanavaras, 8-13.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th December 1898.

W. BOOTH,
Offg. Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the M.A. Examination :—

ENGLISH.

FIRST CLASS.
(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Mukhopadhyay, Harendrakumar ...	Presidency College.
2.	Ghatak, Sureschandra	Ditto.

SECOND CLASS.
(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Chattopadhyay, Akhilchandra	Presidency College.
2.	" Dineschandra	Ditto.
3.	Basu, Hemchandra	Ditto.
4.	Anisuzzaman Khan	Ditto.
5.	Pal, Satischandra	Ditto.
6.	Chakrabarti, Bankimchandra	Private student.
7.	Sarma, Surajnarayan	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
8.	Lahiri, Saratchandra	Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.
(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Bandyopadhyay, Upendranath... ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
2.	Chaudhuri, Basantakumar	Private student.
3.	Mukhopadhyay, Manmathanath ...	Ditto.
4.	{ Dastidar, Rajanikanta	Presidency College.
	{ Sengupta, Daibakilal	Ditto.
6.	Bhattacharyya, Bijaybasanta	General Assembly's Institution.
7.	Datta, Ramanimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
8.	" Khagendranath	Presidency College.
9.	{ Ray, Manoranjan	General Assembly's Institution.
	{ Tripathi, Jugalkisor	Presidency College.
11.	Basu, Narendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
12.	{ Basu, Gopalchandra	Private student.
	{ Bhanja, Abhiram	Ravenshaw College.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND CLASS.
(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Chakrabarti, Haridas	Sanskrit College.
2.	Barat, Sanatkumar	Ditto.
3.	Chattopadhyay, Harilal	Teacher.

ARABIC.

FIRST CLASS.

Muhammad Abdullah ... ... Private student.

HEBREW.

SECOND CLASS.

E. A. Cohen ... ... Private student.

HISTORY.

FIRST CLASS.

Chattopadhyay, Santosh ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.

SECOND CLASS.

Ghosh, Susilchandra ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

FIRST CLASS.

Basu, Hemchandra ... ... Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.
(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Basu, Taraknath	Presidency College.
2.	Dasgupta, Anantakumar	Ditto.
3.	Chattopadhyay, Hanseswar	Teacher.
4.	Bandyopadhyay, Nandalal	Presidency College.
5.	Brajakisor Prasad	Private student.

THIRD CLASS.
(*In order of merit.*)

1.	Sen, Atulchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Chaudhuri, Dhirendranath	Ditto.
3.	Sen, Prabodhchandra	Ditto.
4.	Mukhopadhyay, Kshetranath	Ditto.
5.	Bagchi, Dwijendranath	Ditto.
6.	Basu, Debendranath	Private student.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP (A.)

FIRST CLASS.

Chaudhuri, Harilal ... ... General Assembly's Institution.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Mallik, Bipinchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
2.	Alfazuddin Ahmed	Ditto.
3.	Haldar, Umeschandra	Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

GROUP (B.)

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Datta, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
2.	Ghosh, Srischandra	Ditto.
3.	Dattagupta, Saratkumar	Dacca College.
4.	Sen, Jogeschandra	Presidency College.

SECOND CLASS.

Kundu, Upendranath ... ... Private student.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Ghosh, Siddheswar	Hughli College.
2.	T. S. Muthuswami Aiyar	Private student.
	Sen, Nibaranchandra	Ditto.
4.	Ghosh, Rajanikumar	Dacca College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(A.)

(CHEMISTRY.)

SECOND CLASS.

Mitra, Amulyakrishna ... ... Presidency College.

THIRD CLASS.

Mitra, Birendranath ... ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(C.)

(PHYSICS.)

SECOND CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Sen, Rajendranath	Presidency College.
2.	Chaki, Nabagopal	Ditto.
3.	Mitra, Kiranchandra	Ditto.
4.	De, Manorathadhan	Ditto.
5.	Biswas, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
6.	Bandyopadhyay, Manomohan	Ditto.

THIRD CLASS.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Majumdar, Prakaschandra	Private student.
2.	De, Hemchandra	Presidency College.
3.	Mukhopadhyay, Bhupendranath ...	Ditto.
4.	Basu, Amarendranath	Ditto.
5.	Mitra, Priyanath	Ditto.
6.	Chattopadhyay, Praphullachandra ...	Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE—(D.)

(BOTANY.)

THIRD CLASS.

Mallik, Indumadhab ... ... Bangabasi College.

W. BOOTH,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 9th January 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1898.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
lance of 15th December, 1898	1,59,49,000	1,94,08,600	14,08,73,300	2,77,35,100	1,40,05,100	4,200	...	20,20,26,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,35,000	4,800	21,82,46,334
ld—																						
Amount of transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December, 1898 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December, 1898 . .	...	...	1,500	500	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1898 . .	...	9,700	...	100	...	...	...	9,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,800
	1,59,49,000	1,94,18,300	14,08,74,800	2,77,35,700	1,40,05,100	4,200	...	20,20,38,100	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,35,000	4,800	21,82,58,134
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	40,03,700	45,000	...	500	...	4,49,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,49,200
lance on 31st December, 1898	1,59,49,000	1,94,18,300	14,04,71,100	2,76,90,700	1,40,05,100	3,700	...	20,15,88,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,35,000	4,800	21,73,08,934

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1898,	enfaced from India	10,070 lakhs,	re-transferred from London	9,228 lakhs.
„ 1st Nov., 1898, „ 15th Nov. „	ditto	1 lakh	ditto	8 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „	ditto	2 lakhs	ditto	1 lakh.
„ 1st Dec., „ „ 15th Dec., „	ditto	9 „	ditto	15 lakhs.
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „	ditto	...	ditto	4 „
		10,082 lakhs.		9,256 lakhs.
		9,256 „		
	Balance against India .	826 lakhs.		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th January, 1899.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
	R	a.	p.			
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	90,34,054	10	0	1,87,01,781	8	9
Public Deposits at Branches	96,67,726	14	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,00,39,488	4	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,71,740	12	3
Sundries				22,48,976	15	1
RUPEES				10,06,61,987	8	10

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				57,90,139	0	0
Other authorized Investments				70,57,453	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,78,58,657	14	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,80,12,758	10	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,79,69,740	8	1
Balances with other Banks				8,83,109	7	0
Bullion				1,405	1	0
Dead Stock				12,95,812	10	11
Stamps				12,671	6	3
Sundries				18,14,827	7	10
				7,07,01,581	3	0
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,21,29,152	13	1	2,99,60,406	5	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,78,31,253	8	9			
RUPEES				10,06,61,987	8	10

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th January, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 41·8.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th January, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,19,50,000	9,45,75,995	10,65,25,995	3,19,70,778	20,07,119	3,39,77,897
Allahabad	...	1,10,78,330	1,10,78,330	1,26,39,132	...	1,26,39,132
Lahore	...	2,30,38,255	2,30,38,255	2,88,85,020	...	2,88,85,020
Bombay	15,50,910	6,44,02,900	6,59,53,810	1,45,24,012	17,01,263	1,62,25,275
Karachi	...	62,60,600	62,60,600	36,30,670	...	36,30,670
Madras	1,83,505	2,87,40,[illegible]95	2,89,29,900	1,92,72,540	...	1,92,72,540
Calicut	...	9,50,260	9,50,260	22,09,415	...	22,09,415
Rangoon	...	70,79,065	70,79,065	3,12,59,610	135	3,12,59,745
	1,36,84,415	23,61,31,800	24,98,16,215			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			22,16,575			
TOTAL R			24,75,99,640	14,43,91,177	37,08,517	14,80,99,694
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						5,00,000
NET TOTAL R						14,75,99,694
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R						24,75,99,640

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial number.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.		Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3 per cent. of 1896-97.			Total.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
	Held in safe custody with the Comptroller General.											
1	Mohindro Nath Gangooly, Store-keeper	Fort William Division	..	..	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.
2	Gopal Chunder Mookerji, Cashier	Ditto	200	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
3	Shunker Lall, Store-keeper	Ditto	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier	Umballa Division	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
5	Rakhal Das Shome, Store-keeper	Lucknow Division	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
6	Jogal Kishore, Cashier	Ditto	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
7	Beni Pershad, Cashier	Jhansi Division	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
8	Kidar Nath, Cashier	Allahabad Division	1,000	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,000	
9	Narain Damodar Gokhale, Cashier	Poona Division	...	...	1,000	..	...	...	..	...	1,000	
10	Damodar Wamon Mulherkar, Cashier	Mhow Division	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
11	Harendra Kumar Chatterji, Store-keeper	Ditto	...	.	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	
12	Abhoy Churn Ghosh, Cashier	Barrackpore	...	..	2,000	..	...	...	...	...	2,000	
13	Krishnarao Vasudeo Ajinkya, Cashier	Bombay Division	...	.	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
14	Vithal Sayana, Contractor	Ditto	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,000	
15	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper	Bareilly Division	...	...	1,000	...	...	..	...	...	1,000	
16	Shib Dass Seith, Cashier	Subathu-Dagshai	...	..	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	
17	T. Venkannah, Store keeper	Secunderabad	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
18	Sachdanand, Cashier	Ditto	...	2,000	..	..	...	..	..	...	2,000	
			4,300	5,000	7,400	...	1,000	2,000	...	..	19,700	
		TOTAL R	19,700									

Held in safe custody with the Treasury Officer, Simla.

1	Mata Deen, Contractor	Lucknow Division	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
2	Adamally Sultanally, Contractor	Aden Division	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
3	Barjoreji Bamorji, Contractor	Poona Division	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
4	G. Dhunji Shaw Jamsetji, Contractor	Ditto	500	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	2,500
5	C. Dhunji Shaw Jamsetji, Contractor	Ditto	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
6	Mr. C. Vaz, Contractor	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
7	C. Dhunji Shaw Jamsetji, Contractor	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
8	Raghoonath Gajanan, Contractor	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
9	Somenath Succaram, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
10	Haji Cassim Ludha, Contractor	Ditto	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
11	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
12	Mariappah, Contractor	Bangalore Division	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
13	C. Jagannatha Row Naidoo, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
14	Grinaji Row, Agent to Muna Muthuloo, Contractor	Secunderabad Division, M. W.	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
15	Cheekati Veeramiah and V. Oomapathee Moodr., Contractors	Ditto	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
16	Mr. E. Grinaji Rao, Contractor	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
17	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
18	C. Balliah Authiah, Contractor	Ditto	1,000	...	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
19	Hussain Khan, Contractor	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
20	T. Venkuta Chellum Pillay, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
21	Bukhtawar, Contractor	Cawnpore	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	4,000
22	Tulsi Ram, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	2,000
23	Ratti Ram, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
24	Jewra Khan, Contractor	Ditto	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
25	Koylash Chunder Laha, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
26	Ratti Ram, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500
27	Ballappa Maistry, Contractor	Bangalore, W. W. Division, M. W.	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
28	M. Govindoo Sawamy Naiker, Contractor	Madras	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	800
29	P. Ramanijam Pillay, Contractor	Ditto	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
30	Mr. John Eagan, Contractor	Ditto	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
31	P. Parthasarathy Naidoo, Contractor	Ditto	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
32	Hridoy Nath Ghose, Contractor	Fort William	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000
33	Hem Chunder Sircar, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	300
34	Khetter Chunder Banerjee, Contractor	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
35	Heera Lall Ghose, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
36	Khetter Mohan Singha & Co. Contractors	Ditto	200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	400
37	Gobindo Chunder Ghose, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	300
38	Heera Lall Ghose, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500
39	Khetter Mohan Singha & Co., Contractors	Ditto	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100
	Carried over		6,700	10,200	17,700	1,000	...	8,100	...	...	43,700

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code—contd.

Serial number.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.		Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1842-43.	3½ per cent. of 1854-55.	3½ per cent. of 1865.	3½ per cent. of 1879.	3½ per cent. of 1835-36.	3½ per cent. of 1896-97.			Total.	Name of officers to whom interest is sent.
	Held in safe custody with the Treasury Officer, Simla—contd.											
	Brought forward		6,700	10,200	17,700	1,000	...	8,100	...	...	43,700	
40	Gobindo Chunder Ghose, Contractor	Fort William	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	
41	Gulam Ally Jewaji, Contractor	Bombay Division, M. W.	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
42	Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Contractors	Ditto	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
43	Obhoy Churn Mullick, Contractor	Barrackpore	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	
44	Messrs. H. Mookerji & Co, Contractors	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	
45	Obhoy Churn Mullick, Contractor	Ditto	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
46	Messrs. H. Mookerji & Co., Contractors	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	
47	Nobin Chunder Bhattacharji, Sri Nath Sircar and A. C. Dass and Brothers, Contractors.	Ditto	200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
48	Sarat Chunder Bhaduri, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	500	
49	Ditto ditto	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,500	
50	H. Mookerji & Co., Contractors	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	
51	A. C. Dass & Brothers, Contractors	Ditto	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
52	Do. do.	Ditto	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	
53	Ganeshram Mangiram, Contractor	Mhow Division	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
54	Messrs. Nowroji Ruttorji and J. B Rodrigues	Ditto	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
55	Ganeshram Mangiram, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	500	
56	Essaji Buxaji, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	100	...	...	100	...	...	200	
57	Abinash Chunder Bhattacharji, Contractor	Allahabad	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	600	
58	Messrs. Warden & Co., Contractors	Bombay Defences	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	
59	T. Chellapermalpillay, Contractor	Belgaum	400	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	900	
60	Moti Chand, Contractor	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	
61	Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	Subathu Dagshai	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	

TOTAL SECURITY WITH TREASURY OFFICER, SIMLA	......	7,800	13,000	30,800	3,600	...	9,900	...	...	65,100
TOTAL SECURITY WITH THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL	......	4,300	5,000	7,400	...	1,000	2,000	...	...	19,700
GRAND TOTAL .	......	12,100	18,000	38,200	3,600	1,000	11,900	...	...	84,800
		84,800								

OFFICE OF THE EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS;

Simla, the 7th January, 1899.

H. M. C. TROTTER,

for *Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.*

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Bonjour, Mr. Eugene (a Guard on the Eastern Bengal State Railway).	Kishenganj . .	9th July, 1898 .	The District Judge of Purnea, on 2nd December, 1898.	No Will found and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Pettitt, Mr. Peter (Manager of Messrs. Bourjei Sowden & Co.).	Not stated . .	19th November, 1898.	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 2nd December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Bennie, Mr. Petre J. (Manager, Hanchara Tea Garden in the District of Darrang)	Hanchara Tea Garden	20th November, 1898.	Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 14th December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Innes, Mr. William (Traffic Manager, Burma Railways).	Not stated . .	23rd November, 1898.	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 28th November, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Carr, Mr. T. A. (Signaller, Mandalay-Kunlon Railway).	Mainpuri . . .	25th November, 1898.	The Superintendent, Northern Shan States, on 13th December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Lord, Mrs. Annetta .	Darjeeling . . .	4th December, 1898 .	District Judge of Dinajpur, on 20th December, 1898.	Deceased has left a Will. Mr. John Lord, the sole Executor, has filed an application before the District Delegate of Darjeeling for Probate.
Pariera, Mr. Charles (of Ananda Gopal Palit's Lane, Entally).	Presidency General Hospital.	7th December, 1898 .	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 12th December, 1898.	No Will found and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Gill, Mr. I (Gunner, Chelsea Pensioner).	Chunar . . .	9th December, 1898 .	District Judge, Mirzapur, on 20th December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Palmer, Mr. Henry George (of No. 37, Ekbalpore Road).	Presidency General Hospital.	9th December, 1898 .	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 14th December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Shapcott, Mr. George (of 17, Meredith's Lane).	Ditto . .	16th December, 1898 .	The same Judge, on 21st December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 13th January, 1899.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd January, 1899.

No. 22.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 4249-G., dated 2nd November, 1898, first class Hospital Assistant Ashgarali Khan resumed charge of the Tonk Dispensary on the afternoon of the 21st October, 1898, relieving third class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan, who reverted to the Native States Reserve List, with effect from the latter date.

No. 23.—Third class Hospital Assistant Harnarain returned on the forenoon of 4th September, 1898, from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 4250-G., dated 2nd November, 1898.

No 24.—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 4251 G., dated 2nd November, 1898, third class Hospital Assistant Chanda Singh resumed charge of the Residency Hospital at Udaipur, on the forenoon of the 5th November 1898, relieving third class Hospital Assistant Bishen Lal, who reverted to the Native States Reserve List, with effect from the latter date.

No. 25.—Second class Hospital Assistant Nazeer Khan, attached to the Ramsar Dispensary in Ajmer, was granted privilege leave from 28th August to 27th October, 1898, both days inclusive.

No. 26.—Third class Hospital Assistant Luxmishanker Oza, attached to the Jehazpur Dispensary, in Mewar, was granted privilege leave from 11th to 28th September, 1898, both days inclusive.

No. 27.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mirza Mahomed Jan, attached to the Jasole Dispensary, was granted privilege leave from the 5th July to the 1st September, 1898, both days inclusive.

No. 28.—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
Third	Mahboob Alam	Native States Reserve List	Jaipur Raj Service	1st Aug. 1898.
Third	Naronarain Chuckerbutty	Ditto	Marwar Raj Service	21st Aug. 1898.
Third	Kabeerul Husain	Marwar Raj Service	Pertabgarh Dispensary	1st Sept. 1898.
Third	Seetal Pershad	Native States Reserve List	Dungarpur Do.	12th Sept. 1898.
Third	Abdullah Khan	Ditto	Kotah Raj Service	1st Nov. 1898.

No 29.—The following individuals are admitted into the service of Government as third class Hospital Assistants and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the dates specified against their names :—

Name.	Date.
Harkirpal Dass	17th June, 1898.
Abdul Razaac	20th June, 1898.
Savitri Pershad	25th June, 1898.
Goondi Lall	27th June, 1898.
Shiveshanker Shukul	27th June, 1898.
Naronarain Chuckerbutty	1st August, 1898.
Parbhoo Dayal	1st August, 1898.
Shivenarain	3rd August, 1898.
Kishori Lall, II	5th August, 1898
Brij Bihari Lall	10th September, 1898.

No. 30.—Medical Pupil Ram Sarup having passed his final examination at Agra, is admitted into the service of Government as a third class Hospital Assistant and placed on the Native States Reserve List, with effect from the 1st October, 1898.

No. 31.—The following individuals are admitted into the service of Government as third class Hospital Assistants and placed on the Government Reserve List from the dates noted opposite their names :—

Ganeshi Lal	19th August, 1898.
Munshi Ram	4th September, 1898.
Ibrahim Khambhai	2nd October, 1898.

No. 32.—Third class Hospital Assistant Kudrutullah, in charge of the Agency Hospital, Bikanir, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 1st October, 1898.

With effect from that date second class Hospital Assistant No. 652, Sunder Singh, attached to the Bikanir Camel Corps Hospital, was appointed to hold medical charge of the Detachment Erinpura Irregular Force at Bikanir, in addition to his own duties, during Hospital Assistant Kudrutullah's absence, or until further orders.

No 33 —First class Hospital Assistant Hidayatullah, attached to the Sangode Dispensary, in Kotah, having passed the English qualification examination according to the prescribed test, is entitled to the higher rate of pay of his grade, with effect from the 1st October, 1898.

No. 34 —Second class Hospital Assistant Jowala Pershad, attached to the Western Rajputana States Residency Hospital, Jodhpur, who passed the professional examination of Hospital Assistant, excepting the English qualification test, on the 15th October, 1898, is promoted to the first class, with effect from that date.

No. 35.—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdus Samad, attached to the Suratgarh Dispensary, who passed the professional examination of Hospital Assistant, excepting the English qualification test, on the 15th October, 1898, is promoted to the second class, with effect from that date

No. 36—The under mentioned third class Hospital Assistants with English qualifications, who passed the professional examination of Hospital Assistant on the 15th October, 1898, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the dates on which they completed seven years' service as noted against their names —

Ramnarain, I, attached to the Hewson Hospital, Jodhpur . . 7th May, 1898.
Syed Abdul Halim, attached to the Puranabasti Dispensary, Jaipur . 6th July, 1898.

By Order,

H. JOWERS,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER, PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, BALUCHISTAN.

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE FORM NO 19.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st December, 1898, deposited under article 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

Serial No.	Name of person or fund in whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent. of 1865.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent	REMARKS.
322683	Munshi Hirda Singh, Cashier, Indus Bridge Division, Kotri-Rohri Railway	500	Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan	
322672		1,000		
081245		1,000		
	TOTAL .	2,500		

T. P. FARRELL,

For *Examiner, P. W. & Ry. Accounts, Baluchistan.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 13th day of October, 1898, the marginally noted property, consisting of certain idols and articles of worship, valued at R46-14-3, was found by certain fishermen in the Sand dunes of the sea near Nakkalanani-peta, a hamlet of Sreekoormam in Chicacole Taluk of Ganjam District.

	R	a.	p.
1 metal idol, called Ismara, with his Parreati	25	0	0
4 pieces of lamp	15	0	0
4 hands made of brass	2	0	0
2 legs made of bellmeta	1	8	0
1 broken copper vessel	0	4	0
1 do do. small	0	1	0
1 small brass box	0	0	3
3 broken plates	0	3	0
1 do do.	0	4	0
2 cymballs of bellmetal	0	1	0
1 bell	0	8	0
1 broken vessel of worship	0	0	3
2 pieces of lamp	0	8	0
2 articles of worship, called "Sanku" and "Chakram"	0	4	0
1 article of worship, called "Dupapunarati"	0	3	0
1 do. "Chamaraw"	0	0	3
1 brass plate	0	0	6
4 lamps, big and small	1	0	0
1 piece of hand	0	1	0
TOTAL	46	14	3

All persons claiming the said property, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear either in person, or by agent, before the Collector of Ganjam, at his office at Chatrapur at 11 A.M., on Wednesday, 31st May, 1899, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the act

———,

for Acting Collector of Ganjam

CHATRAPUR,

The 26th December, 1898.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on 1st October, 1898, the treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R27, was discovered hidden underground in the Temple of Sri Swamapuriswara Swami, in the village of Sembanarcoil, Mayavaram Taluk, then under repairs by the workmen, who were engaged in digging for laying the foundation of a wall.—

Description of property.	Value. R a. p.
1. Two gold waist ornaments, called Ottyanam, weighing 3¼ Viraganadais, and valued at	17 10 0
2. Twenty-four pieces of silver ornaments, consisting of bangles, flowers, etc., weighing R13½, and valued at	9 6 0
TOTAL	27 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1899, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

C. HANUMANTA RAU,

for Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;

The 25th December, 1898.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 28th day of August, 1898, certain treasure, to wit,—

Silver coin.

427 Silver Rupees, Native coin (time and place of mintage not discernible)
2 Silver Quarter Rupees, Native coin (time and place of mintage not discernible).
429 weighing 409 tolas and valued at R255-10-0, at the rate of annas 10 per tola of silver

Copper coin

33 Copper pice, Native coin, weighing 27 5 tolas and valued at annas 4 approximately (time and place of mintage not discernible).

Other Valuables

9 broken silver Butterflies (ornaments for the ears)
3 Pieces of silver Karls (ornaments for the feet).
1 Silver Karols (ornaments for the wrist)
13 weighing 18 5 tolas and valued at R9-4-0 at the rate of annas 8 per tola of silver

Total value of the treasure R265-2-0. Was found underneath the floor of the Mahomedan mosque in the village of Shahbandar, Taluka Shahbandar, in the District of Karachi, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector, on the 20th day of May in the year 1899, at Ladiun, when the Collector will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

WADHUMAL DOWLATRAM,

Mukhtiarkar of Shahbandar exercising the powers of a Collector under the Treasure Trove Act.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd January, 1899.

No. 9.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 7099, dated the 20th October, 1898, the leave on medical certificate for three months granted to Lala Khillu Ram, Tahsildar of the 4th (officiating 3rd) grade and Tahsildar of Sibi, under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations, is extended by ten days.

The 4th January, 1899.

No. 68.—Lalla Lekhu Ram, Tahsildar of the 4th grade and Tahsildar of Sharigh, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 69.—Munshi Natha Singh, Naib-Tahsildar, 3rd grade and Naib-Tahsildar of Sibi, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and is posted to Sharigh, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 5th January, 1899.

No. 101.—Ahmed Khan, Naib-Tahsildar of the 2nd grade and Naib-Tahsildar at Killa Saifulla, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and is posted to Musakhel, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Saifulla Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Musakhel, appointed to officiate as Sarishtadar in the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

The 6th January, 1899.

No. 139.—Munshi Amar Singh, Tahsildar of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, and Tahsildar at Fort Sandeman, is transferred as Tahsildar at Loralai.

No. 140.—Lalla Gela Ram, Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar at Loralai, is transferred as Tahsildar at Fort Sandeman.

The 7th January, 1899.

No. 183.—Major Alban, I.S.C., Commandant Zhob Levy Corps, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, under paragraph 640 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the date of making over charge of his office.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

No. 1.—Mr. B. Stapleton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 3rd January, 1898.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1899.

No. 26.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December, 1898 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1898.	
Anjengo	Madras	9th Dec.	Opened.
* Barkacha Camp	North-West Provinces.	1st „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	17th „	Closed.
Bombay Malabar Point.	Bombay	4th „	Opened.
Chakki Bridge (Pathankot).	Punjab	16th „	Ditto.
Dibai	North-West Provinces.	19th „	Ditto.
† Karachi Cantonment.	Sind	5th „	Ditto.
Khar (Field Office).	North-West Frontier.	20th „	Ditto.
Machlishahr	North-West Provinces.	16th „	Ditto.
Madras Congress Camp.	Madras	16th „	Ditto.
Meerut B. P. R. A. Camp.	North-West Provinces.	5th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	16th „	Closed.
‡ Moda Camp	Upper Burma	1st „	Ditto.
Mungra Badshahpur.	North-West Provinces.	1st „	Opened.
* Muridke Camp.	Punjab	2nd „	Closed.
Nawashahr (Jullundur).	Ditto	26th „	Opened.
Nawnghkio	Upper Burma	30th „	Ditto.
*Samarala Camp	Punjab	1st „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	18th „	Closed.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1898.	
Balasore	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	17th Dec.	Opened.
Ballichuk	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Bardoli	Tapti Valley Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Baripada Road	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	17th „	Ditto.
Benapur	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Chalthan	Tapti Valley Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Contai Road	Bengal Nagpur Railway	17th „	Ditto.
Dantan	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Haur	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Jellasore	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Kalagnat	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Kola River Side	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Kuch Bihar	Cooch Behar Railway.	18th „	Ditto.
Madhi	Tapti Valley Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Madpur	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	17th „	Ditto.
Moharbhanj Road	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Narayangar	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Panchkura	Ditto	17th „	Ditto.
Piyarpur	Eastern Bengal Railway.	5th „	Ditto.
Sadat	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	20th „	Ditto.
Singhjani	Eastern Bengal Railway.	5th „	Ditto.
Torsa	Cooch Behar Railway.	18th „	Closed.
Vyara	Tapti Valley Railway.	1st „	Opened.

* Offices opened in connection with Military Camps of Exercise.

† The office hitherto known as "Karachi Cantonment" is now called "Karachi Camp."

‡ Office opened in connection with the Tour of His Excellency the Viceroy.

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

The 10th January, 1899.

No. 27.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 29, dated the 9th March, 1898, it is notified that Mr. J. J. Allen, Director, Class III, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for two months.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director General of Telegraphs.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 5th January, 1899.

No. 33.—Captain Charles Michael Leonard having returned to duty on the 19th December, 1898, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 6204, dated the 19th November, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,
First Assistant Resident.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 7th January, 1899.

The Ven'ble Arthur E. Stone, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed by the Right Reverend Frederick, by Divine permission Lord Bishop of Madras, exercising the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Calcutta, vacant by the resignation of the Bishop thereof, Archdeacon in the Archdeaconry and Diocese of Calcutta and Bishop's Commissary, with effect from the 20th December, 1898.

A. M. DUNNE,
Registrar.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th January, 1899.

No. 44.—The services of Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnamdas, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 45.—The services of Civil Assistant Surgeon Udai Bhan, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

On and from 17th December, 1898, the following telegraph offices will be opened for receipt and despatch of paid messages :—

Name of office.	Where situated.
Benapur.	Khargpur-Balasore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Narayangar.	
Contai Road.	
Dantan.	
Jellasore.	
Moharbhanj Road.	
Baripada Road.	
Balasore.	
Madpur.	Khargpur-Kola Riverside Sectio of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Ballichuk.	
Haur.	
Panchkura.	
Kolaghat.	
Kola Riverside.	

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
NAGPUR;
The 16th December, 1898.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.

No. 2.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 25, dated 11th May, 1898, Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 29th November, 1898.

No. 3.—Mr. G. S. E. Rice, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 29th November, 1898, *vice* Mr. W. C. Boyce, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, and until further orders.

No. 4.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 55, dated 8th September, 1898, Mr. A Upson, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1898.

No. 5.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with

effect from the 1st December, 1898, during the absence of Mr. T. G. Acres, on privilege leave, and until further orders.

The 9th January, 1899.

No. 6.—Mr. T. R. Barwick, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, East Coast Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st December, 1898, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Hindmarsh on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.

No. 10622.—Babu Zalim Singh, Postmaster, Naini Tal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 19th January, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Pandit Ram Dularay is appointed to act as Postmaster, Naini Tal, during the absence of Babu Zalim Singh, or until further orders.

The 9th January, 1899.

No. 10750.—Mr. H. C. Rossac, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the date on which he is relieved.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave on private affairs, or until further orders :—

Mr. Seshachellam Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. H. Bower to act in the 4th grade.

The 10th January, 1899.

No. 10888.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 1 month and 24 days with effect from the 30th October, 1898.

Mr. Sridhar Narayan Bapat is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices in the 4th grade during the absence of Mr. Vinayak Karnanand.

This cancels this office Notification No. 8434, dated 24th November, 1898.

The 11th January, 1899.

No. 10914.—Mr. G. S. Hooper, Postmaster, Aden, is granted furlough out of India for two years, with effect from the 2nd February, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Mail Officer, Bombay Sea Post Office, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Aden, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Hooper, or until further orders.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 11032.—Lala Dulamal, Officiating Postmaster, Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th January, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Munshi Altaf Hussain is appointed to act as Postmaster, Ajmere, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Dulamal, or until further orders.

No. 11038.—Mr. J. Fischer Rodrigues is appointed, with effect from the date on which he takes charge, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, in the Punjab Circle, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 9th January, 1899.

Alton, F.
Bailey & Co., Photographers.
Beatty, E.
Berger, G. C., late of Ahmedabad.
Bratby and Hinchliffe, Aërated Waters Engineers.
Briant & Co. (Indigo Seed Merchants).
Cramwell, J., Sugar Mills, Sukkia.
Crawford, Brown Baley & Dunlop, Solicitors.
Croft, J. R.
Dewar, Thos. R.
Dilke & Co.
Dufert, Comte. P.
Findlay, C. S., I.C.S.
Fisher & Co.
Gipperich & Burchardi.
Gordon, Mrs. Neil.
Harper, A. (Gunmaker).
"Indian Standard," The Manager.
Jenkins, care of Messrs. Ashton, Hoare & Co.
Johnson, Chas., General Agent.
Johnson, Geo.
Kenny & Co., Watch and Clock dealer.
Lislie, Norman.
Mansfield, Esq., of Mansfield & Co.
Marks, M. W.
Marks, N. H.
Miller, B., Honorary Secretary, The Union Club.
Miller, E., Messrs. Macdonald, Miller & Co.
Mills, Janes Porter, Dr.
Neideeck, P.
Peacock, G., Miss, care of Gerard H. Peacock.
Rayner, F. G.
Rippe, C.
Roscope & Co., The Manager.
Russell, Robert.
Rust, Wm.
Schmidt, H.
Seiber Tony, Mrs.
Shilling Co. of Stores-Manager.
Shilling & Co., Th.
Smith, H. T.
Solomon, R., care of Young Solomon & Co.
Springle & Co.
Vineent & Co.
Walkes, T.
Whitby, Smith & Co.
Wills & Co.
Wright, A. E., Prof.
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, A.
Abraham, Joe. S.
Allen, C. H.
Andiee, R. M.
Appozi Menetis.
Barclay, T. C., Mrs.
Barfoot, A.
Barlow, D. E.
Barlow, D. G.
Beavis, Miss Maude.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Benditte, Peter.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. H.
Bennett, Mrs. E. D.
Bentzoni, Chas., Col.
Besant, Mrs. Annie.
Blacker, Esq.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bodmer, Mrs.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brydon, E.
Buhon, H. R.
Bull.
Catchpolo, G. W.
Caw, R.
Chatterton, P., Mrs.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Clarke, F. W.
Clarke, M., Mrs.
Clarke, M. A., Mrs.
Cleven, J.
Cobbold, Miss E.
Cobbold, Mrs.
Cobbold, R. P., Capt.
Collet, Mrs. H.
Commerell, Chas.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss, care of Mrs. Townsend.
Cowie, E. H., care of . Fordhan.
Crawford, J. E.
Crawford, W. A.
Cronin, D.
Cross, Mr. W., care of H. Morham.
Dacie-Scott, Mrs.
Davies, D. Picton.
DCruz, F.
DeBourbel, General.
DeLaume, Chombart.
Dodd, J. R.
Donald, James.
Dorby, M., Miss.
Dubois, P.
Dunlop, B., Mrs.
Duyster, Madame.
Engles, J.
Fell, F. P.
Fenn, Miss.
Ferguson, Capt. James.
Finn, Major H.
Finnie, Wm. D.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Forbes, K. R.
Fordham, J.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
George, G.
Gordon, B. M. T.
Gordon, Mrs.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Gordon, M. T. B.
Greene, Miss H.
Grindlay, W. O.
Guinness, E. W.
Guliness.
Hallowes, Mrs.
Hallowes, R.
Hanby, Miss.
Hanby, Miss E.
Hanman, Geo.
Hay, John E.
Henrahan, Mrs.
Henry, G. S.
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hinder, M. L.
Hirsig, Emile.
Hoverton, A.
Howard, W.
Ino, M., Miss.
Jackson, H. M.
James, J. Evans.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Klymrachter, Mrs.
Knight, Miss.
Landon, J., Miss.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Liddell, J.
Lock, J.
Lyle, Robert.
Macaulay, Mrs. M.
Macbeth Bros. and Co.
Manuel, A. H.
Mackey, E. D.
Maple, E.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, B.
Mason, H.
Mate, A. E., Mrs.
McKenzie, J. A.
Menzer, F. K.
Michael, F.
Michel, M., Prof.
Millard, G. A.
Mitchell, William, Mrs.
Moscowitch, M.
Moultrie, Capt.
Muller, V.
Munro, Mrs. E.
Newman, F.
Nichol, A.
Oliver, C., Mrs.
Oviedo, F.
Oxborough, G. W.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Phillips, Miss.
Porter, T.
Radmore, F.
Robinson, B. A.
Sandys, H. M.
Schondienst, Josef.
Self, Thos.
Shepherd, L.
Shingleton, W., Mrs
Shumaker, Frank W.
Smith, C.
Smith, Fred. G.
Spencer, I. T.
Stafford, R.
Standley, H. W.
Stewart, Robert B.
Straittey, E. G.
Sturdy, E. V.
Sultana, W. F.
Swarier, H.
Symonds, Percy B.
Tatham, Alfred.
Taylor, Thomas.
Teplixki, Miss Lila.
Thielmann, E. E., Mrs.
Thomas, J. E.
Thompson, R.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vivian, L. G.
Wachtmeister, C., Countess.
Walsh, F. P.
Wardle, Bradbury & Co.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Watson, Neilly H., Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Whitburn, A.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Wilson, G. H.
Wright, E. A., Mrs.
Wylly, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Baner, Clara, Miss.
Girling, T.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Smith, A. Mervyn.
Spindler, G.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th January, 1899.

Ormerod, F., Mrs.
Smith, Sergt.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, C. H.
Alvaris, N., Dr.
Abdoula, Dr.
Brown, C. H., Revd.
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff.
Charles, A. P.
Clarke, Chas. B., Revd.
David, Domingo.
Druker, Emilia.
Eagan, A. B., Miss.
Field, H. C.
Fiotho, J.
Flament, F.
Greene, S. Clayton.
Gray, Phillip, Mrs.
Gaetley, W. A.
Gopal Chandra Shastri.
Gordon, Robert V.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Huntley, Miss
Harrington, H. S.
Home, G. R. Lagan.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hardy, Stillman A.
James, James R.
Kologrivoff, Mr.
Kiernander, E. M.
Lee Lucy, Miss.
Lightowler, E. M.
Lingi, Marienaro.
Laker, J., Mrs.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Mala & Co.
Nice, J. W.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Fransisco.
O'Connor, W.
Peterson, C. K.
Peliti, F.
Roodrow, James.
Russell, A., Miss.
Sen, B. B.
Schesichefuizki, N.
Sutcliffe, S.
Sulivan, S. S.
Shumaker, F. Wisley.
Vakil, A. K.
Valentine, Mrs.
William, Bird, Miss.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 14th January, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	19th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	18th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	14th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	21st „	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	17th „	Per French Str. *Dupliex.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	17th „	Per Steamer *Suisang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	19th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	16th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	14th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	21st „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandway.	14th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	21st „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	10th „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	17th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	19th „	*Viâ* Madras.
Ditto (Parcels) . .	18th „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	16th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	14th „	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Melpomene.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*.—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیرج کلکته کے برٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بمقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں مین بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৭	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা		১৭৸০
½ আধ	„	„	৮৷০	„	৯
¼ সিকি	„	„	৪।০	„	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনা-ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
"	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
"	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
"	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
"	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
"	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
"	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
"	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
"	X.	Irrigation Works. (Under revision).	

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7.

" II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition) with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics,** Parts I and II in one (in the Press).

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating,** with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing** used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculas. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu), 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4

" " (Canal "). R1-4

" " (College "). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.
Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.
Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.
Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.
Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.
Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.
Irrigation by Rajbuhas, } 4a. each.
Irrigation Tract, No. I. }
" " " II. }
" " " III. }
Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.
Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8a.
Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.
Shakespearian Readings, viz.:—
1. Taming of the Shrew, } Each 4a.
2. Othello, }
3. Macbeth, }
4. Comedy of Errors, }
5. Merchant of Venice, }
Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)
Bengal, 51 Plans. } Each 5a.
Madras, 99 Plans. }
Bombay, 91 Plans. }
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans. }
Oudh, 21 Plans. }
Rajputana, 4 Plans. }
British Burma, 19 Plans. }
Central Provinces. }

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.
Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 } 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 0 and 7, }
" VI, " Nos. 24 and 25, }
" VII, " Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29, }
Extra No., April 1870. }

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI, 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depot. Application to be made to the Curator.
Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.
The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.
In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
" the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 0	8 0 3
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 6	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—
Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues	" 55	" 30	" 24
" six "	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine "	" 145	" 90	" 54
" twelve "	" 180	" 120	" 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.
The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martinus Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special concession is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Third edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. First edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 0p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898.

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 0p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2a.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891, (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5a. 0p. (1a. 0p.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. a. (2a).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August 1897. 10a. (1a.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8a. (1a.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 0p.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 0a. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 0a. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15a. (2a.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 0a. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. (1a. 6p.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.).
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. In Urdu. 4a. 3p. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December 1890. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans, In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment) In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment) In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a*.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*)

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1898 Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a*., including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a*.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part X, 1897. Demy 4to., R4 (8*a*.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a*.)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a*.)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a*.)

Chronological Tables for 1898. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4*a*.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By GEO. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E, Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6*a*). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Report on the Improvement on Indian Agriculture. By J. A. VOELCKER, Ph.D., B.A., B.S.C., F.I.C., etc. 2nd edition, 1897. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (6*a*.)

Preliminary Note on Rinderpest or Experiments commenced at Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. By Prof. KOCH. F'cap. 2*a*. (½ anna.)

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berar. By H. COUSENS, M.R.A.S. R5-8. (12*a*.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14*a*.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6*a*.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8*a*. (2*a*.) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. III, No. 4. An account of the Insects and Mites which attack the tea-plant in India. By E. C. COTES, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum. Green cloth boards, super royal 8vo. R1 (2*a*. 0*p*.)

Ditto No. 5, 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.). No. 6, 6*a*. (2*a*.), No. 7, 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a*. (1*a*.). No. 2, R1 (1*a*. 6*p*.)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6*a*.)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12*a*. (5*a*.)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6*a*.) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97. F'cap., boards. R3 (6*a*.)

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7*a*.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5*a*.) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2*a*.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8*a*. (2*a*.) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889, to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. No. 1 of 1898-99. R1 (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to October, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to September 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1898 Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1896, 10th Issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

evised Sched ules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each
Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 6p. each.

Budget Estimate,	Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.
Ditto,	Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.
Ditto,	Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (6a.) each.
Ditto,	State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.
Ditto,	and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.
Ditto,	and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6*a.*)

Bengal Administration Report for 1896-97. R6 (R1-4).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2*a.*)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12*a.* (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1*a.* 0*p.*)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883— as modified up to March, 1897—
In English. Price R1-8 (4*a.*)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4*a.*)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3*a.*)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act I of 1882, 1898. R1. (3*a.*)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

MEDICAL.

Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK. R1 (1*a.*)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vac-cination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2*a.*)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commis-sioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8*a.*)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2*a.*)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2*a.*)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3*a.*)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3*a.*)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8*a.*)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (4*a.* 0*p.*)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Prov-inces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8*a.*)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Depart-ment for 1896-97. R1 (2*a.*)

Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Ad-ministration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4*a.*)

Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3*a.*)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a.*)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897, in English. 6*a.* (2*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktear-ship Examinations —
for 1897. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
for 1898. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1 8 (3*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14*a.* (2*a.*)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory School for 1895. 6*a.* (1*a*).

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2*a.* (½*a.*)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1898. 4*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of The Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1898. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume IV. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Hymenoptera, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste-lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, ESQ. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, ESQ. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume II. R5 (13a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Government Security Benevolent Fund Limited, that in the General and Special Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 25th December 1898, it has been decided to wind up the fund voluntarily for want of sufficient number of Shareholders, and any one or all of the following gentlemen have been nominated as Liquidators to divide the Reserve Fund proportionally amongst the Shareholders of the different classes after defraying the establishment and other expenses of the Company. Hon'ble Narendra Nath Sen, Babu Mohinimohon Chatterji and Babu Kaminikumar Guha Attorneys-at-law. The Honorary Managing Director Babu R. C. Rai Chowdhry having resigned his office on account of ill-health, I have been appointed as Managing Director.

HARI CHARAN BANERJI,
Managing Director, G. S. B. Fund.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th January, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. I OF 1899.

An Act to amend the Indian Marine Act 1887.

XIV of 1887. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Marine Act, 1887 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Marine Act (1887) Amendment Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 2, sub-section (1), clause (a), Act XIV, 1887.

2. In section 2, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the said Act, for the words 'the Indian Marine Service' the words 'the Royal Indian Marine Service (herein referred to as "the Indian Marine Service" or "Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service")' shall be substituted.

Substitution of new clauses for clauses (b), (c) and (d), section 2, sub-section (1), Act XIV, 1887.

3. In the same section and sub-section of the said Act, for clauses (b), (c) and (d) the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

'(b) "gazetted officer" means a person who, by virtue of his letter of appointment, is holding a position in the Indian Marine Service as—

Commander,	Chief Engineer,
Lieutenant,	Engineer, or
Sub-Lieutenant,	Assistant Engineer:

(c) "warrant-officer" means a person who, by virtue of his appointment, is holding a position in the Indian Marine Service as—

Assistant Surgeon,	Carpenter,
Gunner,	Clerk, or

Engine-driver, first class:

(d) "petty officer" means a person who is employed in the Indian Marine Service as—

General Mess Steward,	Carpenter's Mate, first class,
Chief Syrang of Lascars, first class,	Carpenter's Mate, second class,
Chief Syrang of Lascars, second class,	Carpenter's Crew, first class,
Syrang of Lascars, first class,	Carpenter's Crew, second class,
Syrang of Lascars, second class,	Plumber,
Sukkani,	General Mess Butler, first class,
Tindal of Lascars, first class,	General Mess Butler, second class,
Tindal of Lascars, second class,	Cook, first class,
Engine-driver, second class,	Cook, second class,
Syrang of Stokers, first class,	Ship's Steward,
Syrang of Stokers, second class,	Tide-watcher,
Tindal of Stokers, first class,	Kassab, first class,
Tindal of Stokers, second class,	Kassab, second class,
	Pilot,
	Chart-room Attendant,
	Leadsman, or
	Interpreter:'.

4. (*1*) In section 53 of the said Act, for sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*) the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely :—

Substitution of new sub-sections for sub-sections (*1*), (2) and (3), section 53, Act XIV, 1887.

" 53. (*1*) An Indian Marine Court shall consist of a president and not less than two, or more than four, other members, such members to be of rank not inferior to that of Lieutenant.

(*2*) The president of an Indian Marine Court for the trial of a Commander shall be of rank not below that of Commander, and two at least of the other officers composing the Court shall be of rank not below that of Commander.

(*3*) Except in the case of an Indian Marine Court convened under section 52, sub-section (*2*), the president of an Indian Marine Court for the trial of any person below the grade of Commander shall be of rank not below that of Commander."

(*2*) To the said section the following sub-sections shall be added, namely :—

"(*10*) The seniority and precedence of officers serving on the same Indian Marine Court shall be governed by their seniority as shown in the latest Indian Marine List. The fact of any officer bearing a superior title by virtue of an appointment which he may for the time being be holding, shall not give him seniority or precedence over any officer serving with him on the Indian Marine Court who may be senior to him on the Indian Marine List.

(*11*) The authority convening an Indian Marine Court shall, when practicable, appoint a Judge Advocate to every trial, who shall be, if possible, an officer of the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

(*12*) The authority convening an Indian Marine Court shall also appoint a person as Provost-Marshal, who shall be responsible for the arrest and safe custody of the prisoner or prisoners as directed, until the decision of the confirming authority is made known and communicated to him by the convening authority."

5. After section 70 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

Addition of new section after section 70, Act XIV, 1887.

" *Supplemental.*

70A. When an Indian Marine vessel is wrecked, lost, destroyed or captured by the enemy, it shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to remain an Indian Marine vessel until her crew are regularly removed into some other Indian Marine vessel or until a Court of Inquiry has been held into the cause of the wreck, loss, destruction or capture thereof."

Provision in case of wreck, loss, destruction or capture of Indian Marine vessel.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Light showers of rain fell in the southern districts and along the Malabar Coast. The water-supply is ample except in parts of the Deccan. Sowings still continue in parts. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The harvest outturn is almost normal. Pasturage is generally sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices continue to fall.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th January.*—No rain fell during the week: more is still wanted for the late crops in parts of Shikarpur and Satara. The standing crops have been damaged by rats, blight and frost in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Dharwar, and are withering in parts of Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona. Harvesting of the early crops continues in five and sowing of the late crops in two districts. Reaping of the late crops has commenced in two districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Khandesh and Gujarat. Preparations for next season continue in five districts. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have slightly risen in five and fallen in six districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Rain was general during the week, but was heavier in Bihar than in other parts of the province. It has

benefited the standing spring crops, which are generally reported to be in a flourishing state. The poppy and other spring crops are also progressing satisfactorily. The rice crop is nearly all harvested and pulses are being gathered. The pressing of sugarcane continues in some districts. The fodder-supply is everywhere plentiful. Prices of common rice remain almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Good rain has fallen in all but a few districts in the provinces during the week. The standing crops are doing well. Supplies and fodder are plentiful and prices are practically stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Delhi and Rawalpindi districts. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of certain spring crops still continue in some districts. Weeding has commenced in Jullundur. The standing crops are being irrigated. The condition and prospects of the standing irrigated crops are generally reported to be good to average; but the dry land crops are for the most part in need of more rain. The rape seed crop is being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Shahpur and parts of Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Jullundur, falling in Dera Ismail Khan, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{15}{16}$ to 21, gram $20\frac{1}{2}$ to 24, barley 32, bulrush millet 19 to $26\frac{1}{4}$, maize 28 to 32, great millet 26, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Damoh, Raipur, Bilaspur and in parts of Jubbulpore, but more is wanted in these districts and in Saugor. The weather is generally clear and in most districts very cold. The prospects of the spring crops are fair to good in all districts except Bilaspur, Saugor and Damoh, where they are poor to gloomy. Crops are reported to have been somewhat damaged by frost in Saugor, Damoh, Narsingpur and the Harsud tahsil of Nimar, and through cloudy weather in Raipur, Bhandara and Balaghat. Reaping and threshing of the autumn crops and pressing of sugarcane continue. The cheapest prices are—wheat 19, gram 32, rice 26, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are, wheat 12, gram 14, rice 11, and *juar* $20\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Wheat continues to sell above the normal price in the south, east and west of the provinces, and the price of gram is still low in the northern districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping has been completed in several districts and is approaching completion elsewhere. In Upper Burma prospects are unchanged. The sesamum, *juar* and pea crops in Razi township, Meiktila district, have withered from want of rain. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, Thongwa, Tavoy, and Pakokku and considerably in Mandalay; while it has fallen considerably in Akyab and slightly in Minbu. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts. Harvesting of late rice, gathering of pulses, and pruning of tea are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Sylhet and Lakhimpur. The outturn of the late rice crop and prospects of pulses, mustard, and sugarcane are generally good. Prices—common rice—Silchar 15, Sylhet $16\frac{7}{8}$, Dhubri 16, Gauhati 18, Tezpur, Nowgong and Dibrugarh 13, and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th January.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have slightly risen in Hassan, and fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, and Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldrug, and Shimoga.

COORG: Harvesting of rice, threshing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*), and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. The winter crops are doing fairly well, but more rain is needed. Ploughing for the ensuing monsoon crops is in progress in Basim and Buldana. Fodder is sufficient, but water continues to be scarce in parts of Akola and Amraoti. Prices are normal.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The autumn rice harvest is almost completed. The standing spring crops are in fair condition, but rain is wanted in a few talukas of the Aurangabad division. The castor seed crop is being injured by insects in three talukas of the Nalgundah district, while rats are harming the spring crops in talukas Parbhani, Andgola and Mahagaon. The winter rice sowings are progressing. Prices of grain continue to fall. Prices—wheat 9, coarse rice 10¼, and *jawari* 21¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Rainfall during the week 1·55 in Bundelkhand. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops and their probable outturn are reported to be good. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices of food-grains are steady throughout Central India. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal and fair in Malwa and Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Good rain fell in Bikanir during the week, but none elsewhere. Irrigation of the spring crops continues. The state of the crops is generally good. In Merwara some tracts have been seriously affected through failure of the rains. Twenty-two villages are reported as distressed. Cattle are generally in good condition, but are suffering from a scarcity of fodder in Merwara, and considerable numbers have migrated from Ajmere-Merwara. Fodder is also scarce in parts of Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Jhallawar, falling in two States, and steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 57 persons emigrated during the week. The numbers employed on relief works were—322 in Ajmere; 1,784 in Merwara; and 1,189 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22, and Marwar 14½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 10th January.*—The weather has been snowy and cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th January.*—Rainfall 0·25. The weather is very cold and cloudy. A fall of snow is reported from the interior. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 31st, 1898.

Weather was more or less disturbed throughout the week under review in Northern India due to the passage of two cold weather storms through that area.

The first of these appeared in South-West Rajputana at the commencement of the week and marching eastwards across Northern India and Upper Burma during the next four days passed out of the Indian area on the 29th. It was throughout its existence a very diffused and ill-defined disturbance but occasioned numerous light showers in the North-Western Provinces, some local showers in the South-East and Submontane Punjab, Chota Nagpur, East Bengal and Assam and some snow in the Kashmir and Punjab Himalayas. The second disturbance entered Sind from the west on the 29th and advancing eastwards during the succeeding 24 hours gave rise to a secondary depression of moderate intensity in the East Punjab. The secondary depression filled up as quickly as it formed during the day, whilst the primary depression continued to drift eastwards and lay over the eastern districts of the Gangetic Plain at 8 A M. of the 31st. The double disturbance gave light to moderate rain to the greater part of the Punjab and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces and moderate to heavy snow in the North-West Himalayas down to about 6,000 feet, chiefly on the 30th and 31st. Weather was throughout the week fine in Burma, Sind, Rajputana, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar, North Madras, the Deccan and Mysore. It was on the other hand unusually unsettled with moderate to heavy rain in Ceylon, South Madras and the South Coromandel Coast districts due to a disturbance of a somewhat unusual character. This disturbance originated in the extreme south-west of the Bay to the east of Ceylon during the first three days of the week and marching westwards on the 28th passed into the south-east of the Arabian Sea on the 29th. The disturbance was, it may be noted, similar in general character to that of December 1895.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, December 25th.*—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Rajputana and the adjoining districts and a shallow depression lay over South-West Rajputana. Over the remainder of the Indian area the barometric changes were small and unimportant. Pressure was everywhere below the normal. The deficiency was moderate to considerable over the Peninsula and Northern India and was greatest in the area of depression where it slightly exceeded a tenth of an inch in amount. Winds indicated a tendency to cyclonic circulation in Northern India and were light to moderate. Moderate north-easterly winds prevailed on the Coromandel Coast and light unsteady airs and calms in Burma. Skies were overcast in Kashmir and Baluchistan, thickly clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula and moderately clouded in Rajputana, Sind and the submontane and western districts of the Punjab. Moderate to heavy rain had occurred in the Coromandel Coast districts and East Ceylon. Feeble snow storms were in progress in Kashmir. The temperature conditions were practically normal over the greater part of Northern India. Temperature was on the other hand more or less considerably above the normal in the Peninsula and Burma. The excess was greatest in Berar (5°) and the Central Provinces (4°). The day temperature was in moderate excess and the night temperature in large excess in the area of increased temperature.

Monday, December 26th.—Pressure had increased to a moderate extent in North Bombay and South-West Rajputana and had given way briskly in the Gangetic Plain and the neighbouring districts of Central India and the Central Provinces. The depression which was passing through South-West Rajputana on the previous day had advanced into East Rajputana and the south-western districts of the North-Western Provinces. It was, however, even more

diffused and ill-defined than on the previous day. Light rain had occurred in the central and western districts of the North-Western Provinces and the South-East Punjab and light rain or snow in the adjacent hill districts and in Kashmir. The barometric changes in Southern India, Ceylon, and the neighbouring sea area were such as tended to accentuate the deficiency in that area. Pressure was now a tenth of an inch in defect over that area and moderate to strong east to north-east winds obtained on the Coromandel Coast. Moderate to heavy rain had again fallen in East Ceylon and the coast districts of Southern India and light rain in South Madras. A brisk reduction of temperature had occurred in the hill districts of Upper India and temperature was now in considerable to large defect in that area due chiefly to very low night temperature. Temperature had on the other hand increased in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and the Deccan, and was during the previous 24 hours from 3° to 9° above the normal in that area.

Tuesday, December 27th.—Pressure had recovered briskly in Rajputana, Central India and Kathiawar and was practically stationary over the remainder of India and Burma. The diffused disturbance which was passing through East Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces on the previous day had advanced eastwards into Bihar and almost completely filled up. Pressure had given way very slightly in Baluchistan due to the influence of a cold weather depression advancing from the west. Pressure had again diminished slightly in Ceylon and the south-west of the Bay, thus still further emphasizing the deficiency in that area. Steep gradients obtained over the southern half of the Bay. Winds continued moderate to strong on the Madras Coast. Skies were more or less clouded in all districts except Lower and Central Burma, Bengal, Rajputana and the greater part of the Punjab. Very heavy rain had been received in East Ceylon, moderately heavy rain in the Coromandel Coast districts and light rain in Malabar, Mysore and South Madras. Numerous light showers had again occurred in the Gangetic Plain and the eastern districts of Central India. Temperature had fallen rapidly in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the west coast and Southern India, and increased briskly in Bihar. Elsewhere the temperature changes were unimportant.

Wednesday, December 28th.—Pressure had fallen briskly in Sind, the South-West Punjab and East Baluchistan and was in considerable to large defect. The depression approaching from the west on the preceding day was now crossing the north-west frontier into Sind. Pressure had fallen slightly in Bengal and the feeble residual disturbance in Bihar at 8 A. M. of the 27th had passed into Lower and East Bengal. A slight fall of the barometer had occurred also in Southern India and Ceylon and pressure was from a tenth to a seventh of an inch in defect of the normal in that area. Winds were shifting round to cyclonic directions in Sind and the South-West Punjab but were light and below their normal strength. Winds were exceedingly light at Cherat and Murree. Winds had backed to north on the Coromandel Coast between Cocanada and Cuddalore and were somewhat weaker than for some days past. Winds were very strong at Negapatam where their velocity during the previous 24 hours averaged 20 miles per hour. Moderate rain continued to be received in East Ceylon and the South Coromandel Coast districts and some showers in South Madras. The feeble disturbance in North-Eastern India had occasioned some local thunder-showers in that area. The temperature conditions were very unsteady and abnormal. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 6° above the normal in Baluchistan and Orissa, 5° in Sind and the Madras Deccan, 4° in Chota Nagpur, and 3° in Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Coast due to very high night temperature. It was, on the other hand, in large defect in the hill districts of Upper India, in considerable defect in Gujarat and in moderate defect in Rajputana and Central India.

Thursday, December 29th.—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, and a well marked depression in which pressure was upwards of a fifth of an inch below the normal lay over Sind. Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in Bengal and the feeble residual disturbance in that area on the 28th was transferred into Upper Burma. It was, however, very faintly indicated in the chart. Pressure had increased slightly in Ceylon and the south-west of the Bay and the area of deficient pressure and disturbance in the south-west of the Bay on the preceding days was drifting

westwards and filling up. Winds were cyclonic in Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab and were blowing very strongly in the hill districts of the Punjab. Winds had fallen off in Southern India and were more northerly than usual at the interior stations. Skies were generally overcast in Baluchistan and north-western and Southern India. The depression in Sind had occasioned light rain in the North Punjab and some showers in the West and Central Punjab and light to moderate snow in the Punjab and Kashmir Himalayas. Light to moderate rain had again been received in South Madras and Ceylon and some local thunder showers had also occurred in Bengal and Assam. The temperature conditions continued very abnormal over a large part of the country. Temperature averaged 10° higher than usual in Sind, 5° in Orissa and the Madras Deccan and 4° in Mysore, and was from 4° to 7° in defect in the hill districts of Upper India and 2° in defect in Central India and the Central Provinces.

Friday, December 30th.—Pressure had fallen rapidly in East and Central Rajputana, Bundelkhand, the South-East Punjab and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces. It had, on the other hand, increased briskly in Baluchistan and Sind. The Sind depression had marched eastwards into the eastern and central districts of Rajputana and had given rise to a secondary depression over the South-East Punjab. Pressure was largely in defect over North-Western and Central India, the deficiency being largest in the area of the double disturbance where it averaged about two-tenths of an inch in amount. The pressure changes were unimportant over the remainder of the country with the exception of Ceylon where the barometer had continued to rise to a slight extent during the previous 24 hours. Pressure was more or less considerably in defect in the Peninsula. The deficiency was greatest in the Malabar Coast districts due to the continued existence of the disturbed conditions which have passed into the south-east of the Arabian Sea from the Bay. Winds in North-Western and Central India were under the influence of the depression and were of moderate intensity. Skies were overcast in the South-East Punjab, the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and the North-West Himalayas and cloud was extending rapidly eastwards to the North-Western Provinces. The double disturbance had given general light to moderate rain to the East and South-East Punjab and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces and some showers to West Rajputana. Moderate snow had fallen in the hill districts of Upper India. The snow line had descended to about 6,000 feet in the Simla hills. Weather continued feebly unsettled in South Madras and Ceylon and some showers had again been received in that area. A very large reduction of temperature had occurred in Baluchistan and Upper India, and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was from 7° to 16° below the normal in the hill districts of Upper India and 3° below in Baluchistan and the Punjab.

Saturday, December 31st.—Pressure had increased as rapidly as it had fallen on the previous day in North-Western India and the secondary depression in the South-East Punjab had completely filled up. The primary depression had advanced from East and Central Rajputana to the eastern districts of the Gangetic Plain and occasioned a brisk to rapid fall of the barometer in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the neighbouring districts of the North-Western and Central Provinces. Pressure was about two-tenths of an inch in defect of the normal at the centre and the depression was hence of the same intensity as on the previous day. Pressure had again increased slightly in the southern half of the Peninsula and Ceylon, but was still a tenth of an inch below the normal on the Malabar Coast, thus indicating that the slight disturbance in the south-east of the Arabian Sea had not yet completely passed away. Winds were irregularly cyclonic in North-Eastern India. Light airs and calms obtained on the Ceylon and Malabar Coasts. Moderate to heavy snow had fallen in the Simla and Kumaon hills and light to moderate rain in the South-East Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. Weather continued showery in Ceylon and the extreme south of Madras. Temperature had decreased very rapidly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, the fall at several stations ranging between 7° and 11°. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 14° below the normal at Simla, Chakrata, Mussoorie and Ranikhet, 1[illegible]° at Murree and 11° at Quetta. It averaged 5° in defect in the Punjab and 3° in Rajputana and Sind due to very low day temperature. Temperature had, on the other hand, increased rapidly in

front and to the south of the advancing depression and was during the past day 5° above the normal in Berar and the Central Provinces, 4° in the Madras Deccan and Madras Coast and 3° above in Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Central India, the Gangetic Plain and Orissa The increased temperature in these areas was due chiefly to higher night temperature than usual. The lowest night temperature recorded in the plains was 32° at Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Sirsa and in the hills zero at Minimarg.

Temperature was more or less in excess of the normal throughout the week in Orissa, the Madras Deccan, the Madras Coast, Mysore and the west coast. The excess was, on the whole, greatest in the first two areas where it averaged 4° for the whole week Temperature was very unsteady over the remainder of the country and varied very irregularly from the normal. This was specially the case in Baluchistan and North-Western and Central India where the temperature conditions were determined by the disturbances of the week. The second cold weather storm of the week was preceded by a warm wave of moderate intensity and followed by a cool wave of great severity. The crest of the warm wave was in Baluchistan on the 28th, Sind on the 29th, Rajputana on the 30th and the North-Western Provinces on the 31st. The cold wave in the rear of the storm appeared in Baluchistan and the West Punjab on the 30th and spread rapidly eastwards over the whole of North-Western India during the next 24 hours causing a reduction of *temperature by amounts averaging* 9° in Rajputana, 7° in Baluchistan and 4° in Sind and Gujarat. On the mean of the whole week temperature was normal over nearly the whole of Northern, Central and Southern India and slightly above the normal in Burma.

The following table gives temperature variation data for the week :—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·2	+2·2	+2·0	+1·6	+1·7	+2·2	−0·1	+1·8
Assam	−0·4	−0·8	−0·7	+1·3	−0·9	−4·0	−2·9	−1·2
Bengal	+1·4	+0·1	+1·0	+3·0	+1·0	−1·7	−2·0	+0·4
Orissa	+3·7	+3·4	+3·9	+6·0	+5·4	+0·9	+2·9	+3·7
Bihar	+0·7	+1·0	+3·4	+3·3	+0·5	−2·3	+0·6	+1·0
Chota Nagpur	+3·6	+3·5	+3·3	+3·7	−1·2	−1·9	+2·8	+2·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−0·1	+2·4	+1·5	+1·0	−0·6	+1·4	+3·1	+1·2
Punjab	+1·0	+1·4	+1·6	+1·2	+2·5	−3·2	−5·1	−0·1
Sind	+0·4	+0·9	+1·5	+4·7	+9·6	+1·0	−3·2	+2·1
Rajputana	+1·5	+2·4	−0·3	−2·0	+0·8	+6·2	−2·9	+0·8
Gujarat	+3·3	+0·9	−3·2	−2·6	−0·3	+1·6	−1·9	−0·3
Central India	+1·9	+4·5	+0·8	−2·1	−2·3	+0·9	+3·0	+1·0
Central Provinces	+4·1	+5·2	+5·9	+2·6	−1·8	+0·4	+4·7	+3·0
Berar	+5·1	+7·0	+6·4	+1·3	−1·2	+0·7	+4·7	+3·4
West Coast	+2·3	+1·9	+0·4	+0·4	+0·8	+1·3	+0·8	+1·1
Bombay Deccan	+2·7	+3·4	+2·6	−0·6	−0·6	+1·0	+2·9	+1·6
Mysore	+2·3	+1·5	+2·3	+2·9	+3·8	+3·2	+3·2	+2·7
Madras Coast	+1·9	+2·5	+2·4	+3·0	+2·9	+3·3	+3·7	+2·8
Madras Deccan	+2·6	+4·3	+3·8	+5·1	+4·6	+4·1	+4·4	+4·1
South India	+2·0	+0·3	−3·0	−0·3	+1·4	+0·3	−1·1	−0·1
Mean for whole of India	+2·2	+2·4	+1·8	+1·7	+1·4	+0·8	+0·9	+1·6

Rain.—A disturbance of a somewhat unusual character affected Ceylon and Southern-India during the week and gave excessive rain to East-Coast South and Madras South, moderate rain to Madras-South-Central and light rain to East-Coast Central and Malabar. The rainfall of the week was more or less above the normal in these areas, the excess being as much as 5·21 inches in East-Coast South which usually obtains only 0·67 inch of rain during the period and 2·46 inches in Madras South, the normal rainfall in which area averages only 0·47 inch.

The character of this remarkable downpour is shown more fully by the following data for four districts:—

District.	Average actual rainfall of week.	Average normal rainfall of week.	Variation from normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Tanjore	9·45	1·04	+8·41
South Arcot (Cuddalore)	6·88	0·61	+6·27
Trichinopoly	5·54	0·64	+4·90
Chingleput (Madras)	5·39	0·49	+4·90

The weather in Northern India was determined solely by the passage of two cold weather storms across that area. The first of these which was a very feeble disturbance gave favourable showers to the North-West Provinces and the South-East and Submontane Punjab and some local showers to Chota Nagpur on the 26th and 27th, and to Assam and East Bengal on the 28th and 29th. The second storm which was of moderate intensity appeared in Sind on the 29th, and while travelling eastwards through Rajputana *during the day* gave rise to a subsidiary depression in the Punjab. The double disturbance occasioned light to moderate rain over the Punjab and the adjoining submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and moderate to heavy snow in the North-West Himalayas between the 29th and 31st. Daily falls exceeding one inch in amount were registered at several stations in the plains, the largest being 1·34 inches at Gurdaspur on the 30th. The snowfall due to the disturbance was heaviest at Dharmsala where it was equivalent to 3·75 inches of rain.

The concluding rainfall statement shows that the rainfall of the week was abundant over the Punjab (excepting the western districts) and the west submontane and hill districts of the North-Western Provinces and light though more or less above the normal over nearly the whole of North-Eastern India.

The most noteworthy totals recorded during the week at individual rain-gauge stations were as follows:—

Nannilam (Tanjore)	15·12 inches.
Jayankondasolapuram (Trichinopoly)	13·42 ,,
South Arcot	11·25 ,,
Kulasegarapatnam (Tinnevelly)	7·03 ,,
Dera (Kangra)	3·81 ,,
Murree (Rawalpindi)	3·00 ,,
Lansdowne (Garhwal)	2·86 ,,
Una (Hoshiarpur)	2·63 ,,

The chief features of the distribution of the rainfall period from 16th October to 31st December relatively to the normal may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Practically no rain throughout the period in Deltaic and Central Bengal, Bihar, the eastern submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, the West Punjab, the Eastern and Western districts of the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and Sind.

(2) The rainfall of the period was practically normal, *i.e.*, varied by less than 20 per cent. from the normal in Assam Brahmaputra, North-Western Provinces (Central) Coorg, West Rajputana, Madras Central and East Coast Central.

(3) It was in slight to moderate excess in Malabar and South Madras and in considerable to large excess in the western hill and west submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East South and Submontane Punjab, the Punjab Hills, Mysore, Madras South Central and East Coast South.

(4) It was in slight to moderate defect in North Oudh, Konkan and East Rajputana.

(5) It was in large and marked defect over the whole of Burma, Bengal, Assam (excepting Assam Brahmaputra), South Oudh, the North-Western Provinces East and East Submontane, the Central North and West Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces, Berar, North Bombay, Central India East, East Coast North and Hyderabad South.

It may be noted that the rainfall in the Punjab occurred chiefly during the week under review.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 31st, 1898. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 16th to December 31st, 1898. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 16th to December 31st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·09	5·20	— 49
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	—0·04	2·58	7·21	— 64
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0·68	4·18	— 84
	4. Upper do.	0	0·06	—0·06	1·43	4·34	— 67
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	2·58	7·43	— 65
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·06	0·01	+0·05	0·80	4·3[illegible]	— 80
	7. Assam Surma	0·07	0·02	+0·05	0·65	3·88	— 83
	8. Do. Hills	0·11	0·07	+0·04	1·21	4·13	— 71
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·32	0·06	+0·26	2·58	2·61	— 1
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·02	0·01	+0·01	0·09	2·84	— 97
	11. Central do.	0·03	0·01	+0·02	0·05	2·31	— 98
	12. North do.	0·04	0·01	+0·03	0·41	2·37	— 83
	13. Bengal Hills	0·06	0·03	+0·03	1·45	3·14	— 83
	14. Orissa	0	0·03	—0·03	0·52	5·34	— 90
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·11	0·02	+0·09	0·24	1·87	— 87
	16. South Bihar	0·02	0·03	—0·01	0·03	1·62	— 98
	17. North do.	0	0·03	—0·03	0·07	1·30	— 95
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0·05	0·04	+0·01	0·15	1·14	— 87
	19. South Oudh	0·07	0·11	—0·04	0·28	0·83	— 54
	20. North do.	0·10	0·05	+0·11	0·45	0·65	— 34
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0·07	0·07	0	0·60	0·55	+ 9
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·25	0·08	+0·17	0·65	0·41	+ 59
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·08	1·05	— 92
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·54	0·10	+0·44	1·55	0·58	+ 167
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	1·69	0·14	+1·55	3·58	0·94	+ 272
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·71	0·03	+0·68	1·01	0·40	+ 153
	27. South do.	0·53	0·03	+0·50	0·58	0·41	+ 41
	28. Central do.	0·22	0·09	+0·13	0·22	0·66	— 67
	29. Punjab Submontane	1·11	0·11	+1·00	1·25	0·74	+ 69
	30. Do. Hills	2·72	0·22	+2·50	3·95	1·55	+ 155
	31. North Punjab	0·49	0·28	+0·21	0·62	1·49	— 59
	32. West do.	0·09	0·05	+0·04	0·09	0·25	— 64
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·53	0·16	+0·37	12·22	10·06	+ 21
	34. Madras South-Central	1·19	0·63	+0·56	15·10	10·30	+ 47
	35. Coorg	0·03	0·14	—0·11	7·10	8·20	— 13
	36. Mysore	0·05	0·14	—0·09	9·08	5·94	+ 53
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	2·45	3·58	— 32
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·10	—0·10	2·31	4·18	— 45
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·13	—0·13	0·65	2·84	— 77
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·10	—0·10	0·13	2·76	— 95
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·05	—0·05	0·09	1·83	— 95
	43. Central Provinces Central		0·06	—0·06	0·12	1·46	— 92
	44. Central Provinces East	0 0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·04	1·64	— 98
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0·01	0·14	0·62	— 77
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·06	0·35	— 83
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·24	— 96
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·32	0·10	+0·22	0·44	0·85	— 48
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·03	0·03	0	0·32	0·86	— 63
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·02	—0·02	0·39	0·58	— 33
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	—0·02	0·21	0·23	— 9
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·01	0·06	—0·05	4·18	9·03	— 54
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·37	—0·37	2·80	7·10	— 61
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	0·67	1·41	— 52
	54. Madras Central	0·07	0·08	—0·01	4·04	5·56	— 17
	55. East Coast Central	0·44	0·11	+0·33	12·44	12·58	— 1
	56. Do. South	5·88	0·07	+5·21	33·51	19·24	+ 74
	57. Madras South	2·93	0·47	+2·46	17·89	13·49	+ 33

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA *the 5th January 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1897, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1897.	Last six days of December 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Last six days of December 1897. Earnings. TOTAL.	Last six days of December 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 31st December 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 31st December 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 31st December 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1897.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	629	1,740	9,91,101	570	1,740	12,82,000	737	2,84,31,613	2,81,52,000	...	2,79,613
Bengal Central	210	125	27,776	222	125	28,400	227	6,83,450	4,90,000	...	1,93,450
Bengal-Nagpur	110	862	1,28,971	150	1,069	1,79,000	167	26,08,348	26,50,000	41,652	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	145	752	79,749	106	800	55,300	69	28,44,298	27,01,000	...	1,43,298
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	150	21	3,730	178	21	2,300	110	83,881	61,000	...	22,881
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	133	9	436	48	9	800	89	29,291	17,300	...	11,991
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	196	1,815	3,62,712	200	1,815	4,74,000	261	92,41,863	96,74,000	4,32,137	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	41	17	470	28	17	500	29	18,340	13,200	...	5,140
South Indian	168	1,042	2,22,030	213	1,018	1,37,000	135	45,57,345	40,92,000	...	4,65,345
Mayavaram-Mutupet	95	54	4,755	88	54	3,800	70	1,33,298	1,21,000	...	12,298
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	110	1,165	1,00,061	86	1,165	96,800	83	33,22,090	23,52,000	...	9,70,090
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	127	296	31,185	105	296	19,400	66	9,78,015	5,72,000	...	4,06,015
Bengal and North-Western system	120	827	1,03,961	126	945	1,46,000	158	26,83,962	28,36,000	1,52,038	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	67	200	17,4.4	87	200	31,400	157	3,49,754	4,15,000	65,246	...
Assam-Bengal	69	280	26,188	92	305	32,900	103	4,68,783	6,33,000	1,64,217	...
Burma	153	888	1,66,715	188	930	1,70,000	182	35,16,845	38,13,000	2,96,155	...
TOTAL	229	10,099	22,67,280	225	10,495	26,59,000	253	5,99,51,176	5,85,92,500	...	13,58,076
State lines worked by the State											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	243	2,885	6,57,751	228	2,886	7,17,000	248	1,83,35,577	1,65,03,000	...	18,32,577
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	177	875	1,88,128	215	1,013	3,14,000	310	40,29,188	45,20,000	4,90,812	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	411	818	3,20,227	391	824	3,17,000	385	87,43,880	78,46,000	...	8,97,880
East Coast (b)	104	538	40,869	76	720	73,500	102	14,58,632	11,37,000	...	3,21,632
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	67	28	2,369	85	28	2,500	89	44,161	50,100	5,939	...
Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	...
TOTAL	243	5,144	12,09,344	235	5,471	14,24,000	260	3,26,11,438	3,00,56,100	...	25,55,338
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	328	1,491	5,87,490	394	1,491	8,94,000	600	1,27,26,320	1,46,23,000	18,96,680	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	507	401	2,20,352	476	401	2,90,000	642	60,72,225	62,88,000	2,15,775	...
Madras	200	840	1,82,414	217	840	2,41,000	287	56,75,752	50,91,000	...	5,84,752
TOTAL	337	2,792	9,90,286	355	2,792	14,31,000	512	2,44,74,297	2,60,02,000	15,27,703	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	18,035	44,66,910	248	18,758	55,14,000	294	11,70,36,911	11,46,50,600	...	23,86,311
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	212	162	28,230	174	162	25,000	154	8,95,341	6,86,000	...	2,09,341
Tarkessur	232	22	3,700	168	22	5,300	241	1,34,304	1,29,000	...	5,304
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	35	400	14,484	36	400	25,300	63	(d) 1,03,641	5,79,000	4,75,359	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	500	14	...	(e) 2,500	2,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	800	24	...	(f) 11,600	11,600	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	126	66	4,099	62	66	5,800	88	2,15,842	2,28,000	12,158	...
Bengal Dooars	184	36	6,040	168	36	3,400	94	1,74,313	1,63,000	...	11,313
Dibru-Sadiya	195	78	12,237	157	78	12,500	160	3,85,919	3,98,000	12,081	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	44	55	2,010	37	55	3,200	58	52,677	64,100	11,423	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	300	51	13,582	266	51	5,000	98	3,98,456	3,89,000	...	9,456
Bársi	93	21	3,063	146	21	3,000	143	52,431	39,100	...	13,331
TOTAL	150	891	87,445	98	960	89,800	94	24,12,984	26,89,300	2,76,316	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	21	74	1,563	21	74	4,800	65	38,663	70,600	31,937	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	52	114	5,752	50	114	14,800	130	1,52,906	2,03,000	50,094	...
Nagda-Ujjain	42	35	1,819	52	34	1,500	44	37,796	48,400	10,604	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	213	334	1,02,902	308	334	1,03,000	308	18,41,716	18,49,000	7,284	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	86	13	474	30	13	800	62	29,975	22,300	...	7,675
Rájpura-Bhatinda	106	108	8,942	83	108	11,500	106	2,98,353	2,68,000	...	30,353
Kolar Gold-fields	423	10	3,456	346	10	2,100	210	1,10,000	98,000	...	12,000
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	93	66	5,489	83	66	3,400	52	1,60,294	92,500	...	67,794
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	64	93	5,121	55	93	5,400	58	1,54,608	1,27,000	...	27,608
Kolhapur	49	29	724	25	29	1,400	48	36,803	34,200	...	2,603
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	43	79	2,859	36	79	3,900	49	88,611	77,700	...	10,911
Rajpipla	12	19	73	4	19	100	5	5,705	3,800	...	1,905
Cooch Behar	44	22	1,148	52	22	1,100	50	25,586	29,200	3,614	...
TOTAL	115	996	1,40,322	141	995	1,53,800	154	29,81,016	29,23,700	...	57,316
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	83	334	35,980	108	334	39,900	119	7,22,199	6,03,000	...	1,19,199
Jetalsar-Rájkot	84	46	3,654	79	46	4,000	87	1,00,426	80,500	...	19,926
Jamnagar	39	54	1,921	36	54	3,100	58	54,443	49,000	...	5,443
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,100	52	...	21,000	21,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	57	364	20,898	57	405	35,900	89	5,40,595	7,08,000	1,67,405	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	39	60	2,119	35	60	2,400	40	60,734	70,600	9,866	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	92	94	25,168	268	94	6,300	67	2,24,822	1,75,000	...	49,822
TOTAL	69	952	89,740	94	1,014	92,700	91	17,03,219	17,07,100	3,881	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	20,874	47,84,417	229	21,727	58,50,900	269	12,41,34,130	12,19,70,700	...	21,63,430

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 10th November to 31st December, 1897.
(e) From 1st to 31st December, 1898.
(f) From 13th October to 31st December, 1898.

CALCUTTA, *the 13th January 1899.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Last six days of December 1897. Mean mileage worked.	Last six days of December 1897. Earnings. Total.	Last six days of December 1897. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 31st December, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 31st December, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 31st December, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December, 1897.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	9,91,101	570	1,740	12,82,000	737	4,33,02,394	4,37,05,000	4,02,606	...
Bengal Central	183	125	27,776	222	125	28,400	227	9,08,526	7,47,000	...	1,61,526
Bengal-Nagpur	139	862	1,28,971	150	1,069	1,79,000	167	42,65,273	48,10,000	5,44,727	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	79,749	106	800	55,300	69	44,72,728	45,06,000	33,272	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,736	178	21	2,300	110	1,18,505	1,12,000	...	6,505
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	436	48	9	800	89	45,078	30,000	...	15,078
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	210	1,815	3,62,712	200	1,815	4,74,000	261	1,44,21,881	1,67,43,000	23,21,119	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	470	28	17	500	29	32,467	25,600	...	6,867
South Indian	166	1,042	2,22,030	213	1,018	1,37,000	135	70,07,548	64,43,000	..	5,64,548
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,755	88	54	3,800	70	2,04,359	1,89,000	...	15,359
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,00,061	86	1,165	96,800	83	54,58,395	40,85,000	...	13,73,395
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	31,185	105	290	19,400	66	14,90,005	9,84,000	...	5,06,005
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,03,961	126	925	1,40,000	158	45,24,606	47,05,000	1,80,394	..
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	200	17,434	87	200	31,400	157	6,12,054	7,52,000	1,39,940	.
Assam-Bengal	73	286	26,186	92	305	32,900	108	7,12,591	9,72,000	2,59,409	...
Burma	180	888	1,66,715	188	936	1,70,000	182	57,79,159	60,23,000	2,40,841	..
TOTAL	243	10,099	22,07,280	225	10,495	26,59,000	253	9,33,53,829	9,48,31,600	14,77,771	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,885	6,57,751	228	2,886	7,17,000	248	2,55,43,694	2,79,58,000	24,14,306	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,88,128	215	1,013	3,14,000	310	64,50,538	73,94,000	9,43,462	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	3,20,227	391	824	3,17,000	385	1,16,26,400	1,09,18,000	...	7,08,400
East Coast (*b*)	100	538	40,869	76	720	73,500	102	21,47,343	19,38,000	...	2,09,343
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	2,369	85	28	2,500	89	71,406	70,900	...	506
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	(*d*) 2,093	(*e*) 900	...	1,193
TOTAL	235	5,144	12,09,344	235	5,471	14,24,000	260	4,58,41,474	4,82,79,800	24,38,326	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	5,87,490	394	1,491	8,94,000	600	2,01,88,769	2,51,74,000	49,85,231	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,20,382	478	461	2,96,000	642	1,06,82,887	1,21,99,000	15,16,113	...
Madras	261	840	1,82,414	217	840	2,41,000	287	86,77,022	80,15,000	..	6,62,022
TOTAL	379	2,792	9,90,286	355	2,792	14,31,000	512	3,95,48,678	4,53,88,000	58,39,322	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,035	44,06,910	248	18,758	55,14,000	294	17,87,43,981	18,84,99,400	97,55,419	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	28,230	174	162	25,000	154	12,42,940	11,02,000	...	1,40,940
Tarkessur	275	22	3,700	168	22	5,300	241	2,25,270	2,20,000	...	5,270
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	14,484	30	400	25,300	63	(*f*) 1,03,641	11,22,000	10,18,359	..
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	500	14	...	(*g*) 2,500	2,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	..	...	...	...	33	800	24	...	(*h*) 11,600	11,600	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,099	62	66	5,800	88	3,24,847	3,71,000	46,153	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	6,040	168	36	3,400	94	2,32,710	2,18,000	...	14,710
Dibru-Sadiya	195	78	12,237	157	78	12,500	100	5,91,767	5,96,000	4,233	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	2,010	37	55	3,200	58	(*i*) 69,068	1,18,000	48,932	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	13,582	266	51	5,000	98	5,88,549	5,95,000	6,451	...
Bársi	125	21	3,063	146	21	3,000	143	96,728	82,900	.	13,828
TOTAL	147	891	87,445	98	960	89,800	94	34,75,520	44,39,000	9,63,480	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,563	21	74	4,800	65	71,608	1,00,000	28,392	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	5,752	50	114	14,800	130	2,53,199	3,18,000	64,801	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	60	35	1,819	52	34	1,500	44	77,384	93,300	15,916	..
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	1,02,902	308	334	1,03,000	308	26,90,400	29,28,000	2,37,600	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	474	36	13	800	62	52,107	40,600	...	11,507
Rajpura-Bhatinda	122	108	8,942	83	108	11,500	106	5,11,839	4,89,000	...	22,839
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,456	346	10	2,100	210	1,56,863	1,52,000	...	4,863
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	5,489	83	66	3,400	52	2,35,528	1,58,000	...	77,528
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	5,121	55	93	5,400	58	2,62,212	2,41,000	...	21,212
Kolhapur	57	29	724	25	29	1,400	48	68,304	57,600	...	10,704
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	2,859	36	79	3,900	49	1,61,038	1,51,000	...	10,038
Rajpipla	11	19	73	4	19	100	5	5,705	8,200	2,495	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,148	52	22	1,100	50	42,922	45,700	2,778	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,40,322	141	995	1,53,800	154	45,89,109	47,82,400	1,93,291	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	35,980	108	334	39,900	119	12,77,721	12,85,000	7,279	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,654	79	46	4,000	87	1,54,064	1,34,000	...	20,064
Jámnagar	38	54	1,921	36	54	3,100	58	(*j*) 84,470	81,300	...	3,170
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,100	52	...	(*k*) 23,100	23,100	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	20,898	57	405	35,900	89	8,82,502	10,45,000	1,62,498	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,119	35	60	2,400	40	92,705	1,11,000	18,295	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	25,168	268	94	6,300	67	3,34,072	3,03,000	...	31,072
TOTAL	75	952	89,740	94	1,014	92,700	91	28,25,540	29,82,400	1,56,860	...
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,874	47,84,417	229	21,727	58,50,900	269	18,96,34,150	20,07,03,200	1,10,69,050	..

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 1st May, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 30th April, 1898.
(*f*) From 10th November to 31st December, 1897.
(*g*) From 1st to 31st December, 1898.
(*h*) From 15th October to 31st December, 1898.
(*i*) From 1st May to 31st December, 1897.
(*j*) From 8th April to 31st December, 1897.
(*k*) From 1st June to 31st December, 1898.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR 1897-98.

No. 212 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1897-98.

RESOLUTION.—The continuous and steady progress shown in previous years in the operations of the Post Office was more than maintained during the year under review, although the year was one of special strain and unusual demands upon the resources of the Department. The interruptions caused by earthquake and cyclone in Bengal, the need for exceptional and important arrangements in connection with the military operations on the north-western frontier, and the effects of famine and plague experienced by this as by other Departments of Government, all added special features to the history of the year. The requirements of modern Postal Administration were met by the enactment of a new Post Office Act which did not, however, come into force until 1st July 1898, and efforts were made in various directions to improve and perfect the existing organisation. In the working of the Inland Post the following were noticeable features :—

(1) The improvement of postal facilities in rural districts.

(2) The extension of the Postal Life Insurance scheme to all Government servants whose pay is audited in Civil or Public Works Account offices, and to all members of establishments of the Military Department subject to civil rules, whose pay is audited by Military Account offices.

(3) The further extension in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of the arrangements for the sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office.

(4) The experimental payment by money orders in the Punjab of petty sums as compensation for land taken up under the Land Acquisition Act.

(5) The use of money orders for the payment of Municipal refunds in Amritsar.

(6) The introduction by the Government of the Punjab of a scheme to encourage the use of the Post Office Savings Banks by the cultivating class.

(7) The disuse of receipt forms to be filled up by the senders of ordinary registered parcels, and the introduction of an arrangement under which, for half an anna, a certificate of posting may be obtained for any number of unregistered parcels or value-payable unregistered packets not exceeding six.

(8) Improvements in the mail service between Bombay and Calcutta *viâ* Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

(9) The introduction experimentally into Calcutta of a scheme of "continuous delivery" in selected parts of the city served by postmen attached to the General Post Office.

2. In the administration of the Foreign Post, the principal events were as follows:—

(1) The meeting of the International Postal Congress at Washington, and the participation of India in the Union Parcel Post Convention.

(2) The conclusion of a new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with effect from the 1st February 1898, for a combined Eastern and Australian mail service under which the time in transit from London to Bombay has been materially reduced.

(3) Arrangements for the exchange of postal parcels between India and the United Kingdom *viâ* Italy and France in addition to the exchange by the sea route *viâ* Gibraltar.

(4) The direct exchange of postal parcels, on the basis of the Union system, between India and France and Germany.

(5) The extension of the foreign parcel post to Western Australia, New Zealand, German South-West Africa, Peru and the State of Honduras.

(6) Arrangements for the exchange of postal parcels weekly with the Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania by the route *viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo, in place of the former fortnightly exchanges.

(7) The introduction of a weekly parcel post service with Queensland in place of the four-weekly service previously in existence, *viâ* Bombay, Aden, and Torres Straits.

(8) The re-opening of the parcel post with Egypt and certain places served through Egypt, and with Gibraltar and Tangiers, which had been temporarily interrupted by quarantine restrictions.

(9) The extension of the foreign money order system to the Niger Coast Protectorate and Rhodesia.

3. The transactions of the Imperial Post Office during the year under review, in comparison with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of Imperial Post Offices	9,948	10,263	+3·16
Number of letter-boxes (in addition to those at Post Offices)	16,952	17,721	+4·54
Number of letters and post-cards issued for delivery	386,950,269	408,797,236	+5 65
Number of newspapers issued for delivery	29,778,291	31,891,482	+7·09
Number of registered parcels issued for delivery	2,555,209	2,767,639	+8·31
Number of unregistered parcels issued for delivery	153,560	198,351	+29·17
Number of packets issued for delivery	19,341,398	21,364,415	+10·46
Number of letters and parcels insured	298,228	326,645	+9·53
Number of inland money orders issued	10,947,571	11,664,350	+6 55
Value of inland money orders issued	R 21,97,28,206	24,23,37,096	+10·29
Commission realised on inland money orders issued	R 27,92,116	30,57,199	+9·49
Number of telegraphic money orders issued	145,849	156,075	+7 01
Value of telegraphic money orders issued	R 1,73,27,359	1,88,52,969	+8·80

		1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Commission realised on telegraphic money orders issued . . .	R	1,78,301	1,95,274	+9·52
Number of foreign money orders issued from India		59,654	63,350	+6·20
Value of foreign money orders issued from India	£	206,507	224,346	+8·64
Number of foreign money orders paid in India .		35,036	39,743	+13·43
Value of foreign money orders paid in India .	£	186,896	221,024	+18·26
Number of articles sent under the value-payable system . . .		2,009,092	2,180,465	+8·53
Value declared for realisation under the value-payable system . . .	R	2,30,39,800	2,56,62,825	+11·38
Commission realised on articles sent under the value-payable system . .	R	4,11,839	4,56,613	+10·87
Mileage of Imperial mail lines.				
Railways . . .		19,410	20,283	+4·49
Mail carts, horses, camels, etc.		5,414	5,263	—2·79
Runners and boats . .		47,444	48,318	+1·84
Steamer services, sea and river		13,751	14,856	+8·03

4. There was an increase of 26 millions in the number of postal articles (excluding money orders) issued for delivery during the year, contributed to by increases of over 12½ millions under post-cards, of about 8⅓ millions in the case of paid letters, and of over 2 millions each under the head of newspapers and book and pattern packets. The percentage of increase in all articles taken together, was largest in the Punjab circle and is accounted for by the large bodies of troops collected there during the year. The popularity of the post-card continues to increase, and, as in last year, in the Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab, and Eastern Bengal circles, the number of post-cards exceeded the number of paid letters. The total number of unpaid letters was more than 29¾ millions, the proportion being highest in Burma and Behar. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 9⅓ millions, of which nearly a quarter were posted in Madras. Notwithstanding the increase of nearly 30 per cent in the number of unregistered parcels sent under the system newly introduced in 1895-96, the total number of parcels registered during the year was 8·31 per cent in excess of the number during the preceding year. The number of postal articles issued (excluding money orders) was 1·63 per head of the general and 38·58 per head of the literate population in comparison with 1·54 and 36·39 per head, respectively, during 1896-97. The figures of foreign correspondence with the United Kingdom show an increase of 21·73 per cent in the newspaper and packet mails received from home, which is in continuation of a similar increase in the previous year. There was also an increase of 13·36 per cent in the number of letters and post-cards received. These latter statistics are based on the weights recorded twice during the year, and in the absence of any special reason for the increase, the Director General doubts if the periods taken for the purposes of calculation were representative of the rest of the year.

5. The total number of postal articles (including money orders) received for delivery, was 466,643,617, the number actually delivered being 462,122,844 or 99·03 per cent as compared with 99·06 in the previous year. The number of articles ultimately found to be undisposable was 1,092,724 or 0·2 per cent of the aggregate number given out for delivery. From a special enumeration made for three months in the Bengal Dead Letter Office, it appeared that in the Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam Circles, 3,188 letters, 4,656 newspapers, and 284 packets were posted without any address at all, while in articles opened in the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay,

Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, cheques, notes, bills and hundis, etc., were found to the total value of R2,55,435 and £610, the greater part of which was successfully returned.

6. Under the head of "Money orders" the entire transactions of the year (comprising inland, Native State and foreign money orders) continue to show a considerable increase, as noted below :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of orders issued		11,068,726	11,795,041	+6·56
Value of orders issued	R	22,50,41,069	24,79,45,455	+10·18
Commission realised on money orders issued	R	28,40,531	31,09,846	+9·48
Number of orders paid		11,144,141	11,875,905	+6·57
Value of orders paid	R	22,83,75,091	25,26,88,159	+10·65

The inland money order business shows a continuous and steady progress, and the transactions (excluding transactions in Native States) in the first complete year after its transfer from the Treasuries to the Post Office and during the last two years, compare as follows :—

		1880-81.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Number of orders		1,604,174	10,947,571	11,664,350
Value of orders	R	4,57,08,580	21,97,28,206	24,23,37,096
Commission realised on orders	R	5,35,976	27,92,116	30,57,199

The average value of an inland money order has for some years remained practically stationary at rather less than R21. The transactions in the Lower Provinces of Bengal continue to be on a larger scale than in any other circle and in the year under report comprised more than one-third of the total for the whole of India. The issue of revenue money orders in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh recovered, both in number and value, from the check caused during the previous year by the prevalence of famine, but in the Central Provinces famine continued to interfere with the number of such orders, although there was an increase in their value. The system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues through the post continued to make progress in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. There was a considerable improvement in the number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but there was a slight falling off in the Central Provinces both in number and value, while in Bengal there was a slight increase in number accompanied by a decline in the aggregate value.

Particulars of the money order transactions in Native States during the last two years are given below :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase + or decrease —.
Number of orders issued in Native States		80,935	76,043	—4,892
Value of orders issued in Native States	R	19,28,527	22,67,524	+3,38,997
Number of orders paid in Native States		44,630	47,709	+3,079
Value of orders paid in Native States	R	12,66,057	13,60,175	+94,118

Compared with the figures for 1896-97 the transactions of the year under review show an increase under each head, except in the number of orders issued in Native States which decreased by 4,892.

The transactions in telegraphic money orders are shown below :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase + Decrease —.
Number of orders issued		145,849	156,075	+10,226
Value of orders issued	R	1,73,27,359	1,88,52,969	+15,25,610
Commission realised on orders issued	R	1,78,301	1,95,274	+16,973
Number of orders paid		136,583	155,000	+18,417
Value of orders paid	R	1,60,28,357	1,97,10,943	+36,82,586

There was a large increase both in the number and value of telegraphic money orders issued. It occurred principally in Bombay and is said to have been due to some extent to telegraphic remittances despatched by dealers for the purchase of grain for the famine-stricken districts in the Deccan; this method of remittance was also more frequently resorted to by emigrant labourers and others for the relief of urgent distress in their homes.

The number of sterling money orders issued rose from 59,654 in 1896-97 to 63,350 in 1897-98, and their value from £206,507 to £224,346, while in the case of sterling money orders received for payment in India, there was an increase in number from 35,036 in 1896-97 to 39,743 during the year under report, and in value from £186,896 to £221,024. The average value of a money order issued from India during 1897-98 was £3-10-10 as compared with £3-9-3 during the previous year, and that of a money order paid in India £5-11-3 against £5-6-8 in 1896-97.

As regards the money order transactions with foreign countries with which the Indian Post Office has exchanges based on Indian currency, the most remarkable increase occurred in the orders issued in British East Africa payable in India, which rose from about 4½ lakhs in 1896-97 to over 7½ lakhs in 1897-98. The total payments made by India on account of money orders advised by foreign countries were more than six times the amount of the issues by India on the same countries. The telegraphic money order transactions between India and Ceylon showed a considerable further development in both directions, there being an increase of 253 in the number and of R8,348 in the value of telegraphic money orders issued by India on Ceylon, and of 4,362 in the number and R3,03,608 in the value of orders issued by Ceylon on India.

7. The operations of the Post Office Savings Banks during the last two years are compared below:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage of increase + or decrease —.
Number of banks . .		6,420	6,290	—2·02
Number of accounts opened during the year . .		208,140	175,946	—15·46
Number of accounts closed during the year . .		148,712	158,879	+6·83
Number of accounts at the close of the year .		713,320	730,387	+2·39
Amount of deposits during the year . .	R	5,66,10,981	4,36,52,416*	—22·89
Amount of withdrawals during the year . .	R	5,36,54,634	4,99,75,568*	—6·85
Amount of interest which accrued during the year	R	30,12,992	28,03,689	—6·94
Amount of balance at the close of the year .	R	9,63,92,411	9,28,72,978	—3·65
Average balance of each account . . .	R	135·13	127·15	—5·90

There were several noticeable features in the transactions of the year of which however no special explanation is furnished; fewer accounts were opened and a less amount deposited, while for the first time since 1889-90, the closing balance was reduced below the figure of the previous year owing to the amount withdrawn being in excess of the amount deposited by more than the interest for the year. The late famine has no doubt been the chief factor in these results. Out of 730,387 active accounts at the close of the year, 36,386 were security deposit accounts, 5,735 public accounts, and 173 regimental and other conjoint accounts. Of the remaining 688,093 private accounts, with an aggregate credit of over 840 lakhs, 89,596 with a balance of over 160 lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives and guardians. Of the total number of accounts, 91·14 per cent were held by natives of the country, while considering the depositors according to their occupations, the largest numbers were under the heads of the professional and domestic classes and those of no occupation or with incomes derived from others or from their own property. The number of agricultural depositors increased by 14·07 per cent, but their total number is still small.

* Inclusive of R1,14,67,866 balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

8. The total number of letters and parcels insured during the year amounted to 326,645 in comparison with 298,228 in the previous year, and the total insured value to R10,00,62,590 against R8,81,85,426; the insurance fees increased from R2,34,915, during the previous year, to R2,65,550 during the period under report. The largest increase in the number of parcels insured occurred in Bombay and is attributed in a great measure to the panic caused by the plague, during which many of the Marwari and other foreign traders made use of the postal insurance as the cheapest and safest method of despatching their valuables to their homes. Claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents numbered 34 as against 54 in the preceding year. Of these 24 were admitted, of which in 12, the loss was caused by fraud or negligence on the part of the servants of the Post Office; 6 claims arose out of losses by highway robbery of mails in British territory, and 6 claims were on account of insured articles lost in the Rivers Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Loohit* which sank with all the mails on board. The claims admitted involved the payment of R7,015 or 2·65 per cent of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 4·57 in the previous year. In the case of one claim which was rejected, the sender was prosecuted and convicted for making a false declaration that the enclosures, consisting of a few old letters, were currency notes.

9. The value-payable business which has practically doubled since 1890-91 continued to develop during the year under report, the total number of articles so sent having risen from 2,009,092, during 1896-97, to 2,180,465, the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees from R2,30,39,800 to R2,56,62,825, and the commission realised from R4,11,839 to R4,56,613. The increase was thus 8·53 per cent in the number of articles, 11·38 per cent in the value specified for recovery, and 10·87 per cent in the commission realised. As formerly, the bulk of the business (about two-fifths) was transacted in the Bengal Circle, or practically in Calcutta, in which 779,808 out of a total of 818,602 articles were posted, and 88 lakhs out of the sum of over 92½ lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees were payable. The value-payable business with Ceylon continued to show steady progress. The number of value-payable articles despatched from India to Ceylon rose from 21,713 to 23,697 in 1897-98, and their value from R1,98,071 to R2,07,000.

10. The number of complaints by the public against the Post Office showed an increase of 1·21 per cent. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were found to be well-founded was only 35·02 per cent of the whole number, while the percentage of complaints held to be groundless was 38·58. In the remaining cases investigations were either pending or had proved inconclusive.

11. As in previous years, the transactions connected with the receipt of salt revenue through the agency of the Post Office during the year were of small importance, the amount of revenue realised on this account having been R1,56,050 only on 57,786 maunds of salt, against R1,39,372 on 51,305 maunds of salt in the preceding year.

12. The total number of pensioners of the Native Army paid during the year in the Punjab was 24,713 against 24,112 in 1896-97, and the amount paid to them R17,82,147 in comparison with R17,46,333 in the preceding year.

13. The financial results of the working of the Post Office during the year under review are compared below with those of the previous two years:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	R	R	R
Revenue . . .	1,71,29,619	1,78,34,737	1,87,84,663
Expenditure . . .	1,64,33,167	1,69,81,561	1,72,95,858
+ Surplus or — Deficit .	+ 6,96,452	+ 8,53,176	+ 14,88,805

Excluding, however, from the figures of expenditure the District Post charges (other than in Baluchistan) which are provided for by local cesses (R12,04,904, R12,75,420 and R13,38,110 in the respective years), and including the indirect charges detailed in section XI of the Report (R8,11,615, R8,00,918, and R8,74,242 in the respective years), the resulting surpluses are R10,89,741, R13,27,678 and R19,52,673. As remarked by the Director General,

considering the prevalence of plague and famine during the year, the continued progress in the Department is the more noticeable.

14. As already mentioned, a new Post Office Act was introduced and passed by the Legislature during the year, although it did not actually come into force until the 1st July 1898. Experience had shown the necessity of giving further legal protection to the Post Office, and more extensive powers to enable its officers to deal with different abuses. The course of English postal legislation has suggested the need for new penalties, and it was desirable to bring within the provisions of the law, the different new schemes, such as postal insurance and the value-payable and money order systems, which, having been introduced since the previous Postal Act of 1866, had hitherto remained outside its scope. Enabling powers were conferred by the new Act for dealing by rule with numerous questions of postal practice and procedure affecting the public, and the opportunity was taken to recast and re-arrange much of the original matter of the law.

15. The Department, of the work of which the far-reaching nature and the continuous development are amply illustrated in the Report, was ably administered throughout the year by Mr. Fanshawe, to whom the acknowledgments of the Government are due, as they are due also to Mr. H. M. Kisch for his services as delegate for India at the Washington Postal Congress. The Governor-General in Council notices with satisfaction the names of the following officers as having rendered especially good service during the year:—

Messrs. P. Sheridan, J. Owens, E. A. Doran; Rai Daulat Ram Bahadur, C.I.E.; Mr. W. T. Van Someren, C.I.E.; Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji; Messrs. H. C. Sheridan, A. Bean, L. Byrne, C. J. Stowell, A. B. Thompson, A. D. Appleby, N. M. Cama, G. O. Hart; Lala Bhagwandas and Babu Rash Bihari Dass.

The valuable services rendered by the Department in connection with the late disturbances on the north-western frontier have already been separately acknowledged.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98.

No. 216 C., dated the 31st October 1898.

From—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *C. S. I., Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1897-98.

Charge of the Post Office

2. The administration of the Department was in my hands throughout the year.

Principal events, Inland Post.

3. The year has been one of special work and of special demands upon the resources of the Department in various directions. It was remarkable for the convulsions of nature in the east of the Peninsula, which seriously affected postal arrangements. The earthquake in Assam and Bengal of the 12th June 1897 was followed by the great cyclone at Chittagong on the 24th October 1897. The first-named disaster destroyed large portions of the railway line, causing prolonged interruptions in traffic and necessitating the rapid organization of other means of communication under the greatest difficulties. On both occasions extensive damage was done to the buildings of the Department.

The postal arrangements for the important military operations on the North-West Frontier involved exceptional labour and responsibility, and constituted a severe tax on the powers of organization of the postal authorities in the Punjab. They have been separately reported on, and the success in carrying them out has already been recognized by Government.

During the course of the year, a new Post Office Act was introduced and passed by the Legislature though it did not actually come into force until the 1st July 1898. The old Act was defective in many ways and modern postal administration had quite outgrown its provisions. A large amount of personal work devolved upon me in the preparation of this Act, and in dealing with it at its various stages until it became law.

The effects of the famine were chiefly confined, as far as the Post Office was concerned, to an increase in money order transactions, owing to emigrant labourers, servants, and others making a larger use of the system than usual for the purpose of sending remittances to their homes in the famine-stricken tracts. The plague affected Post Office work less than in the previous year, owing, no doubt, to the population having grown more accustomed to it. It led to an increase in postal insurance business, chiefly between the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana, caused by money lenders and traders leaving their places of business

for their homes and sending their valuables in advance by the post. The Post Office lost several of its servants from plague, and postal work in Bombay, Karachi and other plague-infected centres required specially careful supervision.

During the year special attention has been paid to the improvement of postal facilities in rural districts. The progress made in this respect is marked by the addition of 284 branch offices and 110 village postmen paid from Imperial and District Post Funds to the previously existing number. The increases have been greatest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal and the Punjab circles. At the same time steady progress has been made in the way of improving the position of the humbler servants of the Department. More would have been done in this direction had it not been that other important measures, which could not be carried out in 1896-97 owing to the necessity for strict economy, had to be made a charge against the grant for the year under review.

The last two months of the year saw the extension of the Postal Life Insurance scheme to all Government servants whose pay is audited in Civil or Public Works Account Offices, and to all members of establishments of the Military Department subject to Civil Rules whose pay is audited by Military Account Offices. It is too soon to form any confident opinion as to the success of this extension, but the results, so far, seem to show that it will be appreciated by the servants of the other Departments to which the scheme has now been made applicable. The sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office was still further extended in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab the money order system was adapted experimentally to the payment of petty sums for compensation under the Land Acquisition Act to the owners of the land taken up. A successful experiment in using the same system for the payment of Municipal refunds was made in Amritsar, while the Punjab Government set on foot a scheme under which it is hoped that the cultivating class may be induced to make more use of the Post Office Savings Bank than has been the case in the past. It may be added that further measures were taken to prepare for a decentralisation of money order audit, but definite proposals to complete the scheme were not made till 1898-99.

During the year senders of ordinary registered parcels were exempted from the trouble of filling up a form of receipt, and various minor changes in the parcel post rules were made. Among other changes the public was given the privilege of obtaining, for half an anna, a certificate of posting for any number of unregistered parcels or value-payable unregistered packets not exceeding six.

The improvements in the mail service between Bombay and Calcutta, *viâ* Nagpur and Jubbulpore, referred to in last year's report, came into effect during the year under review. The acceleration has been carried out most successfully by the railways concerned. The weekly special train from Bombay to Calcutta now brings the foreign mails into Calcutta about 45 hours after the steamer is signalled at Bombay, and all the most important places in Northern India share in this improvement. Under the new mail contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the outward foreign mail steamer leaves Bombay at 2 P.M. on Saturdays throughout the year, and it was found necessary to employ a weekly special train from Allahabad to Bombay to carry the mails from the Calcutta side, while a similar service was introduced from Jhansi to Itarsi for the benefit of the Punjab and other parts of Northern India. The outward foreign mails now leave Calcutta less than 44 hours before the mail steamer starts from Bombay, instead of leaving, as formerly, 68 hours in the fair weather, and 65 in the monsoon, in advance of that time.

In Calcutta a novel scheme of "continuous delivery" was experimentally introduced in selected parts of the city served by postmen belonging to the General Post Office. The experiment proved so successful that, towards the

close of the year, it was extended to the beats of all the postmen attached to the General Post Office. The object of this system is to give a continuous delivery of correspondence throughout the day at a minimum cost to the Department, and the result has been a very large increase of local correspondence which did not formerly pass through the post at all.

Besides the interruptions in the postal service caused by the earthquake of June, there were serious breaks during the year on the Great Indian Peninsula, Southern Mahratta, Nizam's Guaranteed State, North-Western, and Bengal and North-Western Railways, causing a temporary dislocation of mail arrangements, while a landslip which occurred on the Kathgodam-Naini Tal road in the end of September 1897 blocked the road for a week. A serious disaster also took place on the 2nd April 1897, when the S. S. "Loohit" sank with all the mails on board in the river Megna outside Chandpur.

Principal events, Foreign post.

4. The following were the principal events of the foreign post. The fifth International Postal Congress was held during the year at Washington in May and June 1897, at which a number of material changes, some of them going to the root of the Union system, were decided upon, and an important step was taken by the Indian Post Office in declaring its intention to become a party to the Union Parcel Post Convention. The Acts of this Congress do not, however, come into force until the 1st January 1899. The British protectorate of Sarawak and the Orange Free State entered the Universal Postal Union, the former in July 1897 and the latter in January 1898. A new contract was negotiated with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for a combined Eastern and Australian mail service, which came into operation on the 1st February 1898. The time in transit from London to Bombay under the new contract has been reduced from 395 hours and 35 minutes (16 days, 11 hours and 35 minutes) to 351 hours and 35 minutes (14 days, 15 hours and 35 minutes), so that the mails, which still leave London every Friday night, are now due at Bombay every Saturday at noon, in place of every Monday at 8 A.M. An exchange of postal parcels between India and the United Kingdom was established *viâ* Italy and France, in addition to the exchange by the sea route *viâ* Gibraltar, and a week is thus saved in the transit; while arrangements were made for the direct exchange of postal parcels, on the basis of the Union system, between India on the one hand and France and Germany on the other. The foreign parcel post was extended to Western Australia, New Zealand, German South West Africa, Peru and the State of Honduras. Arrangements were made for the exchange of postal parcels weekly with the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania by the route *viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo, in place of the fortnightly exchanges which formerly existed; and similar arrangements were made for the establishment of a weekly parcel post service with Queensland, in place of the four-weekly service which had previously been carried on *viâ* Bombay, Aden, and Torres Straits. The parcel post with Egypt and certain places served through Egypt, and with Gibraltar and Tangiers, which had been temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions, was re-opened during the year; and the foreign money order system was extended to the Niger Coast Protectorate and Rhodesia.

Working of the P. and O. contract.

5. According to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's time tables, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, the steamers with the European mails were due in Bombay at 8 A.M. on Monday of each week during the first ten months of the year under report, and at noon on Saturday of each week during the remaining two months. The contract time was exceeded only once during the year, and then only by a few minutes. On 11 occasions the mail steamers arrived on Friday, on 25 occasions on Saturday, on

15 occasions on Sunday, and on one occasion on Monday. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days 8 hours and 35 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days 14 hours and 47 minutes. In the opposite direction, that is, from Bombay to London, the quickest transit was 12 days 20 hours and 55 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days 23 hours and 17 minutes.

Section I.—Post offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen.

Post offices, letter-boxes and rural delivery.

6 Appendix I shows the numbers of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1898, as compared with the numbers at the close of the previous year; and the marginal abstract shows the figures for the past two years for the whole of India, for both the Imperial and District Post shown separately and together. The total number of post offices has increased by 311, and that of letter-boxes by 910. The increase in post offices was greatest in Bengal and in the Punjab, and in letter-boxes in the Punjab and in Madras. The total number of post offices entrusted to the charge of schoolmasters and other persons not belonging to the Department, was 6,520 at the end of the year under review, as compared with 5,812 at the end of the year 1896-97.

	Imperial Post.		District Post.		Total.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1896-97.	Number at close of 1897-98.	Number at close of 1896-97	Number at close of 1897-98.	Number at close of 1896-97.	Number at close of 1897-98.	
Post Offices .	9,948	10,263	1,483	1,479	11,431	11,742	311
Letter-boxes . (in addition to those at post offices).	16,950*	17,721	3,688	3,827	20,638	21,548	910
Village Postmen	4,388†	4,588	3,090	3,000	7,478	7,588	110

* Two more shewn in the Annual report for 1896-97.
† One less shewn in the Annual report for 1896-97.

Post offices and letter-boxes contrasted with area and population.

7. The following table shows for each circle, and for the whole of India, the number of post offices and letter-boxes, compared with the area, total population and literate population, according to the last census:—

Names of postal circles.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes (including those at post offices).	1 Post office serves			1 Letter-box serves		
						Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.
Bengal	119,719	40,879,787	1,993,584	1,697	6,400	71	24,089	1,175	19	6,387	311
Bombay	148,517	26,372,106	1,416,474	1,486	5,056	100	17,742	953	29	5,216	280
Madras	263,015	55,984,761	3,128,788	2,205	5,637	119	25,390	1,419	47	9,932	555
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	134,162	50,943,235	1,308,145	1,697	4,925	79	30,020	771	27	10,344	266
Punjab	148,966	25,130,127	819,383	1,754	4,285	85	14,327	467	35	5,865	191
Assam	49,004	5,476,833	168,314	331	671	148	16,546	508	73	8,162	251
Bihar	42,284	23,578,585	712,383	573	1,269	74	41,149	1,243	33	18,580	561
Burma	211,430	8,098,014	1,608,591	277	1,314	763	29,235	5,807	161	6,163	1,224
Central Provinces	142,808	17,849,155	345,761	735	1,233	194	24,285	470	116	14,476	280
Eastern Bengal	21,247	10,082,923	427,814	456	1,575	47	22,112	938	13	6,402	272
Rajputana	177,441	17,828,995	...	333	558	533	53,541	...	318	31,952	...
Sind and Baluchistan . .	53,898	3,030,981	115,056	198	367	272	15,308	581	147	8,259	313
Total .	1,512,491	285,255,502	12,044,293	11,742	33,290	129	24,294	1,026	45	8,569	362
1896-97 Total .	1,512,491	285,255,502	12,044,293	11,431	32,071	132	24,954	1,053	47	8,894	378

It will be observed that there is one post office in India for every 129 square miles, as against 132 square miles in 1896-97, and one letter-box for every 45 square miles as against 47 square miles in the previous year. In this respect Bengal, including Bihar and Eastern Bengal, continues to be the most favoured province as regards post offices and letter-boxes, while Burma and Rajputana are still the most backward.

Section II.—Postal lines.

8. Appendix II contains statistics, according to postal circles, shewing the distances over which mails were carried by the various agencies of the Imperial Post Office. An abstract of that Appendix is given on the margin for facility of reference, with additional columns for District Post, Political and Military lines managed by the Post Office. There was a slight decrease under the head of mail cart lines, and an increase under all other heads, the increase being most marked in the case of "Runners and boats" and "Steamer." The extension of runner and boat lines occurred chiefly in the Madras circle and was due to the opening of new lines in the Cuddalore Division and the conversion of certain mail cart services into runners lines in other parts of that circle. The increase in Madras alone was about 500 miles. The increases in other circles were due to the opening of short lines, and to the transfer to Imperial of District Dâk lines. The increase under steamer lines was mainly in the Burma circle, where the opening of a steamer service between Katha and Bhamo and also between Sandoway and Taung-gup added about 1,000 miles to the previous length. Postal communications.

Nature of lines.	1897-98. Imperial.	District Post.	Political.	Military.	Total mileage in 1897-98.	Total mileage in 1896-97.	1897-98. Increase.	Decrease.
Railway	20,283	8	...	...	20,291	19,418	873	...
Mail cart	5,263	740	874	462	7,339	7,399	...	60
Runners and boats	48,318	33,975	...	...	82,293	81,185	1,108	...
Steamer	14,856	1,572	...	...	16,428	15,241	1,187	...
Total	88,720	36,295	874	462	126,351	123,243	3,168	60

The use of light hand carts or "Rickshaws" for carrying mails was further extended and continues to be well reported on in the matter both of economy and speed. This mode of carrying mails is gradually being introduced where the roads are good and the weight of the mails is sufficient to justify its adoption.

The use of bicycles on runners lines has been tried in parts of the Madras Presidency, and their use by letter-box clearers has also been tried in the town of Lahore. So far there seems to be every reason to anticipate the success of this form of conveyance in suitable localities, and it is the intention to extend the area of the experiment.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

9. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to 465 millions or 26 millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. The increase has been 37·03 per cent. since 1891-92, and 46·25 per cent. since 1890-91. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1897-98 will be found in Appendix III, and a summary of the general results is given in the following statement. Postal Traffic.

Year.	Post-cards.	Letters (paid).	Letters (unpaid).	Letters (registered)	Total of Letters and postcards.	News-papers.	Book and pattern packets.	Parcels (registered).	Parcels (unregistered).	Grand Total (all postal articles except money orders).
1896-97	166,803,227	181,817,607	29,469,293	8,860,142	386,950,269	29,778,291	19,341,598	2,555,209	153,560	438,778,727
1897-98	179,370,803	190,258,850	29,791,932	9,375,651	408,797,236	31,891,484	21,364,415	2,767,639	198,351	465,019,125
Increase	12,567,576	8,441,243	322,639	515,509	21,846,967	2,113,193	2,023,017	212,430	44,791	26,240,398
Percentage of increase	7·53	4·64	1·09	5·82	5·65	7·10	10·46	8·31	29·17	5·98

There was thus an increase in the total number of articles under each head throughout India. The percentage of increase in all articles taken together was highest in the Punjab circle, where it was 13·22 per cent. Part of this increase is accounted for by the very large military force collected on the North-West Frontier during the year under report. The Bengal circle ranks next with an increase of 7·23 per cent., and the Burma circle follows with an increase of 6·82 per cent., and then come Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Rajputana and Sind and Baluchistan. In the year under report, as in previous years, the increase in the number of postcards (more than 12½ millions) far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal articles.

As in the previous year, the total number of postcards exceeded the total number of paid letters in the case of Bengal, Bombay, the Punjab and Eastern Bengal circles. The total number of unpaid letters was more than 29¾ millions, the proportion of these letters being highest in Burma and Bihar, while the total number of unpaid letters delivered in Bengal was larger than in any other circle. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 9½ millions. Registration, as usual, has been more popular in Madras than in other parts of India, the total number of letters registered in that Presidency being over 2 millions. The total number of parcels registered during the year was more than 2¾ millions or an increase of 8·31 per cent. over the number of the preceding year, notwithstanding the very marked increase, of nearly 30 per cent., in the number of unregistered parcels under the system newly introduced in 1895-96.

Average number of postal articles per head of population.

10. The following table, prepared from the last census returns, shows for each circle the number of letters and other postal articles per head of the total population and per head of the literate portion of the population. Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Burma rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind and Baluchistan, the Punjab and Bombay rank highest as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Total population.	Number who can read and write.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of population.	Number of postal articles per head of those who can read and write.
Bengal	40,879,787	1,993,584	70,723,000	1·73	35·48
Bombay	26,372,106	1,416,474	*88,849,186	3·37	62·72
Madras	55,984,761	3,128,788	82,841,703	1·48	26·48
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	50,943,235	1,308,145	60,418,058	1·19	46·19
Punjab	25,130,127	819,383	60,113,909	2·39	73·36
Assam	5,476,833	168,314	8,786,176	1·60	52·20
Bihar	23,578,585	712,383	18,787,202	·80	26·37
Burma	8,098,014	1,608,391	16,929,300	2·09	10·52
Central Provinces	17,849,155	345,761	17,571,700	·98	50·82
Eastern Bengal	10,082,923	427,814	16,256,579	1·61	38·00
Rajputana	17,828,995	†	13,450,746	·75	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,030,981	115,056	9,895,828	3·26	86·01
TOTAL	285,255,502	12,044,293	464,623,387	1·63	38·58
1896-97. Total	285,255,502	12,044,293	438,407,600	1·54	36·39

* Excluding Indian Post Offices at Bagdad, Busra, and places in the Persian Gulf.
† Enumeration not taken under this head.

11. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the quantity of correspondence passing in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and all other parts of the world. As regards the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom, the results of the year show a growth of traffic in all respects. The advance was of a normal character in the case of the homeward mails, but the increase in the case of those sent out from the United Kingdom calls for special remark. There was again this year an increase over the figures of the previous year, of more than a million in the number of newspapers and packets received from the United Kingdom. This steady addition of more than two millions during two successive years to the newspaper and packet mails sent out from home is sufficiently remarkable; but in the year under review there was also an unusual increase, at the rate of 13·36 per cent., of over 400,000 in the number of letters and postcards received from the United Kingdom, which it is not easy to account for. The figures showing the quantity of correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on statistics of weight which are taken twice a year in the months of June and January. In both these months the weights of the mails for the year under review were greater than in the corresponding months of the previous year, the increase being specially marked in the month of January 1898, and it is possible that these figures may not be fairly representative of the whole year's traffic. As regards mails exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom, statistics of the traffic are taken only once every three years, and as the figures given in the table are merely a repetition of those of last year, they do not call for any remark.

Foreign correspondence.

	Class.	Estimated aggregate number. 1896-97.	Estimated aggregate number. 1897-98.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Remarks.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	3,037,334	30,68,417	1·02	...	The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail, and those relating to correspondence received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	1,017,883	1,045,222	2·69	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	3,174,487	3,598,444	13·36	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	5,624,419	6,846,372	21·73	...	
Grand Total of all correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	6,211,821	6,666,861	7·33	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	6,642,302	7,891,594	18·81	...	
Despatched from India to Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,109,500	2,109,500	...	...	Under the system of the Universal Postal Union, statistics of international correspondence are taken for 28 days every third year. The figures shown in the report for 1896-97 are here repeated as they are based on statistics recorded in May 1896.
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	1,611,921	1,611,921	...	...	
Received in India from Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,157,792	2,157,792	...	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	1,348,685	1,348,685	...	...	
Grand Total of correspondence exchanged with Foreign countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	4,267,292	4,267,292	...	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets and samples	2,960,606	2,960,606	...	...	

12. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years. In the year under review there was Foreign parcels.

an increase of 15,189 or 6·5 per cent. in the total number of foreign parcels and of R21,502 in the Indian share of the revenue from the foreign parcel post:—

Parcel Exchanges.	Total number of parcels.		Average weight of each parcel.		Net revenue of the Indian Post Office.*	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	No.	No.	lb. oz.	lb. oz.	R	R
With the United Kingdom.						
A. Through British Post Office.						
(1) *Viâ* Gibraltar—						
To India	87,723	94,183	1 6·76	2 11·28	1,19,901	1,20,197
From India	74,710	75,195	2 1·69	2 2·76	30,138	39,228
Total .	162,433	169,378	1 11·79	2 7·50	1,50,039	1,59,425
(2) *Viâ* Brindisi—						
To India	...	583	...	5 9·42	...	1,330
From India	...	1,244	...	3 10·02	...	1,802
Total .	...	1,827	...	4 4·04	...	3,132
B. Through P. and O. S. N. Co. without the agency of the British Post Office.						
To India	3,182	2,897	5 10·61	5 0·46	9,383	7,633
From India	2,404	2,052	11 7·67	15 6·25	13,109	11,072
Total .	5,586	4,949	8 2·66	9 5·20	22,492	18,705
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (British Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company).	168,019	176,154	1 15·21	2 10·88	1,72,531	1,81,262
With the Continent of Europe.						
To India	3,459	3,267	5 0·13	5 3·34	9,090	7,604
From India	4,774	4,387	3 14·69	3 11·80	2,729	3,574
Total .	8,033	7,654	4 5·76	4 5·85	11,819	11,178
With Other Countries.						
To India	16,433	19,624	3 6·40	3 8·38	15,222	18,573
From India	38,847	43,089	3 0·19	3 9·61	35,729	45,790
Total .	55,280	62,713	3 2·03	3 9·22	50,951	64,363
GRAND TOTAL .	231,332	246,521	2 5·04	2 15·36	2,35,301	2,56,803

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British Post Office, and other Administrations.

Parcel exchange with the United Kingdom.

13. More than 71·0 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom. As regards the exchange with the British Post Office, a new service by the overland route across the Continent of Europe was established

from the 1st February 1898, in addition to the service by the sea route *viâ* Gibraltar. During the two months of the year for which this new service was in operation, 1,244 parcels were sent to the United Kingdom, and 583 were received by the new route. Moreover, in view of the fact that there was a substantial increase in the number of parcels exchanged by the Gibraltar route, an increase in excess of the average increase for several previous years, the whole of the traffic carried by the new service may fairly be regarded as having been freshly created. As regards the exchange through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, there was a small falling off in the number of parcels, both sent and received, and this exchange has practically now ceased to be of any importance. If the figures relating to all the parcel post services to and from the United Kingdom be taken together, they show a total increase of 8,135 in the number and of R8,731 in the net revenue of the Indian Post Office, over the figures of the preceding year.

Parcel exchanges with countries other than the United Kingdom.

14. In the exchanges with Continental Europe the number of parcels despatched from India shows a slight decrease, while the number received in India was about the same as last year. The new direct services established with France and Germany towards the end of the year under review do not appear, therefore, to have had any effect, so far, on the parcel post traffic with the Continent of Europe. In the exchanges with other countries, there was a satisfactory development of the traffic in both directions, an addition of 7,433, at the rate of 13·4 per cent., having been made to the number of parcels and of R13,412 to the net Indian revenue. The increase in the number of parcels sent to non-European countries is again to be attributed mainly to the steady growth of the parcel post with Ceylon.

Year.	Number of parcels.	Year.	Number of parcels.
1877-78	59,183	1888-89	163,989
1878-79	69,763	1889-90	177,210
1879-80	73,211	1890-91	191,713
1880-81	80,257	1891-92	211,162
1881-82	88,840	1892-93	185,460
1882-83	88.684	1893-94	204,270
1883-84	98,296	1894-95	215,201
1884-85	110,590	1895-96	220,378
1885-86	133,054	1896-97	231,332
1886-87	141,453	**1897-98**	**246,521**
1887-88	158,792		

Progress in foreign parcel traffic in 20 years.

15. The progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1877-78 will be seen from the table in the margin.

Delivery work of the year.

16. The figures given in paragraph 9 of this report show that 465,019,125 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and approximately represent the delivery of mail articles properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are delivered and paid by postmen and village postmen. The entire delivery work of the year is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 11,888,782 money orders)	476,907,907
Received back undelivered (deducted as representing articles either again sent out and delivered, or sent to the Dead Letter Office)	14,785,063
Balance actually delivered	462,122,844
Sent to Dead Letter Office	4,520,773
Total number received for delivery (counting each article only once)	466,643,617

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered on the whole number received for delivery was 99·03, as compared with 99·06 in the previous year.

Dead Letter Offices.

17. The total number of letters, postcards and other articles excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices, was 6,106,203 as compared with 5,613,291 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices, and the way in which the

articles were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given below :—

			Number.		Percentage.	
			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices			5,613,291	6,106,203		
	1896-97	1897-98				
Deduct—						
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders, and received back again as undeliverable . .	230,052	267,980				
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices . . .	1,518,812	1,627,559	1,748,864	1,895,539		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices			3,864,427	4,210,664	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices, excluding articles returned as undeliverable.	Disposed of by re-direction to addressees . .		695,784	818,859	18·00	19·45
	Disposed of by return to senders .		2,171,285	2,299,081	56·19	54·60
Articles undisposable . . .			997,358	1,092,724	25·81	25·95

Of the total number of articles 818,859 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 2,299,081 were returned to the senders, and 1,092,724 were found to be unreturnable. This last figure is only 0·2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the 1,092,724 articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. From special statistics kept by the Bengal Dead Letter Office for three months, it appears that 3,188 letters, 4,656 newspapers and 284 packets were posted in the Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam circles without any address at all. As usual, a large number of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect and incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab were found cheques, hundis, bills of exchange, currency notes, coins and other property amounting in value to R2,55,435-0-8, £610-18-1, 5 Dollars and 28 Francs, and the greater part of this property was successfully delivered to the owners.

18. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of postcards, postage stamps, embossed envelopes and stamped wrappers will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service postcards, service postage stamps, and service embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix VI, to which is added an abstract of the two appendices, showing the issues of each kind of postcard, postage stamp, embossed envelope and stamped wrapper. The total value of the issues of ordinary stamps was R1,32,72,755, and of service stamps R26,64,281, there being an increase over the figures of the preceding year of R8,77,833 in the value of ordinary stamps, and of R71,315 in the value of service stamps. Sale of postage stamps, etc.

The issues of ordinary stamps were largest in the Bombay circle, where they amounted to nearly 27 lakhs of rupees. Madras comes next with issues of over 23 lakhs of rupees, and Bengal follows with issues of nearly 23 lakhs of rupees. The inland single postcards continued to command the highest sales, the total issues being over 120 millions in number. The small ½ anna envelope had the next largest sales, over 75 millions being issued during the year. Of the ½ anna adhesive stamps, over 58 millions were issued, of the ½ anna reply postcards, over 16 millions, of the one anna adhesive stamps, nearly 11 millions, of the 2 anna adhesive stamps, over 6 millions, of the 2½ anna adhesive stamps, over 3 millions, and of the 4 anna adhesive stamps, over 2 millions. In the case of the ½ anna square envelopes, both ordinary and service, as well as in the case of the one anna service envelopes, the sales declined; but there was an improvement in the number of one anna ordinary square envelopes issued, while there was also an increase in the sales of registration envelopes of all kinds, over the figures of the previous year.

The issue of ½ anna wrappers fell from some 358 thousand in the preceding year to some 329 thousand during the year under review, but there seems to have been a slightly increased demand for one anna wrappers, of which the issues rose from about fifty thousand in the previous year to about fifty-six thousand in the year under review.

Apart from the sales of postage stamps, one anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of R3,94,650 were sold during the year, through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial stamps and Court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices, but, except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the post office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales on this account amounted to R65,093.

Section IV.—District Post.

19. There has been no change in the management of the District Post during the year under report. It was administered, as usual, by the heads of postal circles subject to the control of the several Local Governments and Administrations. Management of the District Post.

20. The comparative statement given on the next page shows the establishments, income, and expenditure of the District Post, and also the work done under this head for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98. The total income of the year under report was R12,28,851, and the total expenditure R12,46,082 There was a decrease of 4 in the number of post offices, and of 125 in the number of postmen and village postmen, while the number of letter-boxes kept up out of District Post Funds increased by 139, and the length of District Post mail lines by 380 miles. There was also an increase of 779,766 or 4·53 per cent. in the number of articles, including money orders, delivered by the District Post agency, and of 548,033 or 4·70 per cent. in the number of articles posted in post offices and letter-boxes kept up by the District Post. Appendix VII gives details according to circles of letters and other postal articles sent to, and received from, the District Post. General results of the year.

District Post.

Names of Postal Circles.		Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Post Village Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Post Letter-boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	Length in miles of District Post Lines.	Local Cess.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post.	Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		No.	No.	No.	Miles.	R	R	R	No.	No.	No.	
Bengal	1896-97	189	22	334	7,700	2,23,322(a)	Nil.	2,15,066	1,804,397	1,618,022	64,335	3·56
	1897-98	194	22	330	7,862	2,29,672(a)	Nil.	2,44,837	1,878,062	1,671,544	70,104	3·73
Bombay	1896-97	55	590	584	380	Nil.	84,282	81,371	2,087,580	964,620	73,218	3·50
	1897-98	60	606	622	390	Nil.	88,903	90,652	2,499,258	1,169,346	91,752	3·67
Madras	1896-97	159	837	642	1,882	Nil.	1,16,040	1,09,774	2,997,865	1,610,878	176,209	5·87
	1897-98	148	763	689	1,826	Nil.	1,15,700	1,15,794	3,031,453	1,683,434	177,269	5·84
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1896-97	297	716	768	9,234	1,89,000	Nil.	1,93,665	3,633,350	2,369,059	187,548	5·16
	1897-98	293	674	735	9,293	1,91,000	Nil.	1,96,045	3,717,815	2,401,932	196,759	5·29
Punjab	1896-97	372	737	539	3,001	1,32,349	11,872	1,44,221	3,490,264	2,364,995	223,638	6·40
	1897-98	380	718	575	3,018	1,43,260	11,872	1,55,132	3,385,069	2,313,814	209,289	6·18
Assam	1896-97	66	84	48	1,320(b)	46,985	Nil.	44,667	485,370	375,913	27,706	5·70
	1897-98	65	83	50	1,322(b)	47,293	Nil.	45,898	542,385	441,862	27,144	5·00
Bihar	1896-97	86	Nil.	83	3,380	1,26,664	Nil.	1,03,250	786,288	714,408	47,832	6·08
	1897-98	86	Nil.	81	3,459	1,18,752	Nil.	1,17,574	896,988	806,382	53,166	5·92
Burma	1896-97	90	168	634	3,070	1,03,830	Nil.	97,835	887,268	682,956	64,290	7·24
	1897-98	90	165	686	3,193	1,04,000	Nil.	1,02,523	995,732	748,161	69,430	6·97
Central Provinces	1896-97	125	79	54	4,160(d)	81,429	20,720	1,00,400	383,707	264,538	31,048	8·09
	1897-98	117	77	57	4,075(d)	74,108(f)	36,007	1,08,604	368,992	289,678	31,740	8·60
Eastern Bengal	1896-97	32	2	1	1,309	60,472	Nil.	55,320	597,852	647,202	14,310	2·39
	1897-98	33	3	1	1,386	59,028(c)	Nil.	59,711	620,094	636,324	15,090	2·43
Rajputana	1896-97	10	6	Nil.	190*	835	3,280	4,015	60,710	49,848	3,564	5·87
	1897-98	11	5	Nil.	190	834	3,280	4,170	58,380	47,816	3,396	5·81
Sind and Baluchistan	1896-97	2	Nil.	1	289	Nil.	5,142(e)	5,142	4,190	4,065	106	2·52
	1897-98	2	Nil.	1	281	Nil.	5,142(e)	5,142	4,379	4,244	181	4·13
Total	1896-97	1,483	3,241	3,688	35,915	9,64,886	2,41,336	11,54,726	17,218,841	11,666,504	913,804	5·31
	1897-98	1,479	3,116	3,827	36,295	9,67,947	2,60,904	12,46,082	17,9(?)8,607	12,214,537	945,320	5·25

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, R2,954, and the State of Hill Tipperah, R300.
(d) Includes fines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, R11,715.
* Revised figure.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders.—General results.

21. The total number of money order offices at the end of the year under review was 11,491 as compared with 11,295 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders, but excluding all transactions with Native States, was well over 11½ millions, of the aggregate value of nearly 24¼ crores of rupees, while the commission realized amounted to over 30½ lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. It will be seen that it has more than doubled in the last ten years. During the year under report there was an increase of 6·55 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 10·29 per cent. in their value and of 9·49 per cent. in the amount of the commission realized. The average value of an inland money order has stood at something less than R21 for the last six years, as the figures in the margin show, with a tendency to decline, up to the year under report.

INLAND MONEY ORDERS.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the year 1878-79, the last complete year before money order business was transferred from treasuries to the Post Office	245,468	89,24,720	1,05,870
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80. (The Post Office began the business on the 1st January 1880)	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,027	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,565,904	6,46,84,183	7,70,958
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8 84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885 86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,136,790	12,99,06,864	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,759,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,065	15,77,70,303	19,37,598
" " 1891-92	7,783,296	16,44,09,526	20,58,306
" " 1892-93	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
" " 1893-94	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	22,95,946
" " 1894-95	9,422,105	19,43,09,308	24,46,083
" " 1895-96	10,055,036	20,62,03,368	26,00,589
" " 1896-97	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	27,92,116
" " 1897-98	11,664,350	24,23,37,096	30,57,199
Percentage of increase over the year 1896-97	6·55	10·29	9·49

YEARS.	Average value of an inland money order.		
	R	a.	p.
1892-93	20	13	10
1893-94	20	15	5
1894-95	20	10	0
1895-96	20	8	0
1896-97	20	1	1
1897-98	20	12	4

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circle.

22. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ISSUES DURING 1897-98.		PAYMENTS DURING 1897-98.		PERCENTAGE TO THE WHOLE.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R		R		
Bengal	2,795,160	4,63,00,187	2,615,899	4,58,36,698	23·21	19·01
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,571,666	2,78,24,710	2,505,108	4,47,74,583	17·48	14·98
Bombay	1,315,507	3,16,43,287	1,517,287	3,56,00,301	12·15	13·87
Madras	1,466,097	2,92,44,948	1,509,388	3,31,62,130	12·76	12·88
Punjab	1,168,423	2,49,76,484	1,168,376	2,76,64,413	10·02	10·86
Burma	639,672	2,27,06,895	180,551	97,61,222	3·52	6·70
Bihar	715,644	1,23,33,037	983,684	1,57,16,046	7·29	5·79
Eastern Bengal	591,102	1,17,15,544	557,057	1,04,06,487	4·92	4·56
Central Provinces	510,444	1,33,01,201	233,298	60,10,910	3·19	3·99
Rajputana	267,731	72,96,116	169,566	61,39,932	1·88	2·77
Assam	392,617	91,32,100	123,996	40,10,162	2·22	2·71
Sind and Baluchistan	230,287	58,62,587	87,263	32,58,107	1·36	1·88
TOTAL	11,664 350	24,23,37,096	11,651,473	24,23,40,991	100	100
Total for 1896-97	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	10,928,731	21,92,17,214	...	...
Increase	716,779	2,26,08,890	722,742	2,31,23,777	...	...

As in previous years the money order business of the Bengal circle was on a larger scale than that of any other postal circle. The number of orders issued and paid in the Lower Provinces during the year under report was more than one-third of the total transactions for all India. As in former years also the payments were largely in excess of the issues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, and Bihar; whereas in Bengal, Assam, Burma, Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan, the issues were in excess of the payments.

Revenue money orders.

23. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the total number of revenue money orders issued, which during the previous year fell off in consequence of the prevalence of famine, showed during the year under report considerable improvement. The number of orders rose from 133,498 in 1896-97 to 168,118, and the amount from R30,44,174 to R37,46,711. In the Central Provinces, however, famine continued to interfere with the progress of the scheme during the year under report. The total number of revenue money orders issued there fell from 10,728 in 1896-97 to 9,976, but the amount rose from R4,18,965 in the previous year to R4,48,834 during the year under report. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, including Eastern Bengal and Bihar, there was an increase both in the number and value of revenue money orders, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The number of orders rose from 192,425 in 1896-97 to 193,278, and the amount from R17,79,477 to R18,91,028. The total number of revenue money orders issued in the Punjab rose from 9,859 in 1896-97 to 11,030 during the year under report, and the amount from R5,81,235 to R7,05,213.

Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders.

24. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal 93,933 official money orders of the aggregate value of R20,32,378 were issued during the year under report as compared with 92,195 money orders of the aggregate value of R21,25,813 issued in the previous year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the system of remitting miscellaneous Government dues by money orders is making progress every year. The number of orders rose from 22,847 in 1896-97 to 28,916 during the year under report, and the value from R4,74,493 to R5,83,856. In the Punjab there was an increase of 248 in the number and of R16,305 in the value of official money orders—the total number of orders and their amount being 4,023 and R1,02,571 as compared with 3,775 and R86,266, respectively, in the previous year. In Madras 4,416 official money orders of the aggregate value of R74,633 were issued during the year under report as compared with 4,464 money orders of the aggregate value of R75,018 in the previous year. In Burma, where the system was introduced in August 1896, official money orders were issued only from three offices and numbered 119 of a total value of R6,665.

Rent money orders.

25. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rent money order business, which for the last three years has been falling off, considerably improved during the year under report. The total number of orders rose from 51,691 in 1896-97 to 59,055, and the amount from R7,03,349 to R8,39,608. In the Central Provinces the number of rent money orders fell during the year under report from 1,509 in 1896-97 to 1,450, and the amount from R24,693 to R24,102. The decrease is said to be due to causes connected with the late famine. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal the progress reported last year was not sustained during the year under report. Though the number of orders slightly rose from 49,675 in 1896-97 to 49,819, the amount fell from R7,40,310 to R7,34,892.

26. The following statement shows the money order transactions with Native States :— Money order transactions with Native States.

	Issues in the State.		Payments in the State.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	46,438	14,86,276	20,261	5,55,399
Patiala	17,782	4,20,965	17,644	5,18,901
Jhind	4,612	1,45,188	4,353	1,25,005
Nabha	3,889	1,21,296	4,273	1,22,978
Chamba	1,693	61,936	517	18,322
Faridkot	1,629	31,863	661	19,570
TOTAL .	76,043	22,67,524	47,709	13,60,175
Total for 1896-97 .	80,935	19,28,527	44,630	12,66,057
Increase or decrease .	—4,892	+3,38,997	+3,079	+94,118

There was an increase of more than 3½ lakhs of rupees in the value of the issues and of more than ninetyfour thousand rupees in the value of the payments, in the Native States. It will be noticed that the payments made by the Imperial Post Office on account of money orders issued by Native States have been much larger than the issues by the Imperial Post Office on those States, and that this excess is an increasing quantity. The excess occurs mainly in the transactions with Gwalior State.

27. The transactions in telegraphic money orders are given in the following table according to postal circles :— Telegraphic money orders.

Names of postal circles.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R		R
Burma	68,031	68,99,161	71,761	18,561	38,30,426
Madras	20,693	26,03,818	26,870	43,057	47,44,254
Bombay	10,071	20,94,766	21,318	12,015	16,30,613
Bengal	16,382	20,36,825	21,379	21,133	25,30,876
Eastern Bengal	5,064	9,96,866	9,658	11,290	9,28,291
Punjab	7,239	8,13,414	8,640	10,810	22,31,414
Assam	8,596	7,89,090	8,544	3,754	6,43,995
Central Provinces . . .	3,972	7,57,044	7,480	3,105	3,77,287
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,680	6,85,899	7,289	21,675	17,20,620
Bihar	3,742	4,38,991	4,591	5,552	5,17,907
Sind and Baluchistan . . .	3,541	4,29,005	4,567	1,581	2,58,976
Rajputana	2,064	3,08,090	3,177	2,467	2,96,284
TOTAL .	156,075	1,88,52,969	1,95,274	155,000	1,97,10,943
Total for 1896-97 .	145,849	1,73,27,359	1,78,301	136,583	1,60,28,357
Increase .	10,226	15,25,610	16,973	18,417	36,82,586

There was again a marked increase in the number and value of telegraphic money orders. The number of orders issued rose from 145,849 in 1896-97 to 156,075 and their value from R1,73,27,359 to R1,88,52,969. The chief increase occurred in Bombay, and is said to be due to some extent to grain dealers sending telegraphic remittances for the purchase of stocks of grain for the famine-stricken districts in the Deccan. There is no doubt that similar causes affected other parts of India in the same way, while emigrant labourers and others, in distant places, such as Burma, used this means of remittance more than usual in order to alleviate urgent distress in their homes. The postal commission on the orders amounted to R1,95,274 in addition to R1,56,075, the cost of telegrams, which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission but credited to the Telegraph Department.

The average value of a telegraphic money order for the last six years is shown in the marginal statement. Telegraphic money orders continued to be issued far more freely from Burma than elsewhere, the orders issued from that province in the year under report being 43·59 per cent. of the total number for the whole of India. Payments in Burma also continued, as in previous year, to be larger in amount than in any other provinces, excepting only Madras.

Years.	Average value of a telegraphic money order.		
	R	a.	p.
1892-93	108	0	3
1893-94	107	15	4
1894-95	111	7	5
1895-96	115	12	7
1896-97	118	12	10
1897-98	120	12	8

Foreign money orders in sterling.

28. Foreign money orders for and from the United Kingdom, most of the British Colonies and possessions, foreign European countries and most of their colonies and possessions and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters and to the payees in India at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below:—

Countries of Exchange. [Only Countries of Exchange are entered here. The list of countries for which sterling orders are issued is given in the *Postal Guide*.]	1896-97. Orders issued by India. No.	1896-97. Orders issued by India. Amount. £ s. d.	1896-97. Orders paid in India. No.	1896-97. Orders paid in India. Amount. £ s. d.	1897-98. Orders issued by India. No.	1897-98. Orders issued by India. Amount. £ s. d.	1897-98. Orders paid in India. No.	1897-98. Orders paid in India. Amount. £ s. d.
United Kingdom	53,187	183,635 12 11	20,230	78,920 14 2	57,498	202,800 5 10	28,171	136,514 14 11
France	1,921	4,108 11 6	930	9,453 3 5	1,381	3,166 12 9	1,105	10,016 14 5
Egypt	416	1,933 14 10	452	3,408 9 8	488	1,990 9 5	438	4,689 9 0
Germany	1,593	4,827 13 0	957	5,366 2 10	1,623	5,424 9 3	1,395	8,203 2 4
Italy	732	5,918 18 9	99	897 16 9	688	5,636 10 11	76	585 11 11
New South Wales	223	715 19 10	1,148	8,648 15 11	183	637 6 7	1,430	12,246 6 0
Victoria	506	1,946 15 11	801	6,009 10 2	501	1,829 14 7	939	7,174 14 7
Western Australia	34	243 11 10	586	5,283 9 9	24	103 15 3	712	6,705 12 2
Cape Colony	70	285 7 8	7,525	59,848 10 2	14	91 10 0	3,272	24,761 2 0
Queensland	84	194 11 5	245	2,061 2 4	60	126 5 10	318	3,031 19 6
South Australia	68	273 11 8	336	1,658 1 5	83	529 9 8	319	2,085 6 6
New Zealand	115	490 2 5	240	1,315 11 9	111	376 18 6	242	1,157 1 8
Tasmania	405	687 12 9	64	198 1 4	318	502 5 4	99	530 13 9
Denmark	43	293 18 11	29	373 13 5	45	170 13 6	37	448 2 4
Switzerland	123	433 14 5	75	213 11 10	125	405 15 1	88	423 5 11
Malta	100	236 10 0	168	861 15 2	138	310 7 1	83	387 19 1
British Guiana	34	280 18 3	1,151	2,377 5 6	70	243 16 6	1,019	2,061 15 11
Total	59,654	206,507 6 1	35,036	186,895 15 7	63,350	224,345 17 1	39,743	221,023 12 0
Percentage of increase or decrease	...	...	...	...	+6·20	+8·64	+13·43	+18·26
Average amount of each order	...	3 9 3	...	5 6 8	...	3 10 10	...	5 11 3

During the year under review the number of sterling money orders issued rose from 59,654 in 1896-97 to 63,350, while the value increased from £206,507 to £224,346. This increase was, as usual, principally due to the growth of the

drawings upon the United Kingdom. In the case of sterling money orders received for payment in India, there was also an increase, the number being greater by 4,707 and the value by £34,128 than the figures for the previous year. The average value of a money order issued from India in 1897-98 was £3-10-10 as compared with £3-9-3 in 1896-97, and that of a money order paid in India was £5-11-3 as compared with £5-6-8 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force during 1897-98 was 15¼*d.* per rupee as compared with 14½*d.* in the previous year.

Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

29. The following table shows the money order transactions with foreign countries to and from which the amounts are advised in Indian currency :—

	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.		Orders issued by India.		Orders paid in India.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Ceylon*	5,007	1,84,361 9 0	65,403	23,[illegible]2,097 8 0	5,631	1,86,697 5 0	71,976	27,05,411 0 0
Straits Settlements	475	21,621 11 0	15,017	7,46,512 2 0	610	36,593 2 0	13,601	5,58,886 1 0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	10,363	3,63,829 4 0	3,708	1,12,483 11 0	12,555	4,66,705 3 0	3,728	1,04,979 15 0
German Protectorate (East Africa)	...	...	1,641	1,62,142 13 0	4	182 12 0	1,615	1,46,877 13 0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	138	7,944 4 0	7,273	4,44,516 6 0	99	6,124 11 0	11,693	7,64,972 15 0
China and Japan	371	27,917 7 0	1,067	68,402 4 0	371	26,969 3 0	793	47,676 0 0
Mauritius	78	5,444 0 0	1,657	98,593 10 0	79	5,098 10 0	1,592	97,519 7 0
Zanzibar (British Protectorate)	309	21,583 4 0	3,307	2,05,005 5 0	238	10,857 15 0	3,244	2,06,123 9 0
Seychelles	31	1,082 6 0	228	13,536 10 0	33	1,472 12 0	270	19,013 1 0
North Borneo	9	148 11 0	138	9,073 10 0	12	581 3 0	134	8,382 4 0
TOTAL	16,871	6,33,932 8 0	99,439	41,83,263 15 0	19,632	7,41,282 12 0	108,646	46,59,842 1 0
Percentage of increase or decrease on previous year	...	...	...	...	+16·37	+16·93	+9·26	+11·39
Average amount of each order	...	37 0 2	...	42 1 1	...	37 12 2	...	42 14 3

* Includes Indo-Ceylon telegraphic money orders.

The drawings by the foreign countries and colonies upon India during the year have, as in the previous years, largely exceeded the drawings by India on those countries and colonies except in the case of the Portuguese Settlements. The heaviest drawings were by Ceylon, British East Africa, the German Protectorate (East Africa), Mauritius and the Straits Settlements. The total payments made by India on account of money orders advised by foreign countries were more than six times the amount of the issues by India on those countries. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 1897-98 was R37-12-2 as compared with R37-9-2 in 1896-97, and that of an order paid in India was R42-14-3 as compared with R42-1-1 in the preceding year.

Telegraphic money orders between India and Ceylon.

30. The telegraphic money order transactions between India and Ceylon are shown in the statement on the margin. There was a considerable further development of the traffic in both directions, but the transactions for the most part consist of remittances made from Ceylon to India. There was an increase of 253 in the number and of R8,348 in

Year.	Issued by India on Ceylon.				Issued by Ceylon on India.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.
1896-97	885	59,779	0	0	11,589	7,57,760	0	0
1897-98	1,138	68,127	0	0	15,951	10,61,368	0	0
Increase	253	8,348	0	0	4,362	3,03,608	0	0

the value of telegraphic money orders issued by India on Ceylon and of 4,362 in the number and R3,03,608 in the value of orders issued by Ceylon on India. During the year under review the number of telegraphic money orders drawn by Ceylon on India rose to 15,951 or to more than 14 times the number of orders drawn by India on Ceylon. At the same time the value of orders drawn by Ceylon on India rose to R10,61,368 or to more than 15 times the value of orders drawn by India on Ceylon.

Forfeited or void money orders.

31. The usual statement of forfeited and void money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1897.		Void money orders for 1897-98.		TOTAL.		Void orders paid, repaid to remitters in foreign countries, renewed and forfeited to the State during 1897-98.								Balance on the 31st March 1898.	
						Paid and repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.		TOTAL.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
*3,072	*87,591 13	9,692	3,21,849 8	12,764	4,09,441 5	6,111	1,92,925 1	2,259	1,13,876 8	626	6,454 14	8,998	3,13,256 7	3,766	96,184 14

* Revised figures.

The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R96,184 against R87,591 at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions—inland and foreign.

32. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year, including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money orders—Inland, Native State, and foreign for the year 1897-98.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.
Inland money orders	11,664,350	24,23,37,096 7 0	30,57,198 9 0	11,651,473	24,23,40,900 14 0
Native State money orders	47,709	13,60,174 7 0	15,146 6 0	76,043	22,67,524 1 0
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	63,350	35,06,901 9 0	30,210 8 0	39,743	34,19,801 11 0
Foreign money orders in Indian Currency	19,632	7,41,282 12 0	7,290 9 0	108,646	46,59,842 1 0
TOTAL	11,795,041	24,79,45,455 3 0	31,09,846 0 0	11,875,905	25,26,88,158 11 0
Total for the year 1896-97	11,068,726	22,50,41,069 2 0	28,40,530 15 0	11,144,141	22,83,75,091 1 0
Increase	726,315	2,29,04,386 1 0	2,69,315 1 0	731,764	2,43,13,067 10 0
Percentage of increase	6·56	10·18	9·48	6·57	10·65

British postal orders.

33. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold in 1897-98 was 59,058, as compared with 56,961 in the preceding year, and the total value (including poundage) £38,370, as compared with £37,297 in 1896-97. The orders most in demand were, as in former years, those of the 5 shillings, 10 shillings, and 20 shillings denominations. During the year 44,762 of these orders were sold, while the total sales of orders of all other denominations only amounted to 14,296. The net commission realized by the Indian Post Office on the entire sales of the year was R1,796.

Denomination of British postal orders.	Number sold during 1896-97.	Number sold during 1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
From 1s to 1s. 6d.	2,695	3,154	459	...
From 2s. to 10s. 6d.	25,669	26,401	732	...
From 15s. to 20s.	28,597	29,503	906	...
TOTAL	56,961	59,058	2,097	...

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

34. The usual statement is appended showing in detail, according to postal circles, the savings bank transactions of the year, as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 730,387 active accounts as compared with 713,320 at the end of the year 1896-97, there being thus a net increase of 17,067 or 2·39 per cent. in the number of depositors. Excluding transfers from one post office to another, the amount deposited in the year was about 322 lakhs of rupees as compared with nearly 451½ lakhs of rupees in 1896-97; the amount withdrawn was a little over 385 lakhs as compared with nearly 422 lakhs in 1896-97; and the interest paid was about 28 lakhs as compared with over 30 lakhs in 1896-97. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was nearly 928¾ lakhs, showing a decrease of about 35¼ lakhs as compared with the balance at the close of the preceding year. General results of the year.

Thus it will be seen that the transactions of the year were on the whole of an abnormal character. There was a decrease both in the number of the accounts opened and in the amount of the deposits; and for the first time since 1889-90 the closing balance was reduced below the figure of the previous year, owing to the amount withdrawn being in excess of the amount deposited by more than the interest for the year. The total amount withdrawn, however, fell short of the amount withdrawn in the previous year, notwithstanding the unusually large withdrawals made during the year under review at certain places in the Bombay Presidency, but then the withdrawals in the previous year were themselves exceptionally heavy. The average balance of each account was 127·15 as compared with 135·13 in the previous year. Of the 730,387 active accounts at the end of the year, 36,386 were security deposit accounts with a balance in favour of depositors of nearly 45½ lakhs, giving an average of R125 for each account, the maximum limit for a security deposit account being R500. The number of public accounts was 5,735 with a balance of nearly 31½ lakhs, giving an average of R549 for each account, as compared with 5,632 accounts with a balance of nearly 35 lakhs at the end of the previous year, giving an average of R621 for each account. There were 173 regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of nearly 11¾ lakhs, giving an average of R6,787 for each account. There is no limit of deposit in the case of regimental and other conjoint accounts. Of the remaining 688,093 active accounts with a balance of over 840 lakhs, 89,596 with a balance of over 160 lakhs were held on behalf of minors, by their parents, relatives and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen, therefore, that 94·2 per cent. of all the accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks and 90·45 per cent. of the total balance of 928¾ lakhs, represent the savings of private persons, deposited either for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children, minor relatives, and wards.

Statement showing Post Office Savings Bank transactions during 1897-98 compared with 1896-97.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	Number of Accounts. Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of Depositors per Head Bank.	Average balance in each Head Bank.	Average balance at credit of each Depositor.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							R	R	R	R	R	R		R	R
Bombay	25	836	157,606	23,162	25,528	155,240	3,08,05,290	80,97,750	8,84,091	3,97,87,131	1,21,15,710	2,76,71,421	6,209·60	11,06,856·84	178·24
Bengal	37	1,135	155,033	35,483	28,736	161,780	1,81,56,836	85,04,735	5,41,502	2,72,03,073	90,87,927	1,81,15,146	4,372·43	4,80,598·54	111·97
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	51	792	76,347	22,718	20,923	78,142	98,47,477	53,46,496	2,86,195	1,54,80,168	58,54,385	96,25,783	1,532·19	1,88,740·84	123·18
Punjab	37	592	55,697	24,435	20,619	59,513	88,10,128	59,14,309	2,65,606	1,49,90,043	57,33,194	92,56,849	1,608·45	2,50,185·10	155·54
Madras	39	1,022	109,747	24,628	22,776	111,599	80,56,849	47,41,360	2,23,900	1,30,22,109	55,69,540	74,52,569	2,861·51	1,91,091·51	66·77
Eastern Bengal	9	280	31,581	5,648	4,345	32,884	37,07,610	15,92,681	1,09,118	54,09,409	16,61,991	37,47,418	3,653·77	4,16,379·77	113·95
Bihar	12	418	29,236	7,591	5,580	31,247	37,07,345	19,56,524	1,09,982	57,73,851	20,76,031	36,97,820	2,603·91	3,08,151·66	118·34
Burma	34	143	33,107	14,795	14,090	33,812	32,15,958	27,88,190	86,766	60,90,914	28,61,881	32,29,033	994·47	94,971·55	95·49
Central Provinces	18	334	23,394	5,764	5,236	23,922	31,65,570	15,77,835	93,184	48,36,589	16,74,536	31,62,053	1,329·00	1,75,669·61	132·18
Sind and Baluchistan	5	149	16,469	5,146	5,447	16,168	30,06,033	13,82,900	87,524	44,76,457	15,39,170	29,37,287	3,233·60	5,87,457·40	181·67
Assam	11	194	13,587	3,521	2,479	14,629	18,74,262	9,38,710	57,185	28,70,157	8,67,036	20,03,121	1,329·90	1,82,101·90	136·92
Rajputana	12	105	11,516	3,055	3,120	11,451	20,39,053	8,10,956	58,636	29,08,645	9,34,167	19,74,478	954·25	1,64,539·83	172·42
Total of 1897-98	290	6,000	713,320	175,946	158,879	730,387	9,63,92,411	4,36,52,446*	28,03,689	14,28,48,546	4,99,75,568*	9,28,72,978	2,518·57	3,20,251·65	127·15
Total of 1896-97	291	6,129	653,892	208,140	148,712	713,320	9,04,23,072	5,66,10,981	30,12,992	15,00,47,045	5,36,54,634	9,63,92,411	2,451·27	3,31,245·39	135·13
Increase or Decrease in 1897-98	—1	—129	+59,428	—32,194	+10,167	+17,067	+59,69,339	—1,29,58,535	—2,09,303	—71,98,499	—36,79,066	—35,19,433	+67·30	—10,993·74	—7·98
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	—·34	—2·10	+9·08	—15·46	+6·83	+2·39	+6·60	—22·89	—6·94	—4·79	—6·85	—3·65	+2·74	—3·31	—5·90

* Inclusive of R1,14,62,866, balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

Depositors—Europeans and Natives of India.

35. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians, as compared with the number and value of accounts held by natives of India. The proportion of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians, as in the three preceding years, was highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay circles; but 91·14 per cent. of the total number of accounts at the close of the year were held by natives of the country, showing again a slight increase over the percentage for the preceding year :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ACCOUNTS OF NATIVE DEPOSITORS (INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL NATIVE INSTITUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY NATIVES OF INDIA).			ACCOUNTS OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS (INCLUDING ACCOUNTS OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS ADMINISTERED BY EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS).			TOTAL.		
	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.	Number of accounts.	Balance of deposits.	Amount of interest.
		R	R		R	R		R	R
Bombay	145,327	2,57,68,355	8,17,157	9,913	19,03,066	66,934	155,240	2,76,71,421	8,84,091
Bengal	152,171	1,65,34,455	4,92,586	9,609	15,80,691	48,917	161,780	1,81,15,146	5,41,503
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	66,889	81,61,002	2,43,603	11,253	14,64,781	42,592	78,142	96,25,783	2,86,195
Punjab	50,813	77,58,010	2,25,357	8,700	14,98,840	40,249	59,513	92,56,850	2,65,606
Madras	100,826	58,85,771	1,75,754	10,773	15,66,799	48,140	111,599	74,52,570	2,23,900
Eastern Bengal	32,553	36,57,260	1,06,523	331	90,159	2,595	32,884	37,47,419	1,00,118
Bihar	29,556	34,13,746	100,992	1,691	2,84,074	8,990	31,247	36,07,820	1,00,982
Burma	28,909	24,55,580	63,633	4,903	7,73,452	23,133	33,812	32,29,032	86,766
Central Provinces	20,694	25,39,098	74,629	3,228	6,22,955	18,555	23,922	31,62,053	93,184
Sind and Baluchistan	14,171	25,43,486	75,795	1,997	3,93,800	11,729	16,168	29,37,286	87,524
Assam	14,032	18,97,225	53,761	597	1,05,896	3,424	14,629	20,03,121	57,185
Rajputana	9,794	16,29,487	49,259	1,657	3,44,990	9,376	11,451	19,74,477	58,635
TOTAL	665,735	8,22,43,475	24,79,049	64,652	1,06,29,503	3,24,640	730,387	9,28,72,978	28,03,689

Depositors according to occupation.

36. In the following statement the depositors are classified according to their occupation. As in the three preceding years the largest number of accounts were held by the undermentioned classes of depositors in the following order :—

(1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property—classed as "Indefinite" in the statement;

(2) the professional class, and

(3) the domestic class.

The highest percentage of increase was, however, in the agricultural class, the number of whose accounts increased at the rate of 14·07 per cent. during the year under report :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL. A. Having fixed income.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial	Class VI, Indefinite.	TOTAL.
Bengal	42,050	12,649	15,583	6,612	2,982	3,554	77,450	161,780
Bombay	38,854	6,012	16,409	7,309	933	5,282	79,541	155,240
Madras	35,008	8,242	15,241	6,835	2,421	4,297	39,555	111,599
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,512	5,144	20,195	1,933	661	1,656	27,041	78,142
Punjab	16,617	4,092	17,233	1,807	384	2,103	17,217	59,513
Burma	6,486	1,095	15,065	886	112	2,057	8,111	33,812
Eastern Bengal	8,657	2,620	2,891	733	202	456	17,325	32,884
Bihar	9,794	2,426	4,494	706	941	436	12,450	31,247
Central Provinces	8,352	1,541	4,500	432	141	490	8,406	23,922
Sind and Baluchistan	4,314	703	3,863	330	18	641	6,293	16,168
Assam	4,066	1,572	3,096	305	218	659	4,713	14,629
Rajputana	3,813	694	2,020	344	103	352	4,125	11,451
Total of 1897-98	200,423	47,690	120,596	28,298	9,116	21,983	302,281	730,387
TOTAL OF 1896-97	194,590	46,043	116,828	27,427	7,991	21,801	298,640	713,320
INCREASE IN 1897-98	5,833	1,647	3,768	871	1,125	182	3,641	17,067
PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.	2·99	3·57	3·22	3·17	14·07	·83	1·21	2·39

Investment in Government securities.

37. There were 657 investments in Government securities through the Post Office during the year, the nominal value of the investments being R7,42,600 in the aggregate, as compared with 453 purchases of the nominal value of R8,34,300 in the preceding year. This increase in the number of investments is to be attributed mainly to the favourable rate at which Government securities were selling during the last eight months of the year. The sales of securities through the Post Office were 35 as compared with 34 in 1896-97. The nominal value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year, on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, was R7,31,200 as compared with R6,05,600 on the 31st March 1897; and it may be interesting to note that of this balance in the hands of the Comptroller General, R6,65,700 represented the nominal value of securities of the 3½ per cent. loan, while the balance R65,500 was held in 3 per cent. loans.

Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance Business.

38. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following statement:—

Year.	Letters.		Parcels.		Total.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R		R		R	R
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system	Details not available.	6,66,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,26,511	13,230
1878-79		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1879 80		1,63,35,058		534,34,161		6,97,69,219	1,97,790
1880-81		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1881-82		1,79,69,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1882-83		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1883-84		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1884-85		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1885-86	83,985	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,99,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1886-87	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1887-88	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29 89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,83,494
1888-89	76,364	2,52,60,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1889-90	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40 99,236	237,473	8,98,75,023	2,29,659
1890-91	85 889	2,31 91,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1891-92	88,741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5,33,72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1892-93	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94 06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,250
1893 94	89,332	2,31,75,043	195,706	5,69,14,359	285,038	8,00,89,402	2,10,714
1894-95	92,019	2,34,06,681	198,257	5,92,55,919	290,276	8,26,62,600	2,18,436
1895-96	93,764	2,45,58,478	201,219	6,26,73,095	294,983	8,72,31,573	2,31,277
1896-97	99,405	2,57,93 201	198,823	6,23,92,225	298,228	8,81,85,426	2,34,945
1897-98	99,988	2,58,36,516	226,657	7,42,26,074	326,645	10,00,62,590	2,65,550
Percentage of Increase	·59	·17	14·00	18·97	9·53	13·47	3·03

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total business of the year under report as regards both the number and value of the articles insured. It will be seen also that the parcel insurance business of the year has not only made up for the temporary decrease during 1896-97, but shows figures higher than those of any previous year. The total number of parcels insured exceeded the number in the preceding year by 27,834, and the number in 1895-96 by 25,438, their total value being nearly 7½ crores of rupees as compared with about 6¼ crores in 1895-96 and 1896-97. The total value of all articles postally insured, for the first time exceeded 10 crores. The largest increase in insurance business occurred in Bombay, where the number of parcels insured in the year under report exceeded that in the previous year by 17,554. This was due

in a great measure to the panic caused by the plague, which drove many of the Marwari and other foreign traders to their homes. They made large use of postal insurance, considering it the cheapest and safest method of having their valuables despatched from Bombay to their native places.

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1897-98 was R258 as compared with R259 in the preceding year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured, R327 against R314 in the preceding year.

Claims for compensation.

39. The number of claims for compensation on account of the loss of insured articles or the abstraction of their contents during the year under review was 34 as compared with 54 in the previous year. Six claims arose out of losses by highway robbery of mails all in British territory, and 6 claims had to be met in respect of insured articles lost in an accident which occurred on the 2nd April 1897 to the Rivers Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Loohit* on the river Megna, when she was caught in a sudden squall and sank with all the mails on board, about an hour's run from Chandpur. Out of the 34 claims made, 24 were admitted and in 12 of these 24 cases the loss was caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office. The usual statement showing the cases in which compensation was actually paid or in which the claims were admitted during the last two years, is given on the margin. It will be seen that the claims admitted by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R7,045-0-0 or 2·65 per cent. of the total amount realized from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 4·57 in the previous year. Of the 10 cases in which claims were not admitted 4 were actually rejected, the remaining 6 being pending at the close of the year. In all 4 cases in which compensation was refused, the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, as the insured articles had been delivered in good condition, on a clear receipt, and there was good reason to believe that the articles said to be missing were either not inside the insured covers when the latter were posted or that they were abstracted after delivery. In one of these cases, in which four sovereigns were said to have been stolen from a parcel, it was evident from the weight of the cover and its contents that the sovereigns could not have been removed from the parcel before delivery. In a second case, also of alleged abstraction of sovereigns, the enquiry showed that in all probability the theft took place before the parcel was posted, and that the pieces of lead, which were found inside the parcel on its being opened by the addressee, had been substituted for the original contents before the parcel was actually presented at the post office for insurance. In one of the two remaining cases, in which the contents of an insured letter, declared to be currency notes, were found on delivery to be a few old letters, it was clear that a false declaration had been made by the sender, for which he was prosecuted, and, on conviction, sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine. The last of these four cases was one in which it was alleged that a gold bar had been abstracted from an insured parcel. No satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at in this case, but as the parcel was delivered in good outward condition on a clear receipt, the claim was rejected.

Cases in which compensation was paid or the claims admitted.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	26	9,158 2 0	18	4,177 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in British territory	1	625 0 0	6	3,525 0 0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	19	6,042 0 0	...	...
	46	15,825 2 0	24	7,702 0 0
Value of property recovered	...	5,082 0 6	...	657 0 0
Balance being amount of claims admitted	...	10,743 1 6	...	7,045 0 0

Section VIII.—Value-payable System.

Value-payable post

40. The development of the value-payable business since its introduction in 1877 is shown in the marginal table, and it will be seen that the steady and rapid progress of this branch of the Post Office work was more than maintained during the year under report, and that the business has practically doubled since 1890-91. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under the value-payable system was 2,180,465 as compared with 2,009,092 in the previous year;

YEAR.	Articles sent under the value payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R	R
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 18,7) 4 months	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3 49,857	11,498
1880-81	49 389	5,76,574	13,413
1881-82	99,416	10,80,543	19,838
1882-83	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1883-84	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1884-85	338,930	34,35,045	65,571
1885-86	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1886 87	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1887-88	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1888-89	999,731	92,07,984	2,04,015
1889-90	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92 970
1890-91	1,108,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1891-92	1,251,004	1,34,50,286	2,44,865
1892-93	1,415,595	1,51,64,846	2,77,845
1893-94	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561
1894-95	1,735,998	1,99,34,271	3,60,333
1895-96	1,877,693	2,10,57,029	3,84,196
1896-97	2,009,092	2,30,30,800	4,11,839
1897-98	**2,180,465**	**2,56,62,825**	**4,56,613**
Increase per cent in 1897-98	8·53	11·38	10·87

the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was over $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees against less than $2\frac{1}{3}$ crores, while the commission realized was nearly half a lakh more than in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 8·53 per cent. in the number of articles, of 11·38 per cent. in the value specified for recovery and of 10·87 per cent. in the commission realized. As in previous years, nearly two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal circle, or practically in Calcutta. Out of a total of 818,602 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal circle, 779,808 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices, and of the sum of over $92\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in that circle, 88 lakhs of rupees were payable to the tradesmen of Calcutta. This amount was $4\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees in excess of the corresponding figure of the preceding year.

The value-payable business with Ceylon shows steady progress since its introduction in 1891. During the year under report 23,697 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of R2 07,000 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 21,713 articles of the aggregate value of R1,98,071 in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

Classification of value-payable articles.

41. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post under the value-payable system. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 8·78 per cent. in the number of value-payable registered parcels, of 11·70 per cent. in the number of value-payable railway receipts, of 24·45 per cent. in the

	No.	Value.	Commission	Average value of each article.			Average commission on each article.
		R	R	R	a.	p.	Annas.
Value-payable parcels	776,772	65,00,277	1,33,792	8	5	8	3
Value-payable railway receipts	283,850	82,62,243	1,06,932	29	1	9	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	222,313	75,28,018	90,802	33	13	9	6
Value-payable unregistered packets	897,530	33 72,287	1,25,087	3	12	1	2
TOTAL	2,180,465	2,56,62,825	4,56,613	11	2	4	3

number of value-payable registered letters and packets, and of 4·09 per cent. in that of value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article, taking all classes of articles together was R11-12-4. The table in the margin shows the average value during the last 6 years. The average commission on each article was practically the same as in the preceding year.

Years.	Average value of each article (taking all classes of articles together).		
	R	a	p.
1891-92	10	12	0
1892-93	10	11	4
1893-94	11	0	5
1894-95	11	7	8
1895-96	11	8	6
1896-97	11	7	5

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

42. The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year under report. The balance at the credit of the Fund, including the nominal value of Government Securities purchased on its behalf, rose from R6,41,920 on the 31st March 1897 to R6,69,225 on the 31st March 1898. The subscriptions realised from postal servants amounted to R14,923, while the amount decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was R14,195 as compared with R16,469 in the previous year and with an average of R17,625 for the last ten years. A sum of R23,700 was added to the Fund on account of interest during the year under report. Post Office Guarantee Fund.

Receipts.	Amount.	Charges.	Amount.
	R		R
Balance of 1896-97*	6,41,920	Refund on account of excess realisation	783
Interest on R3,00,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1897 to March 1898	12,000	Sums decreed against the Fund	14,195
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R2,94,000 (3½ per cent. loan of 1865) for the half-years ending 30th April 1897 and 31st October 1897	10,290	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	1,377
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R37,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-years ending 29th June 1897 and 30th December 1897	1,110	Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in Post Office robbery cases	252
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of R20,000 (3 per cent. loan of 1896-97) for the half-year ending 30th December 1897	300	Compensation to Postal servants for loss of private property	182
Subscriptions realised from officials of the Imperial Post Office	14,026	Discount, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government Securities (3 per cent loan of 1896-97) of the nominal value of R20,000	—1,352
Subscriptions realised from officials of the District Post	897		15,437
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	4,119	Balance on 31st March 1898 †	6,69,225
Total	6,84,662	Total	6,84,662

* Inclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of R3,31,000.
† Do. do. do. do. R3,51,000.

43. The number of complaints made by the public during the year under review was 19,055 against 18,827 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 1·21 per cent. in the number of complaints received in 1897-98 as compared with the previous year's figures and as compared with a corresponding increase of 5·98 per cent. in the number of articles dealt with by the Post Office. The proportion of cases in which the complaints were found to be Complaints by the public.

well founded was only 35·02 per cent. of the whole number, and the entirely groundless complaints were 38·58 per cent. of the total. In the remaining cases the investigation of the complaints had either not been completed at the end of the year, or although the enquiry had been completed no definite conclusion had been arrived at.

Under the head of groundless complaints are included all those which turn out to have no justification, though there may have been reason for asking for an enquiry. There are always, however, a number of complaints made without any real cause, of which the following may be cited as an instance. Numerous complaints having been received against a village postman in Eastern Bengal, a superior officer of the Department was specially deputed to enquire into the matter on the spot. It was then ascertained that the complaints had been lodged by or on behalf of a prominent resident of the village who thought that he had been insulted, because the village postman had once inadvertently handed him a letter with his left, instead of with his right, hand, and that the whole of them were either made up, or grave exaggerations.

It should be added that the difficulty of making effectual enquiries regarding the loss or miscarriage of unregistered articles, and the danger of complaints being treated as mere matters of routine have been fully recognized by the Post Office of India as it is recognized by all postal administrations. The clearest instructions on this subject are contained in the rules of the Department, and it may be fairly claimed that it is a constant endeavour on the part of those in authority to ensure that investigations shall be thorough, and that every reasonable complaint shall receive real attention. That there should be some failures is inevitable when the enormous mass of business of the Department is looked to, but it can only be repeated that complaints, when facts can be given, are really welcomed by the administration, and that year by year much care and patient trouble is expended on putting these complaints to their real purpose.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

44. The usual statement is given below showing the number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured letters and value-payable articles. These figures are included in the number of complaints shown in paragraph 43 of this report.

	1897-98.				TOTAL.	
	Registered letters.	Ordinary parcels.	Insured letters and Insured parcels.	Value-payable parcels and Value-payable registered articles.	1897-98.	1896-97.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials	240	166	22	75	503	543
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so .	130	73	19	62	284	277
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending . .	70	102	10	26	208	208
TOTAL .	440	341	51	163	995	1,028

It will be seen that out of a total of 995 complaints relating to these special classes of postal articles, 503 or 50·55 per cent. were groundless, and that the proportion of cases in which postal officials were proved to be in fault was 28·54 per cent. The percentage of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending at the close of the year, was 20·9. The complaints were rather less in number than those received in the previous year, although there was

an increase of over half a million registered letters, over a quarter of a million parcels, over 170,000 value-payable articles, and over 28,000 insured articles. Complaints which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 130 out of 9,375,651 registered letters, 73 out of 2,965,999 parcels, 19 out of 326,645 insured articles and 62 out of 2,180,465 value-payable articles.

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

45. The number of cases in each postal circle in which servants of the Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin. The total includes 59 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 112 money order frauds, 10 savings bank frauds, and 95 cases of theft from mails and post offices. Most of the remaining offences relate, as usual, to letters, parcels, and other mail matter properly so-called. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 64 departmental postmasters and 37 clerks (including 1 Railway Mail Service sorter), 71 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 65 postmen and village postmen, 2 telegraph messengers, 2 overseers, 24 runners and 13 others employed on various other duties in post offices. The amount of defalcations and losses was R34,285-15-11 as compared with R37,020-3-7 in the previous year and R34,646-12-5 in 1895-96. Rupees 20,100-1-9 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties; R1,514-5-8 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund, and R12,671-8-6 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Number of legal convictions	153	145
Number of cases departmentally punished	139	161
	292	306

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

46. There were 4 cases of fraud in respect of money orders to the value of R159-14-0 and one case of fraudulent withdrawal amounting to R130-0-0 from the savings bank in which persons not belonging to the Post Office were concerned. Besides these, there were 49 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and from the mails, apart from the cases of highway robbery which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was R3,274-9-0, of which R1,741-13-8 was recovered, R624-1-1 was written off as finally lost, and R908-10-3 was unadjusted at the close of the year.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

47. The usual abstract is given in the margin showing the number of cases in which the mails were plundered by highway robbers during the year under review and in the previous year, whether in British territory or in Native States. There were 37 cases of the kind during 1897-98 as compared with 36 in 1896-97. Of these 37 cases, 27 occurred in British territory as compared with 28 in the previous year, and 10 in Native States as compared with 8 in the previous year, so that the increase in the total number was wholly due to the offences committed in Native States. The increase was greatest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where the number of these cases rose from 6 to 11. In Bombay, Madras, and the

Names of postal Circles.	1896-97. Number of Highway Robberies. British Territory.	Native States.	Total.	1897-98. Number of Highway Robberies. British Territory.	Native States.	Total.
Bengal	5	1	6	1	...	1
Bombay	4	1	5	3	3	6
Madras	3	1	4	3	4	7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	...	6	11	...	11
Punjab	4	1	5	5	2	7
Assam	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bihar	3	...	3	1	...	1
Burma	1	1	2	...	...	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	2	...	2
Eastern Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	3	3	1	1	2
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	28	8	36	27	10	37

Punjab the number also increased; while in the Central Provinces and Berar, where there were no cases of the kind last year, two occurred during the year under report. On the other hand, in Bengal as well as in Bihar and Rajputana, the number decreased, while there were no mail robberies at all in the Assam, Burma, Eastern Bengal, and Sind and Baluchistan circles.

Character of mail robberies.

48. In 13 out of the 37 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers were wounded by the robbers, and in four cases so severely as to necessitate their detention for some time in hospital. In a case that occurred in the Hissar district of the Punjab, the runner was killed and his body buried in the sand. Three men who were supposed to be implicated in the murder were arrested. One of these was tried for the crime and sentenced to death. In another case which occurred in the Thana district in Bombay, the runner was murdered by a spear-thrust through his neck. Two men concerned in the murder were arrested. One of them was sentenced to death and the other to rigorous imprisonment for a term of ten years. Two other cases accompanied by loss of life occurred beyond the border in Waziristan. In one of these cases the driver of the mail *ekka* in which the mails were being conveyed from Miranshah to Bannu was shot dead by a party of some 30 or 40 Waziris. Three men were arrested on suspicion in connection with this crime, but were discharged for want of evidence. In the other case two mail *ekkas* while on their way to Miranshah, were fired on by a party of Waziris who were concealed behind some rocks. Two sepoys who were escorting the mails were shot dead; the two *ekka* horses were also killed on the spot; and one of the *ekka* drivers and a passenger succumbed shortly afterwards to the wounds they received. The object of this attack appears to have been to obtain possession of the arms and ammunition which the two sepoys were carrying. No one was brought to account for this outrage. The only other case involving a loss of life occurred in the Ellichpur district in Berar, where a runner was beaten to death by his assailants with clubs. For this crime one man was convicted of murder and sentenced to death, but on appeal the sentence was reversed by the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts who sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of receiving stolen property. In a case that occurred in the Meerut district of the North-Western Provinces, the mail bag carried away was found hanging on a tree. It had, however, been opened and a parcel which it contained was missing. In another case that occurred also in the North-Western Provinces, in the Bijnor district, the enquiry took an extraordinary turn and resulted in the conviction of three police officials who were investigating the case, one of the rank of Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors, under Section 195 of the Indian Penal Code, for fabricating false evidence, and they were each sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. In one of the cases that occurred in the Madras Presidency the object of the robbers appears to have been to obtain some official papers. The bulk of the mail was found intact, but most of the articles addressed to Government officers had been opened.

There were only 11 cases in which Government suffered any loss, and the total loss amounted to R4,865-11-8. Of this sum R1,340-11-8 was taken from the mails in actual cash, while R3,525 represents the compensation that had to be paid for insured articles. In 11 cases the entire mail was recovered, in 19 cases a portion was recovered, and in the remaining seven cases the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 17 cases, in 10 of which convictions were obtained. In addition to the cases of actual highway robbery mentioned above, there were three unsuccessful attempts to rob the mail, two of which took place in British territory and one in a Native State.

Casualties.

49. There were various other cases during the year in which the lives of postal servants were lost and destruction of property was caused by storms,

floods, fires, and other causes. On the 12th June 1897 a severe shock of earthquake was felt throughout Bengal and Assam, which caused the entire destruction of 25 post office buildings, though happily there was no loss of life among servants of the Department. In addition to the buildings altogether destroyed, 52 others suffered damage, which was of so serious a nature in 18 cases that the buildings had to be almost entirely rebuilt. The Chittagong district in Eastern Bengal was visited, on the 24th October 1897, by a cyclone of unusual violence, which levelled almost all the buildings in the district to the ground, causing the total destruction of 33 post office buildings, of which 20 were the property of Government, while 8 others were more or less seriously damaged. In one instance the destruction of a post office was unfortunately attended by loss of life, a postman and a daughter of the sub-postmaster being killed by the falling house. In March 1898 a mail runner was killed by a tiger in the Singbhum district of Bengal while returning to his stage. and several lives were lost by river accidents. In August 1897 two mail carriers were drowned in Travancore owing to the capsizing of a boat in which they were crossing a stream, and later in the year a village postman of the Gorakhpur district in the North-Western Provinces lost his life owing to a similar accident. In the following month a small mail boat was upset in a whirlpool on the Sittang river in Burma and one of the mail carriers in it was drowned, while another mail carrier perished in Cutch while attempting to ford a stream that was in flood. It should be added that a village postman in the Jummoo province of Kashmir was precipitated into the river Chenab, owing to the collapse of a swinging bridge over which he was crossing, and was never seen again. A mail peon attached to the Chandernagore post office was run over and killed by a train on the East Indian Railway. It was his duty to attend to the mail exchanging apparatus by the side of the railway line, and it is supposed that he had incautiously walked down the line and failed to hear the train coming up behind him.

In four instances during the rains of the year under report, mails were lost in the attempts of the mail carriers to cross streams that were in flood. In another instance a sowar who was conveying the mails to Miranshah in the Tochi Valley was carried away by a flood which came down the road, and narrowly escaped being drowned. Most of the mails were, however, recovered when the flood subsided. On the 23rd February 1898 the Royal Indian Marine Steamer *Pagan* with five mail bags on board was wrecked on her way from Kindat to Mandalay in Burma. The mail bags were saved, though the contents were much damaged. On the 6th August 1897 the boat conveying mails from the S.S. *Plover* to the Sualkuchi post office in Assam capsized, resulting in the loss of an account bag containing a remittance of R100. A more serious accident of the same kind that occurred during the year was the loss of the River Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Loohit* on the 2nd April 1897, about an hour's journey from Chandpur. The steamer was caught in a sudden squall on the river Megna and sank with all the mails on board, comprising a large number of insured, value-payable, and other registered letters and parcels.

During the year 21 post offices were destroyed by fire, of which 7 were the property of the Department and two post office buildings were blown down by storms. A postal van attached to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway mail train was completely burnt on the 14th June 1897 between the Lalru and Ghaggar stations. The fire originated in a horse-box, in front of the mail van, and this vehicle as well as the brake van next to it were also burnt. Owing to the promptitude of the sorters who were in the mail van, the whole of the mails were saved. There was no loss of life during the year under report on the mail lines to Chitral, Leh and Gilgit which cross over Himalayan

passes at high elevations, but on two occasions during the winter the runners carrying the mails from Chitral were more or less seriously injured while crossing the Lowari Pass, 10,450 feet in height, and a runner was hurt in a land-slip which occurred on the Srinagar side of Kargil, on the Leh line.

Post Office staff.

50. The establishment of the Imperial Post Office in the various grades is shown according to postal circles in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 51,966 on the 31st March 1898, as compared with 50,755 on the same date of the previous year. The increase under the several heads was due to the general development of Post Office work, the largest purely postal increase being under the head of extraneous agents and village postmen. This is owing to the special attention which continues to be paid to providing postal facilities in rural tracts. The staff of the Post Office included 164 pensioned soldiers of the native army, of whom 34 were non-commissioned officers and 130 sepoys. These men were employed in various capacities, such as branch postmasters, clerks, postmen or packers. Out of the total number of 164 pensioned soldiers, 92 were serving in the Punjab, and 39 in the Madras circle. During the year 1897-98, 40 women were employed in the Post Office, of whom 37 were European or Eurasian. Of these 40 women, one was postmistress of a head office, 6 were postmistresses of sub-offices, 4 of branch offices, while 28 were clerks and one a postwoman.

Postal Officials.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage of increase.
Chief Officers of the Directorate and Account Office and Heads of Circles	22	22	0·00
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	441	449	1·81
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	5,109	5,154	0·88
Extraneous agents, such as schoolmasters and station-masters	4,983	5,276	5·88
Clerks	7,335	7,434	1·35
Postmen and other servants	14,597	14,697	0·68
Road establishment	12,221	12,413	1·57
Village postmen	*4,388	4,588	4·56
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	1,659	1,933	16·52
TOTAL	*50,755	51,966	2·38

* One less shown in 1896-97.

Cost of printing by private presses.

51. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to R3,717, as compared with R3,676 in 1896-97 and R7,805 in 1895-96.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Postal Telegraph (combined) offices.

52. During the year under review, 81 new combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 18 previously existing combined offices were closed. Of the latter number, seven offices situated on the North-West Frontier, were transferred from the Post Office to the Telegraph Department to be worked as Departmental Telegraph offices in consequence of the field operations. There was thus a net increase of 63 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with a net increase of 106 during the previous year. Of the new combined offices, 74 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office, and 56 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office.

In the Madras circle, seventeen new combined offices were opened. Bombay comes next with ten new offices and then Bengal with nine new offices. The total number of combined offices in each postal circle is shown in the statement given in the next paragraph. At the close of the year there were 1,634 Government telegraph offices, of which 257 were under the control of the Telegraph Department, and 1,377 were combined post and telegraph offices controlled by the Postal Department.

Traffic statistics of combined offices.

53. The usual statement is given below showing the traffic statistics of combined offices arranged according to postal circles. There was an increase of 208,416 or 11·17 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and of 309,474 or 15·82 per cent. in the number of messages received, while the revenue showed an increase of R2,29,929 or 12·40 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The number of transit messages rose from 854,103 to 1,017,747, so there was an increase of 163,644 or of 19·15 per cent. in these messages. The total revenue from messages sent from combined offices amounted to R20,84,000, and exceeded the expenditure on the establishment of these offices by R16,21,129.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1898.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowance debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	Number of Messages.			Revenue realised during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	Remarks.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding "free messages").	Received.	Transit.		
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1. Madras	281	75,981 3 8	412,301	485,063	281,700	3,95,817 2 2	Note.—At the close of the year there were 560 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages, as compared with 537 at the end of the year 1896-97.
2. Bengal	171	38,342 11 5	185,869	197,290	88,278	1,98,458 4 10	
3. Bombay	163	65,756 6 9	337,650	335,805	236,599	3,22,700 14 4	
4. Punjab	163	55,704 7 0	232,423	257,276	65,881	2,76,433 5 9	
5. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	149	48,720 9 4	251,544	287,762	60,962	2,56,829 1 4	
6. Assam	95	28,679 6 0	78,619	90,787	14,052	70,176 11 2	
7. Eastern Bengal	75	20,766 2 3	74,607	89,752	76,920	67,519 4 8	
8. Bihar	71	20,624 10 2	79,937	103,478	91,737	88,602 14 4	
9. Central Provinces	70	30,438 13 11	118,413	129,925	44,065	1,22,073 4 6	
10. Burma	69	48,059 2 9	113,496	121,104	19,673	1,10,152 7 0	
11. Rajputana	39	14,219 1 0	87,967	113,923	30,665	81,414 13 2	
12. Sind and Baluchistan	31	15,578 2 11	101,129	52,993	7,215	93,821 12 8	
Total for 1897-98	1,377	4,62,870 13 2	2,073,955*	2,265,158	1,017,747	20,83,999 15 11	
Total for 1896-97	1,314	4,32,045 8 2	1,865,539	1,955,684	854,103	18,54,070 7 11	
Increase	63	30,825 5 0	208,416	309,474	163,644	2,29,929 8 0	
Percentage of increase	4·79	7·13	11·17	15·82	19·15	12·40	

* Excluding 122,434 free messages.

During the year, 294 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers, while 106 were under training when the year closed. The number of boys employed as telegraph messengers in combined offices on the 31st March 1898 was 456, as compared with 328 on the 31st March 1897.

Telegraph receiving offices.

54. In addition to messages despatched and received by wire at the 1,377 combined offices, telegrams were received from the public at 1,859 post offices for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph offices, as compared with 1,923 such offices during 1896-97. The number of telegrams booked at these receiving offices was 38,016 and the revenue realized was R35,371, as compared with 39,780 messages booked, and R38,190 realized, during the previous year. The decrease in the transactions during the year under review is probably due to the reduction in the number of receiving offices consequent on an increase in the number of combined offices.

The number of messages booked by post offices in the Persian Gulf on

account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 289, as compared with 246 in 1896-97, and fees to the amount of R3,081-1-0 were realized, as compared with R3,391-2-0 in the previous year.

Post Office Passenger and Bullock Train Service between Kalka and Simla.

55. The gross expenditure on the combined Passenger and Bullock Train Service was R3,76,326 against R4,38,242 during the previous year, showing a decrease of R61,916 during the year under report. The receipts amounted to R3,55,401 as compared with R3,45,874 during 1896-97, and there was, therefore, an excess of charges over receipts of only R20,925, although over R25,000 were paid to the establishment as compensation for the famine prices of grain.

Receipt of salt revenue at post offices.

56. The system of employing this Department as an agency for receiving salt revenue continued in force during the year at a few selected post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rajputana; but, as in the previous four years, the transactions were very small during the year under report. The Post Office was made use of to forward to the salt depôts a total of 353 indents for 57,786 maunds of salt of the gross value of R1,56,050, on which R798 was realised as postal commission.

Sale of quinine at post offices.

57. The following table shows the supplies of quinine obtained on indent for sale at post offices in the several postal circles during the year 1897-98 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The result is an increase of nearly 393 lbs. over the latter year.

Names of Postal Circles.	Supply in 1896-97.		Supply in 1897-98.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	lbs.	Grains	lbs.	Grains.	lbs.	Grains.	lbs.	Grains.
Bengal (including Bihar and Eastern Bengal)	2,037	2,273	1,880	499	...		157	1,774
Madras	300	4,260	626	6,550	326	2,290	...	...
Bombay	132	5,124	172	4,158	39	6,034	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4	517	31	4,495	27	3,973	...	...
Punjab	1	6,515	*Nil*	*Nil*	...	.	1	6,515
Central Provinces	120	1,850	141	3,805	21	1 955	...	...
Assam	51	2,762	116	4,690	65	1,923	...	...
Rajputana	25	6,980	31	5,555	5	5,575	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan	22	4,610	45	4,897	23	287	...	...
Burma	17	6,290	60	6,095	42	6,805	...	...
Total	2,714	6,181	3,107	5,744	552	852	159	1,289

Net increase 392 lbs. 6,563 grains.

The most noticeable features of the table are the rather marked decrease in the supply of the drug to Bengal, and the still more marked increase in its supply to Madras. As stated in last year's report, the system was abandoned in the Punjab in compliance with the wishes of the Local Government. With the exception, therefore, of Bengal, every postal circle in which quinine was on sale at post offices exhibits a satisfactory increase—a result which may be regarded as showing that the masses are acquainted with its value as a febrifuge, and that they are ready to avail themselves of it when it is procurable at their doors in small quantities at a cheap price.

The falling off in Bengal is confined to Bengal proper, as distinguished from Bihar and Eastern Bengal, and is attributed partly to the diminished prevalence of malarial fevers and partly to the high price of food-grains which made less money available for the luxury of medicines. The large increase of over 326 lbs. in Madras might have been even larger were it not that the price of the drug was raised, under the orders of the Local Government, from two to three pies for the 5-grain packet, with the result that the sales, which till then averaged 71,731 packets monthly, fell to about 39,000 packets a month—a decline of about 45·0 per cent.

In the same circle a trial was made during the year of the system obtaining in some other circles, of entrusting packets of quinine for sale to village postmen and postmen serving villages. The experiment was first tried in three districts and met with such success that it was introduced generally throughout the presidency. It is anticipated that the sale of the febrifuge in this way will be extremely popular in the more fever-stricken tracts. Special efforts were also made in two other circles to promote the popularity of the scheme: in Bombay, directions for the use of the drug were printed on the packets in the several local vernaculars; and in Burma, leaflets were issued in English and Burmese describing the merits of quinine.

The sphere of operation of this branch of postal business was extended in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it now embraces the whole of that postal circle; in the Central Provinces circle, where it now includes all post offices in the Central India Agency, and in Burma, where every village postman and all but a few post offices now sell the drug.

Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances.

58. A separate report has been submitted, as usual, on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund. From the 1st February 1898 the benefits of the Fund were extended generally to all Government servants who are subject to Civil Rules, and from the same date a system of Endowment Assurances was added to the scheme. During the year 291 new policies for an aggregate amount of R4,38,250 were issued. Of these 82 were Endowment Assurance policies issued during February and March 1898, and it would seem that the system of Endowment policies is likely to prove in the future the most popular form of insurance. As regards the scheme for monthly allowances, which has hitherto been practically inoperative, there was a decided increase this year in the number of contracts taken out. Eleven new contracts were issued as compared with two in the previous year, and there were 19 contracts in existence at the close of the year as compared with nine at the end of 1896-97. Since the Postal Insurance Fund was started on the 1st February 1884, 2,966 lives have been insured, and at the close of the year under report there were 2,455 active policies in existence, 1,861 of which were held by Post Office servants and 594 by servants of other Departments. Forty-two claims, amounting in all to R55,900, were paid during the year on the deaths of insured persons, and the aggregate sum insured at the end of the year was R34,69,650. In the year under report, as in the preceding one, no advantage was taken by women of the extension of the benefits of the scheme to them. Nine life annuities were purchased under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations during the year under report, of which one was subsequently cancelled.

Payment of Military pensioners through the Post Office.

59. The system of paying the pensions of pensioners of the Native Army through the agency of the Post Office in the Punjab continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of pensioners paid during the year under report was 24,713, and the amount paid to them was R17,82,147. The following table shews the yearly transactions in this branch of business from its introduction.

Year of payment.	No. of pensioners paid.	Amount paid. R	a	p	Commission to Post Office at 12 annas per cent. R	a	p
1890-91	19,131	11,72,924	1	1	8,796	14	11
1891-92	21,060	12,76,556	5	2	9,574	2	9
1892-93	21,592	15,29,578	14	6	11,471	13	5
1893-94	22,271	15,76,103	8	7	11,820	12	5
1894-95	22,801	16,23,096	10	6	12,173	3	6
1895-96	23,485	16,74,896	14	8	12,561	11	6
1896-97	24,112	17,46,333	5	6	13,097	8	0
1897-98	24,713	17,82,147	0	8	13,366	1	7

Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and expenditure according to Departmental accounts.

60. The receipts and charges of the year, as shown in the Post Office accounts, are given in detail in Appendix X, under two main heads, Postal Service proper and Non-Postal branches, a summary of which is given in the statement below:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service Proper	1,73,84,646	1,83,23,500	1,28,08,761	1,32,71,540
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Mail cart, parcel van, passenger and goods service	3,46,476	3,55,708	3,46,476	3,55,708
(b) Mail steamer subsidies	...	...	6,77,964	6,32,889
(c) Contributions from Native States	6,000	6,000	...	...
Total	1,77,37,122	1,86,85,208	1,38,33,201	1,42,60,137

Under Postal Service proper, the net receipts, after deducting the amounts due to the British, Colonial and other Post Offices, were R9,38,854 in excess of those of the previous year, while the charges increased by R4,62,779. The improvement in the receipts was due to an increase of R6,05,606 from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, to an increase of R71,395 in the revenue derived from service postage stamps, and to an increase of R2,70,749 in the income realized from money order commission. There was also an increase of R2,996 in the collections on account of postage paid in cash, and an increase of R11,796 in the miscellaneous receipts of the Department. On the other hand, there was an increase of R23,688 in the payments made to British and other Post Offices. Under the head of Non-Postal branches the receipts were R9,232 more than in the previous year. None of the items of postal expenditure calls for any special notice. Altogether the receipts exceeded the charges by R44,25,071.

Financial position of the Post Office.

61. In Appendix XI will be found a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year, including, under a distinct head (III), certain receipts and charges which appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, but not in the Post Office accounts. The entries under this head are shown on the margin, and if these totals be added to the totals given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to R1,87,84,663, and the entire charges to R1,72,95,858. There was thus a surplus of R14,88,805 on the year's transactions, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. The charge on account of District Post Establishments has, however, to be excluded, as it is entirely met by grants from District Post funds, which, with the exception of R99,455 shown in the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the

Receipts, 1897-98.	R	Charges, 1897-98.	R
District Post collections, including Zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal	99,455	District Post Establishments, including Zemindary dâk in Bengal	13,60,601
		Stores from England	4,76,060
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	5,75,000
		Other payments	20,590
		Exchange on charges in England	6,03,470
Total	99,455	Total	30,35,721

Finance and Revenue Accounts. The actual accounts of the year therefore show a surplus of R27,49,951. In order, however, to bring out the complete financial results of the year in the usual way, the net balance of the items marginally shown must be deducted from the surplus just noted, and the net financial result is a surplus of R18,75,709 as compared with R12,51,973 in 1896-97 and with R10,29,230 in 1895-96.

	Details.	TOTAL.
	R	R
Add—Railway free service estimated	97,610	
Rent of Government Buildings	4,15,292	
Gratuities	3,504	
Leave allowances paid out of India	28,048	
Pension (being the average of five years capitalised at 10·105 year's purchase)	5,43,581	
		10,88,035
Deduct—Share of Marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political and other Departments	1,74,935	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	38,858	
		2,13,793
Net amount to be added		8,74,242

In this estimate of the financial position of the Post Office no allowance has been claimed, as stated each year, on account of the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates. It will be seen from the figures noted above that the Post Office is now showing steady progress every year in its financial position. The progress this year is all the more noticeable, regard being had to the prevalence of both famine and plague, almost throughout the year.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of Officers of the Post Office.

62. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the valuable services rendered by Mr. H. M. Kisch, as the delegate of the Indian Post Office at the Washington Congress. Mr. Kisch has already received the special thanks of Government for the excellent work done by him on this occasion, but it is right that his name should also be mentioned here. Mr. Kisch was accompanied to Washington by Mr. Doran, Assistant Director-General, in the capacity of Secretary, and has reported in the highest terms of the assistance received by him from that officer. I have also much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the name of Mr. P. Sheridan, Postmaster-General, Punjab, for his successful organization and management of the postal arrangements for the various expeditions on the frontier, and with his name the names of Mr. W. T. vanSomeren, C.I.E., Chief Superintendent with the Tirah Expedition, of Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent in charge of the arrangements with the Malakand Field Force, and of Mr. C. J. Stowell, Superintendent with the Mohmand Field Force. All these officers also have already received the thanks of Government, but, in accordance with the usual practice, are mentioned again in the Annual Report. I also wish to place before Government the name of Mr. Owens, Presidency Postmaster of Calcutta, for his success in carrying out the novel scheme of a continuous delivery in that city, and the name of Babu Profulla Chandra Banerji, officiating Deputy Postmaster-General, Eastern Bengal, for his energy and good work in dealing with the difficulties caused by the great cyclone of October 1897, in the Chittagong District. The name of Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I E., also deserves prominent mention. During the last two years he has had special anxieties and difficulties to contend with in the management of the Kalka-Simla service, chiefly owing to the prevalence of famine prices, and his management has never been more successful. He received the distinction of a Companion-

ship of the Indian Empire on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, in recognition of his long and meritorious work while in charge of this line. The services of the following officers also, who have been mentioned by heads of circles, deserve special recognition:—Mr. L. Byrne, Superintendent of the Lahore Division of the Railway Mail Service, upon whom very onerous duties devolved in connection with the postal arrangements for the various frontier expeditions; Mr. A. Bean and Mr. A. B. Thompson, Postal Superintendents with the Tirah Expedition; Mr. Appleby, at first Base Postmaster for the Malakand Field Force and afterwards an officiating Superintendent with that Force; Mr. Cama, at first Inspector and afterwards Superintendent with the Malakand Field Force; Lala Bhagwandas, Base Postmaster for the Tirah Expedition; Mr. G. O. Hart, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, for his courage and determination in getting through the mails on the Eastern Bengal Railway after the earthquake of June 1897, and Babu Rash Bihari Das, postmaster of Shillong, for his promptitude in making arrangements for carrying on the work of the office in a temporary building, the post office having been entirely destroyed by the earthquake.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES (1897-98).

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(1) Direct communication twice a week between Calcutta and Rangoon. (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viá* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu and Sandoway. (3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon. (4) Weekly communication between Madras and Rangoon *viá* the N. E. Coast ports. (5) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Moulmein. (6) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui. (7) Direct communication twice a week between Bombay and Karachi. (8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viá* the Coast ports. (9) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah *viá* the Persian Gulf ports. (10) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Tuticorin and Colombo. (11) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines, and between Burma and the Straits.	Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1894, on an annual subsidy of R5,05,500.
(12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits.	Under contract with the Post Office so long as the service is actually maintained on payment of a special additional subsidy at the rate of R6,000 per annum.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.	The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores: the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1895, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

Service	Terms
(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Saturdays). (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays). (17) A service twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way. (18) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Administration originally for five years from the 1st August 1896 to the 31st March 1901. The subsidy is R7,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R2,722.
(19) Six times a week between Katha and Bhamo.	Under contract with the Local Administration originally from 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1897, which has however been extended to the 31st October 1898. The subsidy is R1,500 a month, towards which the Post Office contributes R388.
(20) A service three times a week between Thayetmyo and Minbu to and fro each way.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896 to the 31st March 1899, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy R1,000 per mensem.
(21) A service three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein. (22) A service twice a week between Bassein and Henzada.	Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being R1,250 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes R250.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

Service	Terms
(23) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad.	Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1894, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy R24,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. 9.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

(24) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.	No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

(25) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras. (26) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.	Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

(27) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Rowmari and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River.	Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1898 to the 30th April 1903. Annual subsidy R75,000, towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute R40,000.
(28) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.	Under contract with the Local Government from 1st October 1897 to 31st May 1898. The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R969-6 and the Portuguese Government R200*.
(29) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson.—A steamer service three times a week between Buthidaung and Akyab from 1st October to 30th April in each year, and during the remaining months of each year a service twice a week. (30) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson.—A steam launch service twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa from 1st October to 30th April in each year, and during the remaining months of each year a weekly service.	Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from 15th February 1895, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy R15,000 a year.

*Discontinued for the period from 1st January to 31st May 1898.

Appendix No. I.

Statement showing the numbers of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes (excluding those at post offices) opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1897-98, and the total numbers at the end of the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Existing on the 31st March 1897.			Opened or entertained in 1897-98.			Total of 1897-98.			Closed or discontinued in 1897-98.			Balance on 31st March 1898.			Increase or Decrease.					
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.*	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.		Letter-Boxes.		Village Postmen.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.		No.		No.
Bengal	1,408	4,309	406†	128	108	5	1,535	4,417	411	33	53	6	1,503	4,364	405	Increase	95	Increase	55	Decrease	1
Bombay	1,420	2,869	722	19	86	9	1,439	2,955	731	13	15	20	1,426	2,940	711	"	6	"	71	"	11
Madras	2,010	2,534	972	59	306	89	2,069	2,840	1,061	12	114	31	2,057	2,726	1,030	"	47	"	192	Increase	58
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,367	2,388	632	45	147	90	1,412	2,535	722	8	70	5	1,404	2,465	717	"	37	"	77	"	85
Punjab	1,300	1,725	656	107	257	72	1,407	1,982	728	33	31	21	1,374	1,951	707	"	74	"	226	"	51
Assam	253	274	216	20	19	5	273	293	221	7	3	4	266	290	217	"	13	"	16	"	1
Bihar	485	579	188	4	32	14	489	611	202	2	6	13	487	605	189	"	2	"	26	"	1
Burma	186	292*	41	6	88	10	192	380	51	5	29	...	187	351	51	"	1	"	59	"	10
Central Provinces	597	420	289	26	12	6	623	432	295	5	5	...	618	427	295	"	21	"	7	"	6
Eastern Bengal	415	1,090	83	10	30	4	425	1,120	87	2	2	4	423	1,118	83	"	8	"	28	...	
Rajputana	310	220	116	12	10	1	322	230	117	...	7	1	322	223	116	"	12	"	3	...	
Sind and Baluchistan	197	152	67	5	20	4	202	172	71	6	8	4	196	164	67	Decrease	1	"	12	...	
Railway Mail Service	...	98†	...	...	10	...	...	108	...	...	11	...	...	97	...	...		Decrease	1	...	
TOTAL	9,948	†16,950*	4,388†	441	1,125	309	10,389	18,075	4,697	126	354	109	10,263	17,721	4,588	Increase	315	Increase	771	Increase	200

* Three more shewn in 1896-97. † One less shewn in 1896-97.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway. Under Local control.		Railway. Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service. Served by railway guards under weighment system.		Served by mail guards.		Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Section.		Railway. Total.		Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, etc.		Runners and Boats.		Steamer Services, Sea and River.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Bengal	167	167	73	73	34	34	1,119	1,119	1,393	1,393	119	119	5,061	5,249	3,617	3,614	10,190	10,375
Bombay	466	538	19	19	247	175	1,710	1,764	2,442	2,495	516	395	8,919	8,944	3,233	3,237	15,110	15,072
Madras	...	19	165	179	134	124	3,746	3,737	4,045	4,059	523	510	11,096	11,521	2,377	2,377	18,041	18,467
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	80	80	354	342	2,644	2,742	3,078	3,164	682	699	2,043	2,131	...	...	5,803	5,994
Punjab	...	65	131	131	...	...	2,044	2,381	2,175	2,577	1,510	(b) 1,389	6,921	6,978	...	...	10,606	10,944
Assam	276	236	...	...	...	...	...	..	276	236	63	63	1,694	1,795	532	532	2,565	2,626
Bihar	...	...	49	49	6	6	1,033	1,033	1,088	1,088	4	4	1,097	1,092	..	...	2,189	2,184
Burma	877	914	...	...	...	...	.	...	877	914	787	935	1,512	1,320	3,751	4,776	6,927	7,945
Central Provinces	...	46	...	...	180	183	1,491	1,491	1,671	1,720	362	362	3,428	3,610	..	...	5,461	5,692
Eastern Bengal	86	86	...	...	...	...	...	..	86	86	...	...	1,811	1,823	241	320	2,138	2,229
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	264	264	1,186	1,186	1,450	1,450	245	245	3,159	3,231	...	...	4,854	4,926
Sind and Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	1,100	829	1,100	(a) 603	(a) 542	643	624	...	...	2,075	2,266
TOTAL	1,872	2,071	517	531	1,219	1,128	15,802	16,553	19,410	20,283	5,414	5,263	47,444	48,318	13,751	14,856	86,019	88,720

(a) Exclusive of Political Lines in Baluchistan, viz., 517 miles in 1896-97 and 874 miles in 1897-98.

(b) Exclusive of [illegible] Military Lines.

Appendi

Statement showing the estimated numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actua Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central Province*

	Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Letters, paid	23,347,356	24,836,007	33,758,198	35,214,574	35,443,821	36,462,483	21,912,019	22,578,092	19,466,310	21,811,122
" unpaid	5,554,961	5,460,827	3,300,669	3,498,290	2,907,382	2,975,897	4,931,567	4,657,582	2,258,776	2,632,875
" registered	1,374,720	1,362,805	1,087,778	1,138,122	1,949,178	2,054,507	1,208,385	1,309,177	1,001,195	1,152,592
" insured	26,932	28,730	18,276	19,319	32,798	81,207	43,200	14,052	11,550	8,995
" value-payable	54,385	60,720	35,666	55,767	67,238	84,732	90,390	98,420	56,810	60,173
" service privileged	935,964	964,564	3,572	3,806	1,874,770	1,937,967	1,954,210	1,979,942	773,878	875,843
Post-cards	25,995,874	28,283,250	36,649,285	39,591,107	26,320,593	27,782,731	20,715,184	21,434,182	22,742,290	25,411,61[illegible]
Reply post-cards	909,032	1,012,040	774,191	1,067,495	1,095,626	1,150,558	1,085,015	1,018,115	817,077	998,37[illegible]
Total	58,199,224	62,008,943	75,627,635	80,588,480	69,691,406	72,480,082	51,939,970	53,089,562	47,127,886	52,951,59[illegible]
Newspapers	4,222,920	4,752,186	5,481,544	5,512,673	5,297,141	5,470,464	3,925,992	4,108,908	3,503,505	4,188,94[illegible]
Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered	2,871,794	3,217,083	2,618,927	2,601,746	3,889,649	4,188,427	2,347,367	2,578,073	1,810,713	2,247,30[illegible]
Book and Pattern Packets. Registered	48,916	72,730	30,660	28,887	42,105	51,100	40,515	32,902	42,731	41,506
Book Packets. Value-payable, registered	15,799	16,555	9,047	11,002	31,937	30,113	23,099	17,937	22,786	25,941
Book Packets. " unregistered	178,172	207,163	153,404	134,008	195,301	185,446	123,474	133,486	174,574	190,217
Registered Parcels, paid	127,959	138,752	147,460	159,453	130,826	144,045	136,752	150,015	205,182	261,184
" unpaid	81,577	88,590	44,061	44,165	58,713	66,534	63,953	65,804	72,844	68,385
" insured	27,140	26,045	34,701	44,321	48,076	51,230	22,082	22,213	18,459	21,50[illegible]
" value-payable	164,928	171,836	69,585	72,009	140,499	145,479	107,154	105,511	87,496	85,121
Unregistered Parcels	17,963	22,108	42,027	48,180	15,356	28,783	18,094	23,647	26,828	32,19[illegible]
Total	65,956,412	70,723,000	84,259,057	89,244,924	79,541,009	82,841,703	58,750,452	60,418,058	53,093,004	60,113,90[illegible]
Money orders, Inland	2,776,781	2,795,160	1,089,420	1,315,507	1,382,449	1,466,097	1,476,731	1,571,666	1,028,572	1,168,42[illegible]
Grand Total	68,733,193	73,518,160	85,348,471	90,560,431	80,923,458	84,307,800	60,227,183	61,989,724	54,121,576	61,282,33[illegible]
Deduct—Number of articles returned undelivered	1,216,389	1,202,545	2,932,853	3,224,566	1,977,700	2,090,199	1,258,963	1,361,215	1,535,242	2,365,[illegible]
Net actually delivered	67,516,804	72,315,615	82,415,618	87,335,865	78,945,758	82,217,601	58,968,220	60,628,509	52,586,334	58,916,84[illegible]
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Office	793,876	826,344	806,385	900,112	363,626	377,568	619,882	624,150	463,335	609,07[illegible]
Total	68,310,680	73,141,959	83,222,003	88,235,977	79,309,384	*82,595,169	59,588,102	61,252,659	53,049,669	[illegible]

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Rajputana, and Sind and Baluchistan postal circles, during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Rajputana.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Total.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
3,131,361	3,321,265	6,702,756	7,033,159	7,085,250	7,629,751	7,283,419	7,155,199	5,766,009	5,789,786	5,641,460	5,923,794	4,981,025	5,050,766	174,518,990	182,805,998
850,607	841,220	2,255,335	2,179,675	3,774,074	4,078,066	1,337,829	1,289,027	929,134	930,698	850,737	800,966	518,222	466,809	29,160,293	29,791,932
183,161	130,723	365,626	393,418	241,239	245,932	319,271	315,360	153,144	153,065	202,184	209,953	210,892	205,339	8,236,773	8,670,993
3,311	2,816	4,615	6,310	1,564	4,850	5,136	5,292	3,363	2,894	2,920	4,145	1,017	1,147	154,682	129,757
22,578	32,172	58,191	63,406	16,686	23,256	29,852	49,014	11,550	15,747	18,250	21,665	7,091	9,829	468,687	571,901
179,267	161,017	535,872	543,224	300,160	268,379	481,305	468,946	237,276	226,091	22,265	23,047	78	26	7,298,617	7,452,852
2,126,360	2,326,093	5,706,931	6,176,895	916,802	1,039,416	5,680,860	5,855,252	6,957,395	7,180,306	4,609,011	5,047,090	2,502,310	2,768,525	160,922,895	172,896,460
108,822	75,216	329,569	385,857	83,168	83,820	243,064	234,617	294,086	296,745	88,226	99,541	52,456	51,960	5,890,332	6,474,343
6,545,467	6,890,522	15,958,895	16,781,944	12,418,943	13,373,470	15,380,736	15,352,707	14,351,957	14,595,332	11,415,059	12,130,201	8,273,091	8,554,401	386,950,269	408,797,236
935,000	1,003,020	987,664	1,085,066	1,778,773	1,790,919	1,271,191	1,320,701	849,407	949,496	805,072	825,082	719,180	784,020	29,778,291	31,891,484
564,394	709,273	547,161	713,783	1,381,916	1,475,069	693,083	699,731	374,386	549,351	315,412	334,601	399,519	466,366	17,814,321	19,780,808
7,039	6,414	8,499	8,995	14,626	19,215	8,056	7,691	8,447	9,908	3,103	2,842	5,449	5,006	260,166	287,205
5,814	5,058	7,039	8,421	8,082	6,388	7,143	8,004	7,665	8,421	3,363	3,233	2,242	1,538	144,016	142,611
43,722	34,727	58,165	61,059	43,852	46,016	53,003	51,100	47,972	54,776	33,267	36,135	17,989	19,658	1,122,895	1,153,791
23,099	21,222	31,416	32,902	51,309	52,482	27,714	31,469	18,354	19,762	34,206	37,960	17,520	22,812	953,797	1,072,058
22,578	23,100	19,293	24,012	49,249	45,025	18,406	21,222	14,313	17,077	20,727	21,874	15,695	15,408	481,409	501,196
8,838	7,013	5,658	6,571	10,455	15,851	11,706	12,906	3,963	4,693	23,099	30,791	4,745	7,170	218,922	250,313
69,246	80,717	50,292	59,547	89,008	93,753	50,578	51,074	36,343	40,489	21,561	22,526	14,391	16,008	901,081	944,072
4,380	5,110	3,650	4,902	2,659	2,112	10,595	15,095	5,579	7,274	4,171	5,501	2,268	3,441	153,560	198,351
8,229,577	8,786,176	17,677,732	18,787,202	15,848,874	16,929,300	17,532,201	17,571,700	15,718,386	16,256,579	12,699,940	13,450,746	9,472,089	9,895,828	438,778,727	465,019,125
383,013	392,617	660,369	715,644	591,035	639,672	493,212	510,444	569,586	591,102	266,961	267,731	229,442	230,287	10,947,571	11,664,350
8,612,590	9,178,793	18,338,101	19,502,846	16,439,909	17,568,972	18,025,413	18,082,144	16,287,972	16,847,681	12,966,901	13,718,477	9,701,531	10,126,115	449,726,298	476,683,475
242,803	256,803	366,382	410,833	2,019,128	2,281,172	641,540	636,038	354,415	366,277	319,714	232,750	360,255	357,178	13,225,384	14,785,063
8,369,787	8,921,990	17,971,719	19,092,013	14,420,781	15,287,800	17,383,873	17,446,106	15,933,557	16,481,404	12,647,187	13,485,727	9,341,276	9,768,937	436,500,914	461,898,412
102,919	100,262	173,468	200,578	349,346	411,148	163,385	154,449	87,529	88,882	159,335	158,276	73,458	69,933	4,155,544	4,520,773
8,47[illegible],766	9,022,252	18,145,187	19,292,587	14,770,127	15,698,94[illegible]	17,547,258	17,600,555	16,021,086	16,570,286	12,806,522	13,644,003	9,414,734	9,838,870	440,656,458	466,419,185

Appendix

Statement showing the Numbers of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, 1896-97 and

		Ajmere. Number.		Bombay. Number.		Calcutta. Number.		Dinapur. Number.		Karachi. Number.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Received from Post Offices	Registered Articles	364	347	6,392	6,551	2,784	2,589	931	1,100	771	751
	Parcels	27	44	367	620	187	388	38	43	26	50
	Letters	137,564	142,041	659,964	770,570	866,244	906,579	160,475	185,897	63,703	59,522
	Newspapers	15,729	10,687	68,245	61,179	68,924	62,268	8,219	9,416	5,020	5,377
	Packets	5,651	5,157	71,417	61,192	45,185	43,664	3,805	4,118	3,938	4,233
	TOTAL	159,335	158,276	806,385	900,112	*963,324	†1,015,488	173,468	200,574	73,458	69,933
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	6	22	1,287	1,306	130	83	39	19	27	42
	Parcels	...	...	3	...	2	7	...	1	...	1
	Letters	61,347	62,312	124,393	144,456	139,262	163,541	191,730	220,123	17,318	17,996
	Newspapers	9,380	1,375	37,531	31,914	42,447	40,987	2,408	2,926	463	318
	Packets	380	162	55,851	58,000	21,110	20,020	305	320	424	672
	TOTAL	71,113	63,871	219,065	235,676	202,951	224,638	194,482	223,389	18,232	19,029
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		230,448	222,147	1,025,450	1,135,788	1,186,275	1,240,126	367,950	423,963	91,690	88,962
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.	Registered Articles	26	41	1,929	2,007	327	271	118	109	45	38
	Parcels	12	3	8	17	3	16	3	5	21	28
	Letters	67,072	68,251	196,978	221,826	369,790	401,252	52,191	68,383	31,790	28,205
	Newspapers	9,473	8,226	38,485	37,685	12,412	10,797	7,660	8,310	3,854	4,414
	Packets	4,256	4,232	78,021	80,348	22,079	20,905	2,130	2,740	3,476	3,572
	TOTAL	81,739	80,753	315,421	341,883	404,611	433,241	62,102	79,547	39,186	36,257
Balance remaining to be disposed of		148,709	141,394	710,029	793,905	781,664	806,885	305,848	344,416	52,504	52,705
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices, By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	16	24	755	776	133	148	123	121	9	18
	Parcels	2	7	164	225	50	92	2	5	1	1
	Letters	21,433	23,983	118,759	114,466	103,312	130,804	35,798	43,305	15,894	14,121
	Newspapers	1,007	597	3,265	4,115	9,228	10,699	818	721	334	231
	Packets	980	789	24,064	15,615	8,215	10,369	747	700	341	522
	TOTAL	23,438	25,400	147,007	135,107	120,938	152,112	37,488	44,882	16,579	14,993
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Offices, By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	236	200	4,233	4,250	1,888	1,677	603	750	632	622
	Parcels	...	7	63	118	57	195	7	6	1	7
	Letters	89,554	93,665	302,784	364,868	398,537	428,533	174,162	203,189	27,981	29,821
	Newspapers	14,629	3,239	63,962	50,923	89,731	81,041	2,130	3,311	1,295	960
	Packets	795	215	25,097	22,783	34,699	31,159	1,047	635	495	774
	TOTAL	105,214	97,326	396,139	442,942	524,912	542,605	177,949	207,891	30,404	32,174
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	92	104	761	824	566	576	126	139	112	115
	Parcels	13	27	135	260	79	92	26	28	3	15
	Letters	19,952	18,454	165,836	213,866	133,867	109,531	90,054	91,113	5,356	5,371
	Newspapers	...	...	64	370	...	718	19	...	...	...
	Packets	...	83	86	446	1,302	1,251	186	363	50	37
	TOTAL	20,057	18,668	166,883	215,766	135,814	112,168	90,411	91,643	5,521	5,538
GRAND TOTAL		148,709	141,394	710,029	793,905	781,664	806,885	305,848	344,416	52,504	52,705
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable.	Registered Articles	27	31	343	283	333	272	118	123	56	51
	Parcels	...	...	1	...	3	11	...	...	...	...
	Letters	4,659	5,442	51,409	64,095	53,461	54,511	26,513	34,870	689	852
	Newspapers	8	...	48	37	96	344	38	72	...	...
	Packets	2	1	91	53	186	243	33	32	...	1
	TOTAL	4,696	5,474	51,892	64,468	54,079	55,381	26,698	35,097	745	904

	*1896-97.	†1897-98.
From Bengal	793,876	826,344
" Assam	101,919	100,262
" Eastern Bengal	67,529	* 88,882
	963,324	1,015,488

No. IV.

Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 1897-98.

Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		Total.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1,541	1,596	2,719	2,707	4,112	4,283	742	675	817	827	21,173	21,426	...	...
260	519	219	348	82	162	21	30	82	105	1,309	2,309	...	...
399,460	535,888	549,433	561,904	306,562	323,041	145,107	138,160	326,512	389,863	3,615,084	4,013,465	...	...
37,519	40,783	43,268	37,809	33,152	31,141	12,845	10,699	11,608	9,114	304,529	278,473	...	...
24,555	30,289	24,243	21,382	19,718	18,941	4,610	4,885	10,327	11,238	213,449	205,100	...	...
463,335	609,075	619,882	624,150	363,626	377,568	163,385	154,449	349,346	411,148	4,155,544	4,520,773	74·03	74·04
100	82	140	184	1,407	1,511	2	...	37	44	3,175	3,293	...	...
2	4	2	...	60	83	1	...	...	...	79	96	...	...
103,764	110,476	439,644	474,499	93,139	110,797	41,714	43,555	17,154	17,973	1,229,465	1,365,728	...	...
16,874	24,515	13,506	10,268	11,578	9,638	482	414	103	124	134,772	122,479	...	...
3,121	4,031	5,114	6,319	3,469	3,875	216	207	275	228	90,265	93,834	...	...
123,861	139,108	458,406	491,270	109,653	125,904	42,415	44,176	17,569	18,369	1,457,747	1,585,430	25·97	25·96
587,196	748,183	1,078,288	1,115,420	473,279	503,472	205,800	198,625	366,915	429,517	5,613,291	6,106,203	100	100
115	185	553	656	360	360	37	36	127	103	3,637	3,806	...	...
9	56	24	23	29	3	3	5	...	4	112	160	...	...
96,516	122,843	163,786	175,237	55,137	57,862	64,789	60,205	105,917	115,043	1,204,866	1,319,107	...	...
16,128	13,741	31,495	27,053	15,819	15,962	10,350	8,883	7,551	5,891	153,227	140,962	...	...
15,506	19,181	12,202	13,001	11,235	11,159	2,904	2,871	5,161	5,515	156,970	163,524	...	...
128,274	156,006	208,060	215,970	82,580	85,346	78,083	72,000	118,756	126,556	1,518,812	1,627,559	27·06	26·65
458,922	592,177	870,228	899,450	390,699	418,126	127,717	126,625	248,159	302,961	4,094,479	4,478,644	72·94	73·35
204	172	269	317	115	96	37	48	104	84	1,765	1,801	...	...
107	148	70	93	40	45	4	7	24	16	464	639	...	...
101,815	168,461	97,078	101,113	39,741	39,035	17,268	20,618	117,248	154,516	668,346	810,452	...	...
3,046	4,132	2,052	2,203	2,438	2,353	1,411	1,484	3,495	2,606	27,094	29,241	...	...
6,493	7,981	3,536	3,093	4,192	1,802	1,518	1,732	3,858	4,499	53,914	47,102	...	...
111,665	180,894	103,005	106,819	46,526	43,331	20,238	23,889	124,729	161,721	751,613	889,238	18·36	19·85
774	812	1,100	1,092	3,855	3,855	516	495	288	350	14,125	14,103	...	...
70	124	69	108	29	90	5	8	33	36	334	699	...	...
193,190	222,944	452,910	464,654	202,300	219,479	88,951	86,543	56,601	63,490	1,986,970	2,177,186	...	...
35,219	45,034	23,227	18,821	25,414	22,464	1,414	746	570	436	257,591	226,965	...	...
5,075	7,097	11,153	7,445	6,346	6,182	404	405	1,377	1,034	86,488	77,729	...	...
234,328	276,011	488,459	492,120	237,944	252,070	91,290	88,197	58,869	65,346	2,345,508	2,496,682	57·28	55·75
548	509	937	826	1,189	1,483	134	96	335	334	4,821	5,066	...	...
76	195	58	124	44	107	10	10	25	49	469	907	...	...
111,703	132,116	275,303	295,399	102,583	117,462	15,873	14,349	63,900	74,787	984,367	1,072,448	...	...
...	2,391	...	...	1,059	...	152	...	95	305	1,389	3,781	...	...
602	61	2,466	4,162	1,414	3,673	...	84	206	419	6,312	10,579	...	...
112,929	135,272	278,764	300,511	106,289	122,725	16,189	14,539	64,561	75,894	997,358	1,092,724	24·36	24·40
458,922	592,177	870,228	899,450	390,699	418,126	127,717	126,625	248,159	302,961	4,094,479	4,478,644	100	100
69	44	151	128	385	300	109	151*	46	46	1,637	1,429	...	...
2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	18	...	...
21,129	26,162	21,652	27,245	23,818	25,373	12,820	13,196	11,385	13,626	227,537	265,372	...	...
63	28	...	9	71	120	1	...	49	51	368	659	...	...
59	51	...	...	69	47	1	2	62	72	501	502	...	...
21,322	26,290	21,804	27,382	24,343	25,840	12,931	13,349	11,542	13,795	230,052	267,980	7·42	7·91

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

Names of Postal Circles.	¼-anna Inland Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Wrappers.	1-anna Wrappers.	½-anna Enve-lopes.	½-anna Enve-lopes, square.	1-anna Enve-lopes.	Soldiers' 1-anna Enve-lopes.	1-anna Enve-lopes, square.	2-anna small Re-gistration En-velopes.	2-anna large Re-gistration En-velopes.	Two and Half-anna Envelopes. Old.	Two and Half-anna Envelopes. New.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	19,034,291	3,216,224	24,736	664	58,368	2,796	11,703,552	26,128	208	800	8,920	117,136	4,792	592	73,572
Bombay	31,735,148	2,865,808	40,032	984	63,078	2,856	15,278,705	26,448	608	4,100	2,168	103,536	10,224	3,488	50,328
Madras	19,111,932	2,234,304	32,080	1,920	49,613	9,636	14,479,147	38,176	288	11,200	12,031	227,936	6,432	959	91,248
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,917,696	1,670,408	15,994	640	30,146	1,584	8,059,600	33,062	578	16,656	9,008	67,424	4,048	1,232	59,484
Punjab	15,550,297	3,339,562	32,719	2,352	33,335	3,106	8,423,266	46,195	2,224	8,688	18,784	102,003	4,081	9,216	100,332
Assam	1,511,856	284,280	3,032	248	1,422	252	1,185,824	12,495	384	...	1,768	19,424	808	384	14,784
Bihar	3,901,872	872,600	3,552	288	2,868	396	3,046,768	8,208	352	80	1,120	30,784	952	400	14,352
Burma	582,030	40,590	6,368	176	74,226	33,396	2,237,478	12,704	5,605	5,712	4,184	10,600	2,136	4,064	23,824
Central Provinces	3,534,634	616,528	3,792	216	5,418	300	2,935,824	11,392	816	224	2,856	29,520	1,608	2,496	13,104
Eastern Bengal	4,189,530	466,248	1,059	80	192	24	1,733,200	3,232	32	...	600	12,725	320	16	2,328
Rajputana	3,771,680	560,176	2,448	136	1,427	862	3,794,192	3,920	160	2,800	616	19,776	1,600	1,024	6,012
Sind and Baluchistan	2,334,737	290,376	4,640	152	9,654	924	2,912,060	6,112	176	1,040	1,376	15,088	1,320	352	9,360
Total of 1897-98	120,205,712	16,457,104	171,052	7,856	329,777	56,132	75,790,516	228,073	11,431	51,300	63,431	755,952	38,321	24,223	458,728
Total of 1896-97	112,958,426	14,319,607	165,071	7,800	358,866	49,939	73,732,455	241,333	13,529	101,252	59,446	688,544	36,065	31,755	421,435

Gross value of ordinary stamps as per this statement . . . .
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X . . . .

Difference

Telegraph revenue realised in stamps deducted from the sale of postage stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . .
Refund of stamps and of customs duties deducted from the sale of stamps in the Postal Accounts . . . .
Stamp balances in the hands of the postmasters increased . . . .
Short credits in Civil Accounts in adjustment of over-credits in previous years . . . .
Short credits in Civil Accounts (under correspondence) . . . .

Deduct—

Over-credits in Civil Accounts (under correspondence) . . . .

Discount as per this statement . . . .
Ditto as per Appendix X . . . .

Difference

Discount on postage stamps affixed to Telegraph messages . . . .
Refund of discount deducted in Civil Accounts but not in Stamp Returns . . . .
Short debits in Civil Accounts (under correspondence) . . . .

Deduct—

Over-debit in Civil Accounts (under correspondence) . . . .

No. V.

each postal circle, and the gross value thereof during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

½-anna Stamps.	9-pie Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	1½-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	2½-anna Stamps.	3-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	4½-anna Stamps.	6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	2-rupee Stamps.	3-rupee Stamps.	5-rupee Stamps.	¼-anna.	1-anna.	2-an
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No
12,391,701	6,840	2,212,776	61,653	1,653,322	758,995	109,304	510,511	3,632	21,585	262,611	63,978	184,566	21,228	9,462	4,074	1,070	9,755	7,8
12,001,272	...	1,901,349	49,343	1,024,603	728,741	229,932	396,767	...	36,440	335,819	79,996	249,999	39,388	24,623	8,653	944	9,736	8,1
12,329,152	...	2,284,786	42,826	1,296,465	459,123	209,896	351,160	...	35,128	4,985	93,956	223,049	19,796	7,165	2,574	3,620	12,268	11,
6,975,482	2,445	1,216,815	6,977	907,293	262,099	44,273	241,551	...	12,542	221,609	41,883	159,774	10,974	4,462	2,121	2,013	9,647	8,
5,175,863	4,294	1,366,617	6,130	757,664	401,849	89,517	224,196	...	14,620	244,469	61,000	205,482	17,971	8,585	5,124	3,264	15,608	13,
1,136,751	256	268,388	613	99,438	58,773	14,269	63,455	...	2,899	70,192	33,586	56,844	7,222	2,441	717	718	1,907	1,
1,636,576	166	299,401	2,333	250,553	68,636	8,154	81,754	...	2,214	60,891	17,423	59,303	4,320	1,218	650	1,360	2,496	1,
2,574,687	786	523,791	18,665	153,867	214,857	32,541	114,907	...	13,879	112,243	47,289	97,261	12,282	8,342	7,176	630	3,568	2,
1,338,990	...	260,204	2,916	159,829	45,168	44,836	69,026	...	4,825	81,947	23,394	60,135	4,636	2,172	1,378	310	1,908	1,
876,870	38	153,789	170	125,145	26,029	7,968	66,600	...	2,297	60,311	12,211	31,141	3,249	577	122	2	226	
927,236	88	207,827	761	121,018	46,273	40,498	54,001	...	5,476	75,316	20,780	62,300	4,265	1,365	385	112	1,028	1,
1,203,236	...	247,445	3,181	107,461	113,689	42,572	44,399	...	8,099	69,753	24,318	55,262	4,030	1,882	1,036	160	2,203	2,
58,567,816	14,913	10,973,188	195,568	6,716,658	3,187,235	873,760	2,218,327	3,632	163,004	1,923,146	510,874	1,448,516	149,361	72,294	34,040	14,203	71,040	61
54,326,696	33,516	10,530,126	197,393	6,334,159	3,038,581	846,366	2,019,968	14,160	161,711	1,673,713	488,057	1,383,974	124,305	58,622	27,053	12,095	66,069	55

. . . . R 1,3[illegible],7[illegible],7[illegible]5
. . . . 1,11,28,7[illegible]6

Appendix No. VI.

[cut off]ing the number of Service Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each postal circle, and the gross value thereof during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

[cut off]ostal Circles.	¼-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Square Envelopes.	1-anna Square Envelopes.	2-anna Large Registration Envelopes.	½-anna Stamps.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
. . . . .	528,172	7,056	3,144	2,104	1,314,286	2,406,013	258,798	181,936	42,752	36,601	3,36,377
. . . . .	227,268	11,512	5,528	1,115	1,921,183	4,392,501	403,503	172,904	55,368	17,067	4,77,591
. . . . .	518,325	19,952	18,040	1,376	3,297,091	4,045,548	401,575	122,063	29,482	16,263	4,78,047
[cut off]rovinces and Oudh .	244,795	12,512	8,056	2,584	1,759,072	2,440,316	258,846	103,062	39,785	6,649	2,97,503
. . . . .	444,167	22,416	10,224	10,448	994,350	4,504,271	395,527	241,400	146,036	63,102	5,68,834
. . . . .	42,464	1,616	1,440	40	127,269	344,627	32,782	16,393	4,798	1,490	38,442
. . . . .	104,912	4,176	1,360	728	334,107	588,334	43,122	34,154	5,463	1,342	67,244
. . . . .	28,932	2,080	2,640	575	522,388	1,210,250	108,263	47,747	10,694	1,905	1,25,510
[cut off]s	64,672	11,264	6,368	1,024	723,292	948,722	97,218	34,976	14,386	3,782	1,15,872
. . . . .	52,224	1,312	312	104	144,825	329,233	15,190	9,360	2,954	753	32,481
. . . . .	22,080	896	976	2,968	221,683	311,343	22,052	7,603	2,955	716	34,182
[cut off]istan . . .	75,595	10,032	7,352	1,520	467,351	845,570	74,726	27,356	9,087	1,646	92,198
[cut off]tal of 1897-98 .	2,353,606	104,824	65,440	24,586	11,826,897	22,366,728	2,111,602	998,954	363,760	151,316	26,64,281
[cut off]AL OF 1896-97 .	2,342,971	105,793	67,961	23,975	11,373,496	21,675,533	2,001,968	973,152	406,409	136,262	25,92,966

			R
Sale of Service Postage Stamps as per this statement			26,64,281
Ditto ditto as per Appendix X			26,63,955
Difference			326
		R	
Short credits in Civil Accounts (under correspondence)		375	
Refunds of Service Stamps deducted from sale in the Postal Accounts, but not in stamp return		4	
		379	
DEDUCT—	R		
Value of Service Stamps supplied to the Agent, Governor General, Khorasan, not shown by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta	50		
Over credit in Civil Accounts in adjustment of short credit in previous year	1		
Over credit in Civil Accounts (under correspondence)	2		
		53	
			326

6-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	12-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	2-rupee Stamps.	3-rupee Stamps.	5-rupee Stamps.	Postal Service Stamps. ½-anna.	1-anna.	2-anna.	4-anna.	8-anna.	1-rupee.	2-rupee.	3-rupee.	5-rupee.	Gross Value.
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
10,642	8,36,856	3,66,043	13,83,974	2,48,610	1,75,866	1,35,265	378	4,129	6,945	12,638	20,043	67,674	3,394	3,952	18,770	1,23,94,933
·49	6·75	2·95	11·16	2·01	1·42	1·09	...	·03	·06	·10	·16	·55	·03	·03	·15	100
11,127	9,61,573	3,89,905	14,48,516	2,98,722	2,16,882	1,70,200	444	4,440	7,671	12,770	21,942	63,858	4,344	5,052	18,400	1,32,72,755
·49	7·76	3·15	11·69	2·41	1·75	1·37	...	·04	·06	·10	·18	·51	·03	·04	·15	107·08

2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.
R	R	R	R	R
2,50,246	2,43,288	2,03,205	1,36,262	25,92,983
9·65	9·38	7·84	5·25	100
2,63,950	2,49,738	1,81,880	1,51,316	26,64,281
10·18	9·63	7·01	5·84	102·75

Appendix No. VII.

t showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.								ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.								ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.							
Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.			Paid.					Unpaid.		
Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters including Post-cards.	Parcels and Packets including Newspapers.	Total.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
7,019	31,245	1,419,220	128,531	7,940	220,551	13,456	1,878,062	109,123	19,390	1,329,789	23,482	1,559	185,451	2,750	1,671,544	2,274	3,559	23,182	4,062	529	35,346	1,152	70,104
3,582	33,708	2,055,018	125,538	8,772	209,532	3,108	2,499,258	5,004	5,652	1,057,656	6,768	426	93,768	72	1,169,346	1,782	9,522	42,528	2,622	735	34,182	378	91,752
4,451	150,153	2,274,200	150,211	17,655	347,684	17,099	3,031,453	14,653	38,541	1,385,792	50,502	1,127	187,734	5,085	1,683,434	9,101	41,225	56,478	4,088	2,454	61,775	2,118	177,269
5,676	116,366	2,377,720	83,952	20,422	741,006	12,673	3,717,815	80,148	31,144	1,529,953	40,600	2,208	769,024	8,850	2,401,932	18,804	19,140	51,020	3,540	1,190	101,247	1,818	196,759
6,524	148,542	2,711,828	63,390	28,014	472,249	14,522	3,385,069	19,401	50,603	1,939,458	18,834	2,628	278,516	4,374	2,313,814	9,558	30,916	103,146	5,957	2,904	55,086	1,722	209,289
3,172	6,700	409,521	42,720	3,972	58,588	7,712	542,385	11,904	3,248	347,322	10,064	546	65,118	3,660	441,862	1,098	570	11,004	1,986	342	11,424	720	27,144
7,884	20,142	567,810	29,370	4,530	202,374	4,878	896,988	45,744	9,744	506,556	7,980	858	234,264	1,236	806,382	3,162	2,556	16,680	1,800	222	28,374	372	53,166
[illegible],076	13,764	483,420	77,506	5,208	398,446	10,312	995,732	33,588	7,938	424,794	14,607	2,354	262,418	2,462	748,161	354	1,020	11,404	3,738	252	51,006	1,656	69,430
1,639	16,609	260,336	18,030	2,971	62,950	3,457	368,992	10,444	7,580	221,496	11,564	480	36,663	1,451	289,678	650	3,275	10,345	1,100	330	15,610	430	31,740
[illegible],242	4,428	527,328	18,270	3,018	51,306	5,502	620,094	44,298	5,880	522,462	8,484	690	52,380	2,130	636,324	420	300	4,716	750	162	8,280	462	15,090
[illegible],720	2,478	46,290	2,814	204	5,790	84	58,380	680	1,344	40,254	1,068	36	4,404	30	47,816	54	432	1,578	180	...	1,140	12	3,396
27	83	3,973	200	8	80	8	4,379	98	43	4,008	31	5	59	...	4,244	2	2	130	24	...	23	...	181
[illegible]	544,218	13,136,664	740,632	102,714	2,570,556	92,811	17,998,607	375,085	181,107	9,309,545	193,984	12,917	2,109,759	32,100	12,214,537	47,259	112,517	332,211	29,847	9,153	403,493	10,840	945,320
[illegible]	517,412	12,556,276	628,904	94,434	2,557,687	79,000	17,218,841	356,728	184,607	8,797,894	167,623	12,925	2,116,600	30,127	11,666,504	42,734	102,843	320,573	24,424	9,415	404,771	9,044	913,804

Appendix No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Servants and established against them during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases against Post Office Servants.		Total.
	Number of Legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.	
Bengal	17	38	55
Bombay	8	18	26
Madras	35	39	74
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	18	7	25
Punjab	16	17	33
Assam	4	...	4
Bihar	8	6	14
Burma	7	9	16
Central Provinces	13	8	21
Eastern Bengal	6	9	15
Rajputana	7	4	11
Sind and Baluchistan	3	3	6
Railway Mail Service	3	3	6
Total of 1897-98	145	161	306
Total of 1896-97	153	139	292

Note.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 306 cases shown above, there were 53 cases in which offences were apparently established against postal servants, but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

Appendix No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1897 and 1898.

	Directorate.		Office of Accounts.		Bengal.		Bombay.		Madras.		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.		Punjab.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	3	2	...	...	56	58	43	45	68	68	67	68	50	49
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	...	...	...	...	791	787	627	632	740	740	913	906	516	539
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	...	...	...	...	643	755	798	707	1,288	1,334	478	524	826	882
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	83	85	913	913	871	876	913	926	714	717	566	571	523	542
Postmen and other servants	39	41	67	67	2,648	2,671	2,057	2,091	1,831	1,856	2,446	2,412	1,629	1,634
Village Postmen	...	...	...	...	406	405	722	711	972	1,030	632	717	656	707
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers, and others	...	...	...	...	1,729	1,760	1,957	1,970	2,761	2,730	606	685	1,814	1,813
Combined Offices.														
Signallers	...	...	...	...	49	71	107	116	172	191	91	102	124	128
Messengers and other servants	...	...	...	...	116	128	99	120	208	250	118	128	88	110
Total	130	133	984	984	7,313	7,512	7,334	7,409	8,758	8,927	5,918	6,114	6,227	6,405

	Assam.		Bihar.		Burma.		Central Provinces.		Eastern Bengal.		Rajputana.		Sind and Baluchistan.		Railway Mail Service.		Total.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	13
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	11	11	18	18	18	18	18	18	12	14	13	13	6	9	58	58	441	449
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	204	219	369	369	165	173	219	249	237	238	203	207	92	95	...	...	5,109	5,154
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	49	48	123	127	22	17	355	377	186	196	108	116	107	103	...	...	4,983	5,276
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	116	119	192	191	276	281	212	215	209	208	142	143	84	82	1,521	1,565	7,335	7,434
Postmen and other servants	218	222	900	902	429	431	508	506	665	677	373	373	183	188	604	616	14,597	14,697
Village Postmen	216	217	188	189	41	51	289	295	83	83	116	116	67	67	...	...	*4,388	4,588
Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks, and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers, and others	631	709	324	329	140	156	815	843	567	569	714	714	150	135	...	...	12,221	12,413
Combined Offices.																		
Signallers	20	20	54	57	30	35	64	71	36	40	28	31	13	13	...	...	788	875
Messengers and other servants	20	45	45	49	29	44	65	70	43	53	29	34	11	27	...	...	871	1,058
Total	1,486	1,611	2,214	2,232	1,151	1,207	2,576	2,655	2,039	2,079	1,727	1,748	714	720	2,184	2,240	30,755	31,966

* *Vide* note marked † at the foot of Appendix No. I.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Heads of Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE.				
*Postage realised in Cash and Commission.**				
Bengal	9,86,271	9,90,451	4,180	...
Bombay	5,25,161	6,20,522	95,361	...
Madras	5,55,147	5,92,976	37,829	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,38,091	5,99,605	...	38,486
Punjab	4,06,390	4,91,889	85,499	...
Assam	1,44,244	1,49,576	5,332	...
Bihar	2,49,557	2,79,120	29,563	...
Burma	3,43,338	3,75,681	32,343	...
Central Provinces	2,02,989	2,20,467	17,478	...
Eastern Bengal	1,88,701	1,88,851	150	...
Rajputana	1,30,391	1,32,259	1,868	...
Sind and Baluchistan	92,962	95,590	2,628	...
TOTAL	44,63,242	47,36,987	3,12,231	38,486
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.†				
Bengal	21,68,419	22,85,366	1,16,947	...
Bombay	24,00,697	25,45,532	1,44,835	...
Madras	22,39,415	23,27,069	87,654	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	13,74,051	14,65,740	91,689	...
Punjab	13,44,333	16,12,320	2,67,987	...
Assam	3,01,269	3,16,747	15,478	...
Bihar	4,22,105	4,45,455	23,350	...
Burma	5,48,185	5,82,077	33,892	...
Central Provinces	4,15,833	4,31,753	15,920	...
Eastern Bengal	2,83,726	2,97,152	13,426	...
Rajputana	4,12,362	4,19,651	7,289	...
Sind and Baluchistan	3,54,659	3,74,800	20,141	...
TOTAL	1,22,65,054	1,31,03,662	8,38,608	...
Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue.				
Bengal	1,60,423	1,76,638	16,215	...
Bombay	2,70,801	2,98,860	28,059	...
Madras	3,38,498	3,66,466	27,968	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,93,955	2,26,658	32,703	...
Punjab	2,00,725	2,66,730	66,005	...
Assam	66,646	67,383	737	...
Bihar	64,222	68,492	4,270	...
Burma	85,874	91,510	5,636	...
Central Provinces	1,03,688	1,16,474	12,786	...
Eastern Bengal	59,900	78,209	18,309	...
Rajputana	90,308	1,01,409	11,101	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,06,834	1,16,047	9,213	...
TOTAL	17,41,874	19,74,876	2,33,002	...
	1,05,23,180	1,11,28,786	6,05,606	...
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,63,074	1,73,408	10,334	...
NET TOTAL	1,03,60,106	1,09,55,378	5,95,272	...

* This includes—
(a) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.
(b) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(c) Postage on privileged publications.

† Includes sale of Stamps used for Telegraph messages.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*				
Sale of Service Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	3,19,864	3,36,427	16,563	...
Bombay	4,73,617	4,77,279	3,662	...
Madras	4,51,150	4,78,048	26,898	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,99,051	2,97,503	...	1,548
Punjab	5,53,242	5,68,834	15,592	...
Assam	39,533	38,442	...	1,091
Bihar	64,677	67,244	2,567	...
Burma	1,25,090	1,25,507	417	...
Central Provinces	1,11,216	1,15,872	4,656	...
Eastern Bengal	32,543	32,481	...	62
Rajputana	34,340	34,182	...	158
Sind and Baluchistan	88,237	92,136	3,899	...
TOTAL	25,92,560	26,63,955	74,254	2,859
Amount due from the British Post Office on account of mails.				
Bombay	1,23,741	1,23,179	...	562
Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bombay	29,462	37,079	7,617	...
TOTAL	1,53,203	1,60,258	7,617	562
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	25,546	25,301	...	245
Bombay	8,048	6,279	...	1,769
Madras	8,474	7,405	...	1,069
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,774	20,067	11,293	...
Punjab	16,446	16,663	217	...
Assam	560	1,008	448	...
Bihar	906	1,354	448	...
Burma	3,690	4,539	849	...
Central Provinces	1,505	2,178	673	...
Eastern Bengal	869	1,184	315	...
Rajputana	895	1,495	600	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,161	1,197	36	...
TOTAL	76,874	88,670	14,879	3,083
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	33,39,677	34,60,907	1,21,230	...
Bombay	32,89,925	35,11,010	2,21,085	...
Madras	29,15,688	30,39,032	1,23,344	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,26,012	21,56,257	30,245	...
Punjab	21,19,686	24,22,976	3,03,290	...
Assam	4,18,960	4,38,390	19,430	...
Bihar	6,73,023	7,24,681	51,658	...
Burma	9,34,429	9,96,294	61,865	...
Central Provinces	6,27,855	6,53,796	25,941	...
Eastern Bengal	4,45,939	4,41,459	...	4,480

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Total Postal Service—*contd.*				
Rajputana	4,87,680	4,86,178	...	1,502
Sind and Baluchistan	4,30,185	4,47,676	17,491	...
	1,78,09,059	1,87,78,656	9,75,579	5,982
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,63,074	1,73,408	10,334	...
Net Total	1,76,45,985	1,86,05,248	9,65,245	5,982
Deduct—*Amount due to the British Post Office.*				
Bombay	3,99,961	3,50,702	...	49,259
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.				
Bengal	24	...	...	24
Bombay	24,012	1,03,747	79,735	...
Madras	416	707	291	...
Total	4,24,413	4,55,156	80,026	49,283
Net Amount.				
Bengal	33,39,653	34,60,907	1,21,254	...
Bombay	28,65,952	30,56,561	1,90,609	...
Madras	29,15,272	30,38,325	1,23,053	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,26,012	21,56,257	30,245	...
Punjab	21,19,686	24,22,976	3,03,290	...
Assam	4,18,960	4,38,390	19,430	...
Bihar	6,73,023	7,24,681	51,658	...
Burma	9,34,429	9,96,294	61,865	...
Central Provinces	6,27,855	6,53,796	25,941	...
Eastern Bengal	4,45,939	4,41,459	...	4,480
Rajputana	4,87,680	4,86,178	...	1,502
Sind and Baluchistan	4,30,185	4,47,676	17,491	...
	1,73,84,646	1,83,23,500	9,44,836	5,982
Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps	1,63,074	1,73,408	10,334	...
Net Amount	1,72,21,572	1,81,50,092	9,34,502	5,982

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts.				
Bengal	247	360	113	...
Punjab	3,45,874	3,55,348	9,474	...
Burma	354	...	...	354
Eastern Bengal	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	3,46,476	3,55,708	9,587	355
Contributions from Native States.				
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	247	360	113	...
Punjab	3,51,874	3,61,348	9,474	...
Burma	354	...	...	354
Eastern Bengal	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	3,52,476	3,61,708	9,587	355

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
Postal Service.					
Fixed Establishment and Charges.					
Director General of the Post Office		1,62,422	1,51,789	...	10,633
Comptroller, Post Office		4,69,368	4,87,105	17,737	...
Bengal		12,31,036	12,42,857	11,821	...
Bombay		13,01,334	13,19,317	17,983	...
Madras		10,92,603	11,10,302	17,699	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		9,39,633	9,55,192	15,559	...
Punjab		8,26,042	8,31,596	5,554	...
Assam		2,65,791	2,68,664	2,873	...
Bihar		3,45,666	3,45,238	...	428
Burma		4,58,019	4,61,239	3,220	...
Central Provinces		3,62,688	3,67,909	5,221	...
Eastern Bengal		2,90,564	3,16,024	25,460	...
Rajputana		2,71,417	2,74,650	3,233	...
Sind and Baluchistan		1,68,359	1,70,453	2,094	...
Railway Mail Service		8,16,384	8,06,320	...	10,064
Total		90,01,326	91,08,655	1,28,454	21,125
Miscellaneous and Contingencies.					
Director General of the Post Office		35,602	35,725	123	...
Comptroller, Post Office		20,579	13,505	...	7,074
Bengal	Grain Compensation allowances	20,807	59,976	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	74,383	75,039	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	10,260	10,260	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	180	94	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	867	5,348	...	...
	Law Charges	39	35	...	...
	Other Charges	2,24,837	2,23,626	...	...
Total		3,31,373	3,74,308	42,935	...
Bombay	Grain Compensation allowances	17,311	60,862	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	72,257	74,511	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	14,021	14,997	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	5,932	854	...	...
	Other Charges	1,40,521	1,65,020	...	...
Total		2,50,042	3,16,244	66,202	...
Madras	Grain Compensation allowances	1,509	3,554	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	59,285	60,540	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	100	644	...	...
	Law Charges	331	283	...	...
	Other Charges	1,26,019	1,25,692	...	...
Total		1,87,244	1,90,713	3,469	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*					
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Grain Compensation allowances	12,444	12,679	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	54,603	54,746	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	1,800	1,000	...	...
	Law Charges	5	...	...	...
	Other Charges	1,04,299	1,14,983	...	...
	TOTAL	1,73,151	1,83,408	10,257	...
PUNJAB	Grain Compensation allowances	19,112	10,003	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	43,702	44,762	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	178	740	...	...
	Law Charges	11	5	...	...
	Other Charges	1,42,106	1,28,475	...	...
	TOTAL	2,05,109	1,83,985	...	21,124
ASSAM	Grain Compensation allowances	689	6,320	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	8,347	9,491	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	6,150	7,200	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	3,042	3,000	...	...
	Law Charges	68	715	...	...
	Other Charges	35,489	41,525	...	...
	TOTAL	53,785	68,251	14,466	...
BIHAR	Grain Compensation allowances	2,884	20,931	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	20,953	21,907	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	1	100	...	...
	Other Charges	27,938	30,766	...	...
	TOTAL	51,776	73,704	21,928	...
BURMA	Grain Compensation allowances	...	510	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	22,823	21,626	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	40,788	41,305	...	...
	Law Charges	5	390	...	...
	Other Charges	1,08,179	96,643	...	...
	TOTAL	1,71,795	1,60,474	...	11,321

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—*contd.*					
Miscellaneous and Contingencies—concld.					
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Grain Compensation allowances	1,836	19,004	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	22,911	22,861	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	334	30	...	...
	Law Charges	...	30	...	...
	Other Charges	36,928	34,614	...	...
	TOTAL	62,009	76,539	14,530	...
EASTERN BENGAL	Grain Compensation allowances	7,988	17,204	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	11,486	13,041	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	3,307	10,061	...	...
	Law Charges	...	104	...	...
	Other Charges	32,333	34,889	...	...
	TOTAL	55,114	75,299	20,185	...
RAJPUTANA	Grain Compensation allowances	98	6,337	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	14,767	15,252	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	6,340	7,764	...	...
	Compensation for lost insured articles	918	263	...	...
	Law Charges	1	3	...	...
	Other Charges	29,548	30,098	...	...
	TOTAL	51,672	59 717	8,045	...
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN.	Grain Compensation allowances	346	1,751	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	9,350	9,494	...	...
	Law charges	13	1	...	...
	Other Charges	14,545	15,172	...	...
	TOTAL	24,254	26,418	2,164	...
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.	Grain Compensation allowances	1,327	5,749	...	...
	Fixed Stationery and House-rent allowance	36,064	35,549	...	...
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,52,515	1,71,738	...	...
	Payments to State Railways	7,47,173	7,53,110	...	...
	Special Train hire	82,475	1,47,091	...	...
	Law Charges	...	16	...	...
	Other Charges	1,24,181	1,25,455	...	...
	TOTAL	11,43,735	12,38,708	94,973	...
	GRAND TOTAL	28,17,240	30,76,998	2,99,277	39,519
Stationery and Printing.					
BENGAL	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	2,14,300	2,58,453	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	1,14,500	1,27,548	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	48	108	...	...
	TOTAL	3,28,848	3,86,109	57,261	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
Postal Service—*contd.*					
Stationery and Printing—contd.					
Bombay	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	49,603	46,534	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	30	123	...	...
	Other Charges	5,429	8,705	...	...
	Grain Compensation Allowances	...	1,171	...	...
	Total	55,062	56,533	1,471	...
Madras	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	4,642	9,039	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	3,484	2,881	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	81	6	...	...
	Other Charges	20	23	...	...
	Total	8,227	11,949	3,722	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	99,349	1,30,843	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	716	161	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	23	82	...	...
	Other Charges	9,385	7,798	...	...
	Grain Compensation allowances	870	239	...	...
	Total	1,10,343	1,39,123	28,780	...
Punjab	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,601	940	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	599	335	...	...
	Other Charges	44	42	...	...
	Total	2,244	1,317	...	927
Assam	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	905	465	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	333	326	...	...
	Total	1,238	791	...	447
Bihar	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	269	432	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	386	405	...	...
	Other Charges	...	2	...	...
	Total	655	839	184	...

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.		1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*contd.*		R	R	R	R
Stationery and Printing—concld.					
Burma	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	2,078	732	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	2,921	2,955	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	12	15	...	...
	Total	5,011	3,702	...	1,309
Central Provinces	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	888	858	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	238	614	...	...
	Other Charges	108	108	...	...
	Grain Compensation allowances	...	54	...	...
	Total	1,234	1,634	400	...
Eastern Bengal	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	423	525	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	352	390	...	...
	Total	775	915	140	...
Rajputana	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	338	376	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	411	663	...	...
	Total	749	1,039	290	...
Sind and Baluchistan	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	43	57	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	347	368	...	...
	Total	390	425	35	...
Railway Mail Service	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	5,030	6,075	...	...
	Printing at Jail and Government Presses	...	91	...	...
	Printing at Private Presses	846	405	...	...
	Total	5,876	6,571	695	...
Grand Total		5,20,652	6,10,947	92,978	2,683
Deduct—Printing charges debitable to the Telegraph Department—North-Western Provinces and Oudh		22,796	24,497	1,701	...
Total		4,97,856	5,86,450	91,277	2,683

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—*concld.*	R	R	R	R
Mail-cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service (after deducting Non-Postal charges).				
Bengal	5,378	6,643	1,265	...
Bombay	38,595	36,197	...	2,398
Madras	36,281	41,525	5,244	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	44,112	44,067	...	45
Punjab	1,27,848	1,12,493	...	15,355
Assam	12,400	12,250	...	150
Bihar	497	530	33	...
Burma	5	7,241	7,236	...
Central Provinces	27,745	28,101	356	...
Eastern Bengal	—1	...	1	...
Rajputana	3,270	775	...	2,495
Sind and Baluchistan	4,613	4,440	...	173
TOTAL	3,00,743	2,94,262	14,135	20,616
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	...	162	162	...
Bombay	2,365	1,797	...	568
Madras	77	51	...	26
Burma	225	255	30	...
Sind and Baluchistan	2	4	2	...
TOTAL	2,669	2,269	194	594
Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.				
Bengal	10,552	12,470	1,918	...
Bombay	1,375	169	...	1,206
Madras	4,705	3,267	...	1,438
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,780	1,062	...	718
Punjab	122	422	300	...
Assam	1,924	4,367	2,443	
Bihar	1,184	1,605	421	...
Burma	328	1,000	672	...
Central Provinces	307	296	...	11
Eastern Bengal	3,310	4,744	1,434	...
Rajputana	97	11	...	86
Sind and Baluchistan	...	37	37	...
Railway Mail Service	169	48	...	121
TOTAL	25,853	29,498	7,225	3,580
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,98,024	1,87,514	...	10,510
Comptroller, Post Office	4,89,947	5,00,610	10,663	...
Bengal	19,07,187	20,22,549	1,15,362	...
Bombay	16,48,773	17,30,257	81,484	...
Madras	13,29,137	13,57,807	28,670	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,46,223	12,98,355	52,132	...
Punjab	11,61,365	11,29,813	...	31,552
Assam	3,35,138	3,54,323	19,185	...
Bihar	3,99,778	4,21,916	22,138	...
Burma	6,35,383	6,33,911	...	1,472
Central Provinces	4,53,983	4,74,479	20,496	...
Eastern Bengal	3,49,762	3,96,982	47,220	...
Rajputana	3,27,205	3,36,192	8,987	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1,97,618	2,01,777	4,159	...
Railway Mail Service	19,66,164	20,51,647	85,483	...
TOTAL	1,26,45,687	1,30,98,132	4,95,979	43,534

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service.				
Bengal	248	360	112	...
Punjab	3,45,874	3,55,348	9,474	...
Burma	353	...	...	353
Eastern Bengal	1	...	...	1
TOTAL .	3,46,476	3,55,708	9,586	354
Subsidy Payments.				
British India Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	5,11,500	5,11,500	...	...
River Steam Company and Ferries in Bengal .	5,096	9,219	4,123	...
River Steam Navigation Company (Bengal) .	2,196	2,196	...	...
Ditto ditto (Eastern Bengal)	1,200	1,200	...	...
Tigris and Euphrates Steam Navigation Company (Bombay)	64,000	24,000	...	40,000
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma) . .	42,283	38,787	...	3,496
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrapur and Dibrugarh (Bengal) .	35,600	37,550	1,950	...
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Bengal)	8,334	2,821	...	5,513
Steam service between Goa and Bombay . .	7,755	5,616	...	2,139
TOTAL .	6,77,964	6,32,889	6,073	51,148
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	5,62,974	5,63,646	672	...
Bombay	71,755	29,616	...	42,139
Punjab	3,45,874	3,55,348	9,474	...
Burma	42,636	38,787	...	3,849
Eastern Bengal	1,201	1,200	...	1
TOTAL .	10,24,440	9,88,597	10,146	45,989

APPENDIX XI.

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	R	R	R	R
I.—Postal Service.				
Cash Receipts.				
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	12,81,401	12,99,105		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers	3,37,661	3,19,906		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	28,48,632	31,19,276		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	3,484	3,589		
	44,71,178	47,41,876		
Deduct—				
Refund of Postage Collections	7,936	4,889	44,63,242	47,36,987
*Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps (Gross Value)**	...	...	1,05,23,180	1,11,28,786
Ditto Service ditto	...	...	25,92,560	26,63,955
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., *Sale of waste papers, etc.*)—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	10,315	10,563		
Other petty receipts	68,703	81,684		
	79,018	92,247		
Deduct—				
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets	...	12		
Refund of petty receipts	2,144	3,565		
	2,144	3,577	76,874	88,670
			1,76,55,856	1,86,18,398
Deduct—				
Amount due to the British Post Office	2,76,220	2,27,523		
Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations	—5,010	67,375	2,71,210	2,94,898
Total	...	...	1,73,84,646	1,83,23,500

* (*i. e.*) Gross sales to the public *minus* value of stamps used for Telegraph message revenue.

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Post Office Expenditure.			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
I.—Postal Service.						
Salaries and Establishment.			R	R	R	R
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office, Salaries		1,06,061	94,079		
	Establishment		56,361	57,710		
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries		33,280	44,754		
	Establishment		4,36,088	4,42,351		
Presidency and District Offices.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries		2,17,174	2,00,346		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries		7,80,705	7,76,770		
	Establishment		62,64,542	63,78,384		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment		10,17,213	10,30,701		
	Ferry and Boat Establishment		23,947	22,654		
	Railway Charges		8,145	5,467		
Stationery and Printing	Printing Establishment		43,742	40,852		
Post Office, Miscellaneous	Aligarh Workshop Establishment		14,068	14,587	90,01,326	91,08,655
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—						
Chief Office, Calcutta.	Director General's Office.	Temporary Establishment	3,272	942		
		Travelling Expenses and Allowances	8,406	10,286		
		Hill Journey Allowances	7,139	7,335		
		Grain Compensation Allowances	296	418		
		Office Expenses	16,489	16,744		
	Comptroller's Office	Temporary Establishment	5,484	...		
		Travelling Expenses and Allowances	4,121	3,865		
		Grain Compensation Allowances	537	802		
		Office Expenses	10,437	8,838		
Presidency and District Offices.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment		28,870	34,816		
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances		4,94,428	4,93,296		
	Grain Compensation Allowances		66,026	1,52,996		
	Construction and repair of Post Office		25,853	29,498		
	Office Expenses		9,63,005	9,73,643		
Conveyance of Mails.	Road Establishment, Temporary		8,864	13,383		
	Ferry and Boat Establishment, Temporary		58	158		
	Ditto Contingencies		1,757	2,613		
	Grain Compensation Allowances of Boat Establishment		105	2,600		
	Contingent Road Charges		85,600	93,754		
	Grain Compensation Allowances of Runners, etc.		20,080	69,065		
	Payments to P. and O. Company		1,288	5,363		
	Mail Guards and Oil Allowances Temporary Establishment		58	...		
	Grain Compensation allowances of Mail Guards, etc.		...	87		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways		1,86,252	2,14,256		
	Special Train Hire		82,475	1,47,091		
	Payments to State Railways		7,97,522	8,05,273		
	Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Charges		6,47,219	6,49,970		
	Deduct—Non-Postal Charges		3,46,476	3,55,708		
			3,00,743	2,94,262		
	Bounty Money		2,669	2,269		
Stationery and Printing	Printing, Miscellaneous		4,96,986	5,84,986		
	Grain Compensation Allowances		870	1,464		
Post Office, Miscellaneous.	Aligarh Workshop Charges		601	1,062		
	Grain Compensation Allowances		124	132		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges		23,946	18,180	36,44,361	39,89,477
Discount on sale of ordinary postage stamps			...	...	1,63,074	1,73,408
Total			...	...	1,28,08,761	1,32,71,540

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	R	R	R	R
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Receipts	3,46,482	355,708	...	...
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Passenger and Go ds Service Collections .	6	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	3,46,476	3,55,708
Contribution from Native States	...	...	6,000	6,000
TOTAL REVENUE AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNT .	..	...	1,77,37,122	1,86,85,208
III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.				
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk Receipts in Bengal	...	...	97,615	99,455
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	1,78,34,737	1,87,84,663

No. XI—concld.

Postal Department during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98—concld.

Post Office Expenditure.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	R	R	R	R
II.—Non-Postal Branches.				
Conveyance of Mails. { Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service	...	...	3,46,476	3,55,708
Conveyance of Mails. { Subsidies	...	...	6,77,964	6,3,889
Total	...	...	10,24,440	9,88,597
Total Expenditure as per Post Office Account	...	...	1,38,33,201	1,42,60,137
III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.				
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal	...	...	12,97,330	13,60,601
Stores from England	...	...	5,08,520	4,76,060
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	...	...	6,06,000	5,75,000
Other Payments	...	...	...	20,590
Exchange on Charges in England	...	...	7,36,510	6,03,470
Total	...	...	31,48,360	30,35 721
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,69,81,561	1,72,95,858

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue, etc.,

[NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous cash receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Excess of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	Postal tacles at the of each
	Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, etc.									Post Offices.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated) .	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,005	9,04,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,51,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,464	36,03,024	17,49,814	35,92,848	10,176	18,43,034	...	810
1858-59	11,98,870	25,25,189	12,26,002	1,93,230	51,43,291	49,40,141	24,14,952	35,20,092	14,20,049	11,05,140	...	835
1859-60	14,40,040	27,47,012	12,35,683	92,260	55,23,995	53,39,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	16,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,19,013	27,34,279	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,50,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,079	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,080	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	89,93,415	85,67,271	35,59,268	41,88,625	43,78,646	6,29,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months) .	23,18,930	26,56,260	13,96,468	49,336	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,613	40,29,481	19,92,392	6,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,940	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,802	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,407	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,19,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,089	2,83,420	7,83,427	31'86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31'23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31'23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,90,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30'97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30'71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29'33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26'62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	79,89,726	66,40,852	68,93,435	10,96,291	2,52,583	24'86	4,410
1880-81	48,83,567	13,41,149	25,11,030	53,384	87,89,130	85,33,595	71,02,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28'74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35'17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,207	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,40,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36'24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35'64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35'07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,218	17,19,768	26,88,929	96,317	1,09,13,232	1,06,05,220	88,85,452	94,26,282	11,78,938	5,40,830	24'86	6,849
1886-87	66,96,849	17,49,152	28,12,035	86,791	1,13,44,827	1,10,82,590	93,33,438	97,26,901	13,55,689	3,93,463	24'98	7,097
1887-88	70,85,553	18,11,058	29,68,076	82,914	1,19,47,601	1,16,65,355	98,54,297	99,58,084	17,07,271	1,03,787 Surplus.	25'02	7,263
1888-89	73,88,092	18,98,749	31,66,829	1,33,102	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,06,255	99,39,673	23,65,331	4,66,582	25'43	7,533
1889-90	75,39,068	19,51,452	32,31,025	78,977	1,28,01,422	1,25,01,060	1,05,49,608	1,04,42,947	20,58,113	1,06,661	25'39	8,103
1890-91	80,08,707	20,35,436	35,34,333	75,790	1,36,54,266	1,34,95,888	1,14,60,452	1,06,34,219	28,61,669	8,26,233	26'02	8,394
1891-92	81,95,385	21,33,510	36,60,171	86,618	1,40,75,685	1,39,98,109	1,18,64,689	1,13,60,551	26,37,648	5,04,138	26'16	8,617
1892-93	85,31,191	22,56,204	37,18,934	66,546	1,45,72,875	1,44,10,502	1,21,54,298	1,14,21,225	29,89,277	7,33,073	25'63	8,832
1893-94	90,53,872	23,22,703	38,26,338	80,444	1,52,83,357	1,51,03,298	1,27,89,595	1,16,35,891	34,67,407	11,44,704	25'16	8,978
1894-95	94,22,311	23,78,698	40,56,104	97,025	1,59,53,138	1,58,31,238	1,34,52,540*	1,18,62,611	39,68,627	15,89,929	25'58	9,243
1895-96	99,76,806	24,47,053	43,08,346	88,023	1,68,20,228	1,66,08,166	1,41,61,113	1,22,75,479	43,32,687	18,85,634	25'74	9,588
1896-97	1,03,60,106	25,92,560	44,63,242	76,874	1,74,92,782	1,72,21,572	1,46,29,012	1,26,45,687	45,75,885	19,83,325	25'62	9,948
1897-98	1,09,55 378	26,63,955	47,36,987	88,670	1,84,44,990	1,81,50,092	1,54,86,137	1,30,98,132	50,51,960	23,88,005	25'80	10,263

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting discount to vendors,

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolahs (about 4 oz.).

Column 8. The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence mentioned in the note regarding column 3.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1897-98.

on account of conveyance of passengers or of any of the non-postal branches of the administration.]

Recep- open end year.		Postal Lines.					Total Number of articles given out for delivery.						Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
Letter boxes. [In addition to those at post office.]	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-cart, horses, camels, etc.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer services, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.		Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No. Three digits omitted in these columns.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.				No.	No.	£
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	396	93	...	19,473						
...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,302	2,629	463	133	...	29,616						
...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
...	...	532	5,706	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,038						
...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,240	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
...	...	2,473	5,150	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,069	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,110
1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,156
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
3,554	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,928	54,616	98,531	8,762	605	1,336	...	109,235	1,035,440	·94	542	...	...	54,770
3,938	1,463	6,138	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	104,353	9,365	792	1,608	...	116,119	922,001	·79	610	...	...	57,170
4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
5,454	1,950	6,938	4,323	33,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,685
5,574	2,242	7,338	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,963	115,089	10,999	909	1,827	...	128,826	667,170	·51	683	2,626,264	2,978,519	70,749
6,167	2,601	8,123	3,269	32,875	13,687	57,954	118,599	10,276	998	2,023	...	131,899	635,901	·48	...	2,862,213	2,873,819	71,051
6,426	2,702	8,606	3,042	32,284	14,308	58,240	128,567	11,251	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	·46	...	3,021,980	2,035,403	88,160
6,720	2,833	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	58,760	143,538	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,666	673,108	·43	...	2,797,421	3,138,473	71,051
7,190	3,241	9,745	3,303	32,321	14,308	59,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,387	2,645	171,804	621,451	·36	...	3,243,047	3,170,123	70,000
7,936	3,670	9,001	3,648	33,135	14,520	61,204	165,553	14,076	1,312	3,113	2,566	186,620	578,606	·31	...	3,272,930	3,170,926	70,000
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	14,520	63,536	179,480	15,848	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,967	·29	...	3,336,127	3,251,652	70,000
8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	34,482	10,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,333	639,399	·29	...	3,531,071	3,429,865	70,000
9,056	4,253	11,862	4,237	35,281	11,117	62,487	211,983	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	·28	...	3,668,270	3,310,681	68,000
9,386	4,455	12,710	3,933	35,729	11,683	64,055	225,811	21,607	1,580	5,752	4,821	250,571	708,817	·27	...	3,752,148	3,633,664	68,000
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,963	36,471	12,483	66,960	238,692	21,833	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,398	707,362	·26	...	4,411,729	4,427,507	68,000
10,067	3,297	15,073	3,976	36,539	12,438	68,026	254,491	22,696	1,798	8,102	6,137	293,224	718,170	·24	...	4,416,392	4,569,876	50,000
11,093	3,690	15,720	3,980	39,189	12,224	71,113	271,359	23,287	1,882	8,701	6,750	311,988	776,602	·24	...	4,653,919	4,612,823	40,000
11,999	3,707	16,514	4,886	41,476	12,277	74,393	280,741	24,935	1,902	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,703	·23	...	4,771,879	6,837,183	45,000
12,848	3,757	17,196	4,192	44,019	12,331	77,728	300,620	25,010	2,109	10,711	7,783	347,133	775,377	·22	...	(b) 3,976,354	(b) 4,214,466	59,900
13,292	3,837	17,540	4,650	45,732	12,550	80,472	311,014	26,638	2,170	12,149	8,238	360,209	717,568	·19	...	4,252,499	4,452,058	60,600
13,875	3,970	18,099	4,859	44,805	12,603	80,366	326,162	26,364	2,339	14,703	8,755	379,023	769,526	·20	...	4,376,445	4,998,267	60,600
15,002	4,143	18,463	5,214	46,177	13,743	83,597	347,150	28,145	2,561	16,248	9,422	403,526	841,868	·20	...	4,486,642	4,055,809	60,000
15,927	4,262	18,871	4,959	47,509	13,984	85,323	364,168	28,929	2,577	18,198	10,055	423,925	938,855	·22	...	(c) 3,782,515	(c) 3,912,078	60,600
16,950	4,388	19,410	5,414	47,444	13,751	86,019	386,950	29,778	2,709	19,341	10,948	449,726	997,358	·22	...	3,836,470	3,963,080	60,600
17,721	4,588	20,283	5,263	48,318	14,856	88,720	408,797	31,892	2,966	21,364	11,664	476,683	1,092,724	·23	...	3,867,553	4,387,037	60,600(d)

Column 12.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Columns 21 to 26.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Columns 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 2,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

(c) Revised so as to show the number of letters conveyed by P. and O. contract steamers to and from Europe and Egypt only.

(d) [illegible] for the first ten months. Payment to be made under terms of new contract has not yet been settled.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

No. 138.—THE Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1899 which are not declared by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

No. 6352-Mis., dated the 9th December 1898.

(1) the Office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,

(2) the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed:—

I.—Muhammadan Holidays.

Id-ul-fitr—On the 13th February; but if the moon be visible on the 11th, then on the 12th February (Sunday).

Id-uz-zuha—On the 22nd April; but if the moon be visible on the 11th April, then on the 21st April.

Muharram—On the 20th and 21st May (Sunday); but if the moon be not visible on the 11th May, then on the 21st (Sunday) and 22nd May.

Fatiha-e-Duázdahum—On the 21st July; but if the moon be not visible on the 9th July, then on the 22nd.

II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga-Lakshmi Puja.—October 9th, 10th, 15th (Sunday), 16th, 17th and 20th.

III.—Other Holidays.

Second and third days following Christmas—December 27th and 28th.

MEDICAL.

The 18th January, 1899.

No. 95.—The services of Captain S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 19th January, 1899.

No. 110.—The services of Captain L. Rogers, M.D., M.R.C.P., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th November 1898, but he will continue to officiate as Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Dr. Lingard, or until further orders.

The 20th January, 1899.

No. 115.—The services of Lieutenant H. Ross, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

JUDICIAL.

The 19th January, 1899.

No. 74.—Under section 17 (1) of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. S. Copleston, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, to be temporarily Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma.

No. 75.—Under section 33 (1) of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Thirkell White, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, to be temporarily Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

No. 163—17-2.—Mr. E. J. Jackson, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for six months and twenty-one days, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 20th January, 1899.

No. 247—39-7.—Dr. Albrecht Von Krafft, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 13th January, 1899.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 17th January, 1899.

No. 86-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Radamella as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

The 20th January, 1899.

No. 90-E.A.—The following Order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was published at Zanzibar on the 1st November, 1898, is republished for general information:—

Order.

In pursuance of Article II of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1897, I hereby order that the following Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, that is to say, "The Hindu Wills Act, 1870" (Act XXI of 1870), and "The Probate and Administration Act, 1881" (Act V of 1881), and any enactment amending or substituted for those Acts, shall, as from the day on which this

Order is first publicly exhibited in the Consulate at Zanzibar, apply to Zanzibar.

And I hereby further order that section 331 of the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865) shall, as from the said day, apply to Zanzibar.

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

FOREIGN OFFICE;

30th September, 1898.

Published at Zanzibar, 1st November, 1898.

(Sd.) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE,

H. B. M.'s Agent and Consul General.

No. 91-*E.A.*—The following Order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was published at Mombassa on the 4th November, 1898, is republished for general information:—

Order.

In pursuance of Article II of the East Africa Order in Council, 1897, I hereby order that the following Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, that is to say, "The Hindu Wills Act, 1870" (Act XXI of 1870), and "The Probate and Administration Act, 1881" (Act V of 1881), and any enactment amending or substituted for those Acts, shall, as from the day on which this Order is first publicly exhibited in the Consulate at Mombassa, apply to the East Africa Protectorate.

And I hereby further order that section 331 of the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865) shall, as from the said day, apply to the East Africa Protectorate.

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

FOREIGN OFFICE;

30th September, 1898.

Published at Mombassa, 4th November, 1898.

(Sd) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE,

H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General.

No. 200-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags, and waste paper from the Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and North Arcot Districts of the Madras Presidency; the Naldrug, Gulburga, Bidar and Lingsugur Districts of the Hyderabad State; the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and the Mysore State, into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2393-I.A., dated the 1st September, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1899.

No. 321-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5087 S. R., dated the 11th October, 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications or petitions of objection referring to any entry made, or proposed to be made, in a draft record-of-rights prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), as amended by the Bengal Tenancy Act (Amendment) Act, 1898 (Bengal Act III of 1898): Provided that such applications or petitions are presented before the publication of such draft record under section 103A, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act.

No. 322-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 105, sub-section (*3*), of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), as amended by the Bengal Tenancy Act (Amendment) Act, 1898 (Bengal Act III of 1898), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No 5086 S. R., dated the 11th Ocober, 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, when a record-of-rights is being prepared under Chapter X of the said Act, and an application is made under section 105 thereof for a settlement of rent, such application shall bear a stamp of eight annas for each tenant making, or joining, or joined in the application.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 19th January, 1899.

No. 344-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1898 | Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December 1898-99.	In December 1897-98.	To end of December 1898-99.	To end of December 1897-98.	Whole Year. Budget, 1898-99.	Whole Year. Actuals, Preliminary, 1897-98.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,10	1,99	13,54	11,83	28,54	26,66
Opium	50	47	4,17	3,99	5,33	5,18
Salt	75	73	6,77	6,31	8,73	8,59
Stamps	38	38	3,58	3,56	4,86	4,84
Excise	48	48	4,15	3,98	5,72	5,48
Provincial Rates	40	38	2,30	2,06	3,86	3,76
Customs	35	37	3,38	3,12	4,59	4,64
Assessed Taxes	14	14	1,36	1,31	1,76	1,75
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	29	30	56	44
Registration	3	3	34	37	46	49
Tributes from Native States	2	3	32	33	92	87
Other Civil Revenue	20	29	2,61	2,55	3,94	3,77
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,40	5,34	42,81	39,71	69,27	66,47
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−16	−15	−2,73	−2,68	−3,85	−3,76
Opium	−2	−3	−2,18	−2,22	−2,65	−2,39
Famine Relief	...	−3	+3	−2,12	−37	−2,00
Other Civil Expenditure	−1,91	−1,97	−18,10	−18,34	−26,93	−26,22
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−2,09	−2,18	−22,98	−25,36	−33,80	−34,37
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	−10	−13	−2	−43	+60	−58
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+8	+5	+40	+27	+32	+39
Military Receipts	+3	+6	+51	+50	+72	+78
Military Issues	−1,35	−1,74	−12,40	−13,97	−17,37	−19,37
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+13	+20	+1,85	+2,13		
State Railways	+1,16	+1,26	+11,00	+10,72	+24,58	+23,38
East Indian Railway	+47	+51	+4,05	+4,02		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+40	+23	+2,87	+1,88	+2,42	+2,70
Telegraph	+6	+7	+52	+60	+86	+83
TOTAL	+2,22	+2,27	+20,29	+19,35	+27,86	+26,91
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−55	−54	−4,85	−8,09		
State Railways	−97	−86	−8,80	−8,49	−25,21	−25,32
East Indian Railway	−17	−30	−2,01	−2,03		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	−31	−11	−18	−12
Telegraph	−6	−6	−50	−48	−76	−69
TOTAL	−1,75	−1,76	−16,47	−19,20	−26,15	−26,13
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−87	−1,25	−7,69	−13,48	−14,02	−18,00
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	−13	−13	+96	+2,61	+2,67	+2,58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	−8	+17	−22	...	−42
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	−89	−37	−6,19	−2,22	−8,92	−4,20
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	−1,20	+44	−12,05	−4,56	−16,00	−9,49
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+3	+12	+51	−38	+29	−40
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−2,19	−2	−16,60	−4,77	−21,96	−11,99
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+25	+1,89	−4,46	−3,90	−51	+2,11
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,27	8,08	15,98	13,87	16,72	13,87
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,52	9,97	11,52	9,97	16,21	15,98

No. 245-S. R.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 16th January, 1899.

ENUMERATION RETURN.

Return showing the estimated number of the several classes of articles given out for delivery in all Post Offices in India.

—	Half year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of August, 1897.	Half year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of February, 1898.	1897-98.	Half year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of August, 1898.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) for August, 1898 compared with August, 1897.
Letters, unregistered	106,492 191	113,558,591	220,050,782	104,414,664	—1·95
Letters, registered	4,451,853	4,923,798	9,375,651	4,559,163	+2·41
Post cards	85,831,862	93,538,941	179,370,803	89,512,339	+4·29
Registered Parcels	1,379,700	1,387,939	2,767,639	1,324,298	—4·01
Unregistered Parcels	93,101	105,250	198 351	128,949	+38·50
Newspapers	15,426,334	16,465,150	31,891,484	15,793,576	+2·38
Book and Pattern Packets, unregistered	10,047,564	10,887,038	20,934,602	10,406,906	+3·58
Book and Pattern Packets, registered	202,340	227,473	429,813	234,174	+15·73
TOTAL	223,924,945	241,094,180	465,019,125	226,374,069	+1·09

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th January, 1899.

No. 265-*Gl.*—Mr. W. Maxwell, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Bombay, and in the second grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 31st December, 1898.

No. 267-*Gl.*—Rai Uma Charan Chakravarti, Bahadur, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 3rd January, 1899.

Mr D. Hopson, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on leave of Rai Uma Charan Chakravarti, Bahadur, or until further orders.

The 18th January, 1899.

No. 290-*Gl.*—Mr. R. C. Chapman is posted temporarily as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 31st December, 1898.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th January, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 53.—Lieutenant A. W. D. Harington, Indian Staff Corps, 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 19th October 1898.

[Joined his appointment on the 15th December 1898.]

No. 54.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 1375, dated 17th December, 1897, Colonel G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Commissary General, is confirmed in his officiating appointment, with effect from the 8th May 1897, *vice* Colonel W. Cooke, retired.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 55.—Captain W. H. Orr, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, *vice* Major F. Wyville-Thomson, who has vacated. Dated 1st December, 1898.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 56.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. Wigram, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Dated 11th January, 1899.

No. 57.—The following appointments are made on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab :—

Major W. C. Ross, Durham Light Infantry, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Lieutenant F. L. Galloway, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 23rd November, 1898.

No. 58.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal :—

Captain E. B. Cook, 1st Life Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 6th November, 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 59.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Edmund Ernest Wilford, East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—19th December 1898.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 60.—Major-General M. Protheroe, C.B , C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, to command a district of the 1st class in the Madras Command, *vice* Major-General Sir E. Stedman, K.C.I.E., C.B., who has resigned. Dated 4th January 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 61 —Major R. C O. Stuart, Royal Artillery, Assistant Director General of Ordnance in India, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for four months under Article 70½, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 62.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 27th December 1898, page 8342.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
27th December, 1898.

* * * * * * * *

Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., from Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st September, 1898.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 63.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Hastings Read—15th January 1899.

To be Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Henry Sullivan Becher—22nd April 1898.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 64.—*Bengal*—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas James Ellis to be Assistant Commissary,

Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Stephen Minchin Mercer is absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary,

Sub-Conductor Joseph Ormerod Ramsbottom to be Conductor,

Sergeant (Supernumerary Conductor) Lewis Walters is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 12th October 1898, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Power, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 65.—*Bengal*—

Sub-Conductor I. H. Allen, supernumerary, on reversion from the Proof Department, Balasore, to be absorbed, with effect from the 1st October 1898, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. R. Allwright, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a clerk in the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Punjab Command.

No. 66.—Conductor C. Bettesworth, supernumerary, on reversion from the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Punjab Command, to be absorbed, with effect from the 15th October 1898, *vice* Conductor E. Rimmer, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 67.—*Bombay Command*—

Sub-Conductor Charles Elliott to be Conductor,

Store-Sergeant John William Dennis to be Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 12th November 1898, *vice* Conductor W. Smith, seconded on appointment as Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 68.—*2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Jemadar Kadir Sharif to be Subadar, and regimental Havildar Major Ghaus Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ghaus, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 28th July 1898.

Jemadar Muhammad Usman, to be Subadar, and squadron Havildar Major Sayyid Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Budruddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 30th July 1898.

Havildar Mahmud Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Mahmud transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1898.

No. 69.—*13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Major Sheogovind Singh and Colour Havildar Baldeo Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Satedin Singh and Bansi Singh, promoted, with effect from 2nd June and 2nd September 1898, respectively.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 70.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

Havildar Major Umar-Baksh to be Jemadar with effect from the 24th November 1898, *vice* Sarup Singh, dismissed from the service by sentence of court-martial.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 71.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas Adamson, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Froom, promoted.

William Jameson Tomes, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Comrie, deceased.

No. 72.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Robert Sharp, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Roe, promoted.

No. 73.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Primrose Pechey, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hanson, promoted.

No. 74.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Stephen Anderson, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Gordon, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Benjamin Frank Jones, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cadell, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—Commander K. V. Bacon, Royal Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred to the retired list by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

LEAVE.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine, (p.a.) up to the 15th January 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 20th January, 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
3rd Hussars . . .	Lieutenant G. C. Preston .	13th January, 1899.	Lucknow .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 14th and the 20th January, 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
John Haughton	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Indian Staff Corps, 36th Sikhs.	29th January, 1898.	Will left	768 0 0	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1899.

No. 9.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officer is permitted to join the Chatham Course of Instruction of 1899, under Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 1076-B, clauses (1) to (14) :—

Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in Class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 10.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months in further extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No. 31, dated the 28th January, 1898.

No. 11.—Mr. A. R. Lilley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Kohat and Bunno Railway Survey.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 451, dated the 7th October, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except Section 135, to the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Steam Tramways.

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 237, dated the 19th May, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 135, to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway.

The 14th January, 1899.

No. 14.—Mr. F. R. Bagley, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 14th January, 1899.

No. 15.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Central Provinces, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th January, 1899, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1791.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first eight months of the year 1898-99 as compared with the corresponding period of 1897-98.*

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to November. 1897-98.	ENGLAND. April to November. 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to November. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to November. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98.	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 1898-99.	INDIA. April to November. 1897-98.	INDIA. April to November. 1898-99.	INDIA. April to November. Increase.	INDIA. April to November. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Revenue.						
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,648,400	28,540,200	9,836,300	11,441,100	1,604,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,179,800	5,329,800	3,525,900	3,666,100	140,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,594,200	8,728,000	5,58[illegible],300	6,017,100	436,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,837,000	4,855,900	3,172,600	3,199,800	27,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,489,500	5,717,300	3,500,700	3,673,900	173,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,041,300	4,590,500	2,748,300	3,028,600	280,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,728,800	8,870,100	4,567,700	4,888,700	321,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	64,119,000	66,631,800	32,932,800	35,915,600	2,982,800	...
20,200	10,000	10,100	20,300	10,200	...	Interest	840,700	914,200	552,200	616,800	64,600	...
4,200	4,200	2,500	4,000	1,500	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,364,000	3,107,400	2,121,600	1,966,900	...	154,700
1,900	1,800	700	600	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,720,500	1,730,200	1,006,800	1,045,500	38,700	...
90,600	94,400	67,300	77,700	10,400	...	Miscellaneous	799,400	771,300	340,900	351,500	10,600	...
1,500	200	1,400	400	...	1,000	Railways	21,258,600	21,823,300	13,698,400	14,899,200	1,200,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,605,100	2,256,100	1,448,400	1,407,600	...	40,800
28,900	28,400	19,600	19,400	...	200	Buildings and Roads	622,600	634,400	367,600	393,100	25,500	...
46,400	49,300	18,500	28,100	9,600	...	Receipts by Military Department	809,400	833,000	487,000	533,800	46,800	...
193,700	188,300	120,100	150,500	30,400	...	TOTAL REVENUE	96,139,300	98,791,700	52,955,700	57,130,000	4,174,300	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
3,497,200	2,615,300	3,498,300	1,918,300	...	1,580,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,580,600	2,675,000	2,744,900	1,090,000	...	1,654,900
5,000,000	...	2,500,000	...	...	2,500,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	538,800	...	31,600	31,600	...
300	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	252,400	304,600	52,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	100,100	100,000	105,100	193,300	88,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	858,000	759,800	367,500	543,600	176,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	803,200	546,800	421,900	...	...	421,900
9,506,100	16,000,000	4,252,900	11,003,500	6,750,600	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,003,600	18,615,300	10,251,200	12,921,800	2,670,600	...	TOTAL	4,341,900	4,620,400	3,891,800	2,163,100	...	1,728,700
18,197,300	18,803,600	10,371,300	13,072,300	2,701,000	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	100,481,200	103,412,100	56,847,500	59,293,100	2,445,600	...
2,832,400	2,168,300	2,832,400	2,534,200	...	298,200	Opening Balance	13,873,800	16,722,400	13,873,800	15,982,400	2,108,600	...
[illegible]	20,971,000	13,203,700	15,606,500	2,402,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	120,134,500	70,721,300	75,275,500	[illegible],554,2[illegible]0	...

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to November. 1897-98.	ENGLAND. April to November. 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to November. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to November. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98.	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 1898-99.	INDIA. April to November. 1897-98.	INDIA. April to November. 1898-99.	INDIA. April to November. Increase.	INDIA. April to November. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Expenditure.						
43,400	46,800	27,000	29,800	2,800	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,749,000	11,137,900	7,060,100	6,905,400	...	154,700
2,879,300	2,889,400	2,197,400	2,183,800	...	13,600	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,334,900	4,505,000	2,589,900	2,636,400	46,500	...
293,800	299,200	178,700	138,800	...	39,900	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,410,200	2,465,300	1,520,400	1,503,900	...	16,500
544,500	533,200	354,100	329,100	...	25,000	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,858,500	14,863,000	9,522,000	9,493,400	...	28,600
2,180,100	2,232,000	1,523,100	1,585,800	62,700	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,309,100	2,295,700	1,596,100	1,600,100	4,000	...
1,700	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	Famine Relief and Insurance	5,300,400	1,099,200	5,455,400	−3,300	...	5,458,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,800	5,800	2,500	100	...	2,400
5,841,900	5,886,200	3,745,500	3,757,000	11,500	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,482,900	10,419,500	6,177,200	6,806,500	629,300	...
1,100	1,000	1,000	400	...	600	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,858,100	1,897,000	1,123,900	1,093,900	...	30,000
150,500	117,700	87,200	99,600	12,400	...	Buildings and Roads	5,153,700	5,837,900	2,683,400	2,901,700	218,300	...
4,244,200	4,469,300	2,489,800	2,808,700	318,900	...	Army Services	20,362,500	18,083,800	12,758,100	11,392,800	...	1,365,300
17,800	...	2,500	200	...	2,300	Special Defence Works	−4,000	...	100	...	...	100
16,198,300	16,474,800	10,608,000	10,933,200	325,200	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	76,939,100	72,610,100	50,489,100	44,330,900	...	6,158,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	203,200	137,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	*660,900*	*254,300*	...	...	...	...
16,198,300	16,474,800	10,608,000	10,933,200	325,200	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	76,481,400	72,493,300	50,489,100	44,330,900	...	6,158,200
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
815,600	1,119,900	567,800	425,100	...	142,700	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,053,700	4,002,300	2,422,700	2,221,800	...	200,900
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	308,200	...	354,300	...	...	354,300
...	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,203,200	203,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,200	8,700	18,900	156,900	138,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,411,000	788,900	1,200,000	200,300	...	994,300
344,500	640,500	35,700	11,700	...	24,000	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,002,400	1,468,800	558,200	611,700	53,500	...
1,137,100	493,000	1,275,600	616,800	...	658,800	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	55,000	55,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	9,472,700	16,014,500	4,723,000	10,894,000	6,171,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	5,322,200	8,945,500	2,878,100	5,526,000	2,047,900	...
1,481,600	1,134,300	1,313,000	2,128,500	815,500	...	TOTAL	18,837,500	27,429,900	9,733,100	17,449,900	7,716,800	...
18,495,500	18,729,000	12,488,800	13,480,800	998,000	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	98,372,600	103,925,500	62,644,900	64,002,600	1,357,700	...
2,534,200	2,242,900	714,900	2,119,700	1,404,800	...	Closing Balance	15,982,400	16,209,000	8,076,400	11,272,900	3,196,500	...
21,029,700	20,971,900	13,203,700	15,606,500	2,402,800	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	120,134,500	70,721,300	75,275,500	4,554,200	...

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned candidates have passed the B.L. Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

	Linga Rajeshwar ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1.	Basu, Rameschandra ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
2.	Mitra, Amritanath ...	... City College.
3.	Ghosh, Rajendranath ...	... Ditto.
4.	Mitra, Hemchandra ...	... Ditto.
5.	Ray, Dwarkanath ...	... Ripon College.
6.	Aparajit Trimbak Baliram ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	... City College.
8.	Ghosh, Kailaschandra ...	... Ditto.
9.	Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath ...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
10.	Sen, Surendrakumar ...	... Ripon College.
11.	Basu, Rameschandra ...	... Ditto.
12.	Mukhopadhyay, Sailendranath ...	... Ditto.
	Siddheswar Nath ...	... Patna College.
14.	Chakrabarti, Narendranath ...	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Ray, Srischandra ...	... Ripon College.
	Sil, Sibcharan ...	... Ditto.
17.	Mitra, Apurbakrishna ...	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jibanhari ...	... Ditto.
	Sengupta, Abaninath ...	... Dacca College.
20.	Majumdar, Jogindranath ...	... City College.
21.	Pal, Gopeswar ...	... Ripon College.
22.	Muhammad Saiduddin ...	... Ditto.
23.	Brahmachari, Aswinikumar ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Hemantakumar	... Ditto.
25.	Sikdar, Pyarimohan ...	... Ripon College.
26.	Lahiri, Jogeschandra ...	... City College.
27.	Datta, Panchanan ...	... Berhampur College.
28.	Dasgupta, Upendramohan ...	... Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Indranarayan ...	... Ripon College.
30.	Siddhanta, Nabinchandra ...	... Ditto.
31.	Ghosh, Umeschandra ...	... B. N. College, Bankipur.
32.	Chippendale, J. W. ..	... Ripon College.
33.	Bandyopadhyay, Jnanchandra	... Dacca College.
	Kar, Isanchandra ..	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanadaprasad	... Ripon College.
36.	Chattopadhyay, Bimalchandra	... Ditto.
	Vishnoo Madhao Jakatdar ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.
38.	Das, Jogeschandra ...	... Ripon College.
39.	Konar, Syamacharan ...	... Ditto.
40.	Bhattacharyya, Rasikmohan ...	... Ditto.
	Das, Manomohan ...	... Dacca College.
42.	Chattopadhyay, Haribhushan ...	... Berhampore College.
	Datta, Rakhaldas ...	... Ripon College.
	Dhurandhar Pershad ...	... Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra ...	... Ripon College
	Ray, Atulchandra ...	... Morris College, Nagpur.
47.	De, Gurucharan ...	... Dacca College.
48.	Aditya, Gopimohan ...	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
49.	Nandi, Sasibhushan ...	... City College.
50.	Sinha, Nareschandra ...	... Ripon College.
51.	Gangopadhyay, Rajanikanta ...	... City College.
52.	Datta, Amulyachandra ...	... Berhampore College.
	Nag, Mahendranath ...	... Dacca College.
54.	Gangopadhyay, Rohinikanta ...	... City College.
55.	Bandyopadhyay, Satyakanta ...	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bhattacharyya, Jyotishchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.

57.	Ray, Manindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
58.	Bishnu, Bansadhar	Ripon College.
	Ray, Gopalchandra	City College.
60.	Deb, Radhanath	Ditto.
61.	Datta, Baidyanath	Ripon College.
62.	De, Biseswar	Metropolitan Institution.
63.	Ash, Kedarnath	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Harijiban	Ditto.
	Sen, Srischandra	Hughli College.
66.	Basu, Indubhushan	Ripon College.
	Som, Sriskumar	Dacca College.
68.	Kundu, Gopikrishna	Bangabasi College.
	Saha, Harakumar	Ripon College.
70.	Gangopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
71.	Chakrabarti, Satiprasanna	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Ramonimohan	Bangabasi College.
	Ray, Harijiban	Metropolitan Institution.
74.	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra	Hughli College.
75.	Basak, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Jnanendranath	City College.
77.	Das, Mahendranath	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Jnanendrakumar	Hughli College.
79.	Ghosh, Ramchandra	Ripon College
	Majumdar, Jadukrishna	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Ray, Pulinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
82.	Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bagchi, Debendranath	Ripon College.
84.	Gupta, Jagneswar	City College.
85.	Batabyal, Bibhucharan	Dacca College.
	Chattopadhyay, Taraknath	City College.
87.	Chakrabarti, Upendrachandra	B. N. College, Bankipore.
	Mukhopadhyay, Ramtaran	Ripon College.
89.	Sengupta, Kshetranath	B. N. College, Bankipore.
90.	Chaudhuri, Durlabhkrishna	Ripon College.
91.	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetranath	Hughli College.
	" Lalitmohan	City College.
	Konch, Ramkrishna	Berhampore College.
94.	Bhattacharyya, Lalitmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haribhushan	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Nagendranath	City College.
97.	Dasgupta, Chandrakumar	Ripon College.
	Guha, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Sen, Lalitmohan	Dacca College.
100.	Bandyopadhyay, Lalbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
101.	Chattopadhyay, Hemantakumar	City College.
102.	Biswaswar Prasad	B. N. College, Bankipore.
103.	Ray, Jnanchandra	Ripon College
104.	Bhar, Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
105.	Hyam, S. J. J.	Ripon College.
106.	Basu, Nagendranath	City College.
	Deb, Prakaschandra	Dacca College.
	Gupta, Kshirodchandra	City College.
	Sinha, Jatindranath	Ripon College.
110.	Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Jibankrishna	City College.
	" Jogindranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
113.	Sen, Syamakanta	Dacca College.
114.	Paltoo Prasada	B. N. College, Bankipore.
115.	Haldar, Nagendranath	Ripon College.
116.	Gupta, Priyanath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
117.	Chattopadhyay, Saratkumar	City College.
118.	Das, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
	De, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Sen, Haranchandra	Ripon College.

121.	Basu, Sonalal	... Patna College.
122.	Mitra, Susilchandra... ...	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Gunadacharan	... Ditto.
124.	Bhattacharyya, Ramanimohan ...	... City College.
	Ghosh, Satischandra ...	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
126.	De, Charuchandra	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Kanailal	... City College.
128.	Bandyopadhyay, Charuchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
129.	Munsi, Kuladacharan ...	... City College.
130.	Bandyopadhyay, Kshetrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Nalininath ...	... Ripon College.
	Das, Anantakumar	... City College.
	Ray, Asutosh	... Ripon College.
	Sanyal, Lalitmohan... ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
135.	Mitra, Kulachandra ...	... Ripon College.
	Jairam Kesheo	... Morris College, Nagpur.
137.	Das, Madhusudan	... Ripon College.
	De, Mahendrachandra ...	... Dacca College.
	Sarkar, Prankrishna ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
140.	Rai, Nalinchandra	... Ripon College.
	Sen, Mohamohan	... Berhampore College.
142.	Chattopadhyay, Amarnath ...	... City College.
	Ghosh, Kunjalal	... Ripon College.
144.	Chakrabarti, Dwijeschandra ...	... Ditto.
	Sen, Nalinikanta	... Ditto.
146.	Haldar, Hemantakumar ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Chintaharan ...	... Ripon College.
148.	Sen, Jatindranath	... Ditto.
149.	Mallik, Saratchandra ...	... Ditto.
	Ray, Janakinath	... Ditto.
	Shaik Baharam Ali... ...	... Ditto.
152.	Kar, Nandakumar	... City College.
	Mitra, Jajneswar	... Metropolitan Institution.
154.	Basu, Basantakumar ...	... Ripon College.
155.	Bhaumik, Syamakisor ...	... Dacca College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Girindranath ...	... Ripon College.
157.	Mitra, Jatindranath, II ...	... Ditto.
158.	Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath ...	... Ditto.
	Ray, Mihirnath	... City College.
160.	Basu, Manojmohan ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Satischandra ...	... City College.
	,, Syamacharan ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Satyendranath ...	... Ripon College.
164.	Basu, Kaminikumar ...	... Dacca College.
	Gupta, Jnanendrasasi ...	... Ripon College.
166.	Chattopadhyay, Ramratan ...	... City College.
	Sanyal, Hiralal ...	... Ripon College.
168.	Basu, Kamakhyaprasad ...	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath I	... Ripon College.
170.	Sinha, Kisorilal ...	... B. N. College, Bankipore.
171.	Saha, Dinabandhu ...	... Ripon College.
172.	Gangopadhyay, Haricharan ...	... Ditto.
	Majumdar, Bidhubhushan ...	... Ditto.
	Mitra, Nilkrishna ...	... City College.
	,, Satischandra ...	... Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Jogindranath ...	... City College.
177.	Bhattacharyya, Tarachand ...	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Majumdar, Girijacharan ...	... B. N. College, Bankipore.
	Sen, Tribenikumar ...	... City College.
180.	Maitra, Jadabchandra ...	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
181.	Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	... Ripon College.
182.	Basu, Debendranath ...	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kunjabihari ...	... Ditto.
	Sen, Girijabhushan ...	... Ditto.

185.	Chaudhuri, Gopanchandra ...	...	City College.
186.	Raghunath Singh ...	...	Ripon College.
187.	Bandyopadhyay, Jagadischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
188.	Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ...	...	Ditto.
	Narayan Pande ...	...	Patna College.
190.	Dinkar Vaman Harkare ...	...	Morris College, Nagpur.
191.	Chaudhuri, Pramathanath ...	...	City College.
	Ghatak, Aswinikanta ...	...	Ripon College.
	S. W. Hossain ...	...	Ditto.
194.	Dutta, Birendrakumar ...	...	Dacca College.
195.	Balaji Narayan Phukey ...	...	Morris College, Nagpur
	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalitmohan ...	...	Bangabasi College.
	Basu, Girischandra ...	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Bhadra, Sibendranath ...	...	Ripon College.
	Bharat Prasad ...	...	Patna College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jyotibhushan ...	...	Ripon College.
	Das, Narendrakumar ...	...	Ditto.
	De, Suryyamani ...	...	City College.
	Ghosh, Satischandra ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Guha, Jaygobinda ...	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Jugal Kishore ...	...	Patna College.
	Kamala Prasada ...	...	B. N. College, Bankipore.
	Khaja M. Ismail ...	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Nagendranath ...	...	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Saratchandra ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra ...	...	City College.
	Phukan, Radhanath ...	...	Ripon College.
	Ramcharan Lal ...	...	Patna College.
	Ray, Ramkamal ...	...	Ripon College.
	" Srinath ...	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Binodbihari ...	...	Ripon College.
	" Saratchandra ...	...	Ditto.

W. BOOTH,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 16th January 1899.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 11th February, 1899, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 1 P.M.

W. BOOTH,
Officiating Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 19th January, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th January 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 236 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 14th January 1899:—

No. 14 of 1899.—Gilbert Leslie Smith, of the Indian Civil Service, stationed at Rawalpindi in the Punjab. *Lining saddlery with a pneumatic padding, to be styled "The Leslie patent pneumatic padding for saddlery."*

No. 15 of 1899.—Jacob Steiger, manufacturer, of 24 Finsbury square, London. *An improvement in the manufacture of cement.*

No. 16 of 1899.—John Pullman and Edward England Pullman, manufacturers, both of 17 Greek street, Soho square, London, and Ernest Edward Munro Payne, analytical chemist, of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham. *Improvements in the process of liming furs, hair-skin, skins, hides, pelts, or parts thereof.*

No. 17 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis, electrical engineer, of 327 Neville street, Pittsburg, and Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 709 Whitney avenue, Wilkinsburg, both in the county of Allegheny, state of Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in arc lamps.*

No. 18 of 1899.—Gustav Graf von Geldern-Egmond, Imperial and Royal Fieldmarshal-Lieutenant, and president of the Imperial and Royal Technical Military Commission in Vienna. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.*

No. 237 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 255 of 1897.—Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, Ambroso Pandia Ralli, all of London, and Theodore Anthony Vlasto, of Liverpool, carrying on business among other places at Bombay under the name and firm of Ralli Brothers, Bombay. *Improved grids for ginning* (Specification filed 25 August 1898.)

No. 102 of 1898.—Sarah Florence Winter, widow of the late George Kift Winter, M I.C.E., of Arkonam, and George Bliss Winter, A.M.I C.E., A.I.E.E., assistant engineer, South Indian Railway, both of Trichinopoly. *Improvements in block working, more especially applicable to single lines.* (Specification filed 29 December 1898.)

No. 103 of 1898.—Stephen Augustus Ralli, Alexander Anthony Vlasto, Ambroso Pandia Ralli all of London, and Theodore Anthony Vlasto, of Liverpool, of Ralli Brothers' Agency, Karachi. *An improvement in the cleaning of cotton pods.* (Specification filed 14 October 1898.)

No. 185 of 1898.—Wolcott A. Hull, gentleman, of 2137 Seventh avenue, in the city, county, and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in filters.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 197 of 1898.—Albert Verley, electrician, of 7 Quai de Seine, Courbevoie, near Paris. *Improvements in the manufacture of sugar.* (Specification filed 5 January 1899.)

No. 199 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the distributing mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 200 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the ejector mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 207 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 208 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the mould wheel controlling mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 209 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in pump-stops of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 212 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in linotype matrices.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 273 of 1898.—John Francis Adams, gentleman, of Taplow, in the county of Buckinghamshire, and Charles Risbee Iorns, engineer, of 11 Kiverdale road, Stoke Newington, in the county of London. *An improved blind.* (Specification filed 7 January 1899.)

No. 409 of 1898.—George Falvey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian railway, Allahabad. *A telescopic tent pole suitable for a single or double-poled tent made of gas or other tubing or piping.* (Specification filed 4th January 1899.)

No. 238 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore. *Improvements in the electro-deposition of metals, and in apparatus used therein.* (From 8 February 1899 to 8 February 1900.)

No. 135 of 1892.—Robert Henry Francis Rennick and John Fenton Evans. *Improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrement, called the "Silchar" cinerator.* (From 28 January 1899 to 28 January 1900.)

No. 94 of 1894—George Murray Collom. *An improved sifting and sorting machine for tea or grains, etc.* (From 12 January 1899 to 12 January 1900.)

No. 184 of 1894.—William James Finch. *Improvements in electrolytic apparatus for decomposing chloride of sodium or potassium in solution and for leading away the products of decomposition.* (From 16 January 1899 to 16 January 1900.)

No. 335 of 1894.—Charles John Galloway. *Improvements in "Galloway" boilers.* (From 15 February 1899 to 15 February 1900.)

No. 369 of 1894.—Frank Swales. *Improvements in or relating to bits.* (From 14 January 1899 to 14 January 1900.)

No. 239 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 171 of 1892.—William Snell Chenhall and William Francis Snell Chenhall. *An improved method for the solidification of mineral oils.* (Specification filed 14 October 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st December, 1898	1,59,49,000	1,94,18,300	14,04,71,100	2,76,90,700	1,40,05,100	3,700	...	20,15,88,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,78,08,934
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January, 1899	...	3,000	2,000	5,500	...	...	...	10,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January, 1899	...	13,000	4,98,000	29,000	2,000	...	...	5,42,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,42,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1899	2,000	1,600	26,500	3,400	5,200	...	...	36,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	38,700
	1,59,51,000	1,94,35,900	14,09,97,600	2,77,28,600	1,40,12,300	3,700	...	20,21,78,100	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,84,00,134
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	5,00,000	60,900	12,54,000	1,18,600	35,500	...	...	14,70,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,70,100
Balance on 15th January, 1899	1,54,51,000	1,93,75,000	13,97,43,600	2,76,10,000	1,39,75,700	3,700	...	20,07,08,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,64,30,034

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 15th Nov. 1898, enfaced from India 10,071 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,236 lakhs.
,, 16th Nov. 1898, ,, 30th ,, ,, ditto 2 ,, ditto 1 lakh.
,, 1st Dec., ,, ,, 15th Dec., ,, ditto 9 ,, ditto 15 lakhs.
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto ... ditto 4 ,,
,, 1st Jan., 1899, ,, 15th Jan., 1899, ditto 6 lakhs ditto 19 ,,

10,088 lakhs. 9,275 lakhs.
9,275 ,,

Balance against India . 813 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th January, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th January, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	81,66,024	13	8	1,70,03,075	15	6
Public Deposits at Branches	88,37,051	1	10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,95,19,625	4	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,09,535	14	2
Sundries				21,35,785	9	11
RUPEES				9,82,68,022	11	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				56,16,299	0	0
Other authorized Investments				67,01,453	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,93,20,859	10	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,77,61,389	10	6
Bills discounted and purchased				1,81,79,051	12	4
Balances with other Banks				7,38,804	3	0
Bullion				1,605	13	0
Dead Stock				12,94,769	3	5
Stamps				12,458	10	6
Sundries				17,99,792	14	2
				7,14,26,483	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,06,61,110	11	3	2,68,41,538	13	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,61,80,428	2	8			
RUPEES				9,82,68,022	11	7

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th January, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 38·8.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th January, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	93,90,000	9,28,24,230	10,22,14,230	3,23,16,543	20,07,119	3,43,23,662
Allahabad	...	1,15,05,485	1,15,05,485	1,27,45,247	...	1,27,45,247
Lahore	...	2,21,69,270	2,21,69,270	2,93,31,235	...	2,93,31,235
Bombay	7,06,620	6,52,09,105	6,59,15,725	1,45,73,332	17,01,263	1,62,74,595
Karachi	...	64,36,530	64,36,530	34,09,905	...	34,09,905
Madras	1,28,860	2,87,71,130	2,88,99,990	1,98,54,425	...	1,98,54,425
Calicut	...	9,32,615	9,32,615	2,25,470	...	2,25,470
Rangoon	...	65,81,265	65,81,265	2,89,82,425	135	2,89,82,560
	1,02,25,480	23,44,29,630	24,46,55,110			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			2,08,065			
TOTAL R			24,44,47,045	14,14,38,582	37,08,517	14,51,47,099
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						7,00,000
NET TOTAL R						14,44,47,099
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R						24,44,47,045

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
John Leckie	Doloo Tea Garden in Cachar.	12th June, 1898.	The Officiating Deputy Commissioner as District Judge, Cachar, on 20th December, 1898.	No Will reported. Intestate. Mr. J. D. Nimmo, of Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co., 21, Canning Street, Calcutta, has applied for Letters of Administration.
George DeRoza, of the Barrackpore Telegraph Department.	Presidency General Hospital.	17th December, 1898.	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, on 22nd December, 1898.	No Will found. No one has applied for Administration.
Mrs. Mary Jane Lyons, of Toltollah Thannah.	Ditto	18th December, 1898.	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, on 22nd December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
S. F. Cunliffe, of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.	Ditto	18th December, 1898.	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, on 23rd December, 1898.	Ditto ditto.
Mrs. Harriett Jemima Alexander, widow of Lieutenant Frederick James Alexander, late of the Invalid Establishment, Bengal Army.	Violet Bank, Mussoorie	19th November, 1898.	The Subordinate Judge, Dehra Dun, on 26th December, 1898.	Left a Will in custody of Mr. I. Banks, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Mussoorie. No application for Probate made.
Mrs. Sarah Perry, of 29, South Road, Entally.	Presidency General Hospital.	20th December, 1898.	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, on 5th January, 1899.	No Will found. No one has applied for Administration.
H. W. Lang Dale, of Burdwan, a driver of the E. I. Railway Company.	Allahabad	24th November, 1898.	The District Judge, Burdwan, on 5th January, 1899.	Intestate. His mother, Mrs. Julia Lang Dale, has been directed to apply for Letters of Administration.
Mr. Nelson, District Traffic Superintendent, I. M. Railway.	Bind in the Saugor District of the Central Provinces.	29th December, 1898.	Deputy Commissioner of Saugor, on 6th January, 1899.	No Will found and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. L. Gordon, of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.	Presidency General Hospital.	7th January, 1899.	The District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 12th January, 1899.	No Will reported and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mr. Arthur Sterling Luke, an Assistant of Mr. W. Davidson of Naraingunj.	Naraingunj	20th December, 1898.	The District Judge of Dacca, on 23rd December, 1898.	No Will reported, and the father of the deceased, Mr. James Luke, of No. 6, Pollock Street, has been asked by the District Judge to apply for the grant of a certificate under section 36 of Act II of 1874.
Mr. Donald Maclean, of Demdima Tea Estate, in the district of Jalpaiguri.	Not stated	12th June, 1898	District Judge of Rungpore.	No Will found and no one has applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 10th January, 1899.

No. 248.—Under the provisions of Article 909 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to permit Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar of the 1st grade and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, to proceed on the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 7820, dated the 18th November, 1898, with effect from the 12th January, 1899 ,or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, instead of with effect from the 1st December, 1898, as stated in the Notification above cited.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th January, 1899.

No. 46.—The services of the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeons of the Bengal Establishment are placed at the disposal of the Resident, Bangalore, for plague duty, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

2nd class	F. J. E. L'Estrange. Newing.	.	20th November, 1898.
,, ,,	W. J. Masterson	.	20th November, 1898.
,, ,,	F. G. H. Deeks	.	17th November, 1898.
3rd ,,	C. R. Coxe .	.	18th November, 1898.
,, ,,	L. P. Kenyon .	.	21st November, 1898.
,, ,,	F. H. O'Leary	.	17th November, 1898.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*

for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 10th January, 1899.

No. 10—65.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara is pleased to declare the following days to be public holidays during the year 1899:—

No.	Names of Holiday.	Dates.	Days of the week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	Good Friday	31st March, 1899	Friday	1
2	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1899	Wednesday	1
3	Christmas	25th to 30th December, 1899	Monday to Saturday	6
				8
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shiv Ratri	10th March, 1899	Friday	1
2	Holi	27th March, 1899	Monday	1
3	Silsatmi Fair	3rd April, 1899	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	25th May, 1899	Thursday	1
5	Raksha Bandan	21st August, 1899	Monday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	28th August, 1899	Monday	1
7	Sawitri Fair	13th September, 1899	Wednesday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	14th September, 1899	Thursday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	15th September, 1899	Friday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	18th September, 1899	Monday	1
11	Dasehra	12th to 14th October, 1899	Thursday to Saturday	3
12	Dipmalika	3rd and 4th November, 1899	Friday and Saturday	2
13	Pushkar Fair	13th to 17th November 1899	Monday to Friday	5
				20
		Muhammadan Holidays.		
1	Id-ul-Zuha	21st April, 1899	Friday	1
2	Moharram	19th and 20th May, 1899	Friday and Saturday	2
3	Bara Wafat	21st July, 1899	Friday	1
4	Urs Khwaja Sahib	8th to 10th November, 1899	Wednesday to Friday	3
5	Shab-i-Barat	18th December, 1899	Monday	1
				8

No. 12—65.—It is hereby notified that the Courts and offices under the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara will be closed on the days named in the list below as public holidays in the year 1899 :—

No.	Names of Holiday.	Dates.	Days of the week.	Number of days.
		Christian Holidays.		
1	Good Friday	31st March, 1899	Friday	1
2	Empress' Birthday	24th May, 1899	Wednesday	1
3	Christmas	25th to 30th December, 1899	Monday to Saturday	6
				8
		Hindu Holidays.		
1	Shiv Ratri	10th March, 1899	Friday	1
2	Holi	27th March, 1899	Monday	1
3	Silsatmi Fair	3rd April, 1899	Monday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	25th May, 1899	Thursday	1
5	Raksha Bandan	21st August, 1899	Monday	1
6	Janam Ashtmi	28th August, 1899	Monday	1
7	Sawitri Fair	13th September, 1899	Wednesday	1
8	Tejaji Fair	14th September, 1899	Thursday	1
9	Jaljhulni Ekadashi	15th September, 1899	Friday	1
10	Anant Chowdas	18th September, 1899	Monday	1
11	Dasehra	12th to 14th October, 1899	Thursday to Saturday	3
12	Dipmalika	3rd and 4th November, 1899	Friday and Saturday	2
13	Pushkar Fair	13th to 17th November, 1899	Monday to Friday	5
				20
		Muhammadan Holidays.		
1	Id-ul-Zuha	21st April, 1899	Friday	1
2	Moharram	19th and 20th May, 1899	Friday and Saturday	2
3	Bara Wafat	21st July, 1899	Friday	1
4	Urs Khwaja Sahib	8th to 10th November, 1899	Wednesday to Friday	3
5	Shab-i-Barat	18th December, 1899	Monday	1
				8

N.B.—(1) All Sundays in the year 1899.

(2) For English and Vernacular offices when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

(3) The last day of every month will be observed as a holiday in the Treasury Office, Ajmer, instead of the last Saturday.

(4) Muhammadan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

(5) In the case of Hindu holidays on account of eclipses of the sun and of the moon, those for the former are granted for the day on which the eclipse occurs, and those for the latter for the day following. There will be two eclipses of the moon on Friday, the 23rd June, 1899, and Saturday, 16th December, 1899. The resulting holidays will fall on the 24th June and 17th December, 1899.

(6) Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner when there are no arrears of work.

(7) The Civil Court vacation commences on 1st of August, 1899, and ends on the 30th September, 1899. No fresh suits shall, during that time, be instituted unless they be of an urgent character, but the Courts will be open for the purposes of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July and for disposal of any urgent work.

By order,

H. JOWERS,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1899.

No. 28.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 12, dated the 26th July, 1898, Mr. W. J. Donaghey, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for one month, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

Director General of Telegraphs.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 13th January, 1899.

No. 1.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on urgent private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon for six months.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1899.

No. 353.—The following candidates are appointed probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the dates specified against each:—

Babu Pramadaranjan Roy, 21st November, 1898.

Mr. Henry Percy Dee Morton, 23rd November, 1898.

Mr. Stewart Skene McA'Fee Fielding, 21st November, 1898.

Mr. Patrick Arthur Theodore Kenny, 21st November, 1898.

Mr. Herbert Charles Wood Stotesbury, 21st November, 1898.

Mr. Sidney Frederick Norman, 21st November, 1898.

Mr. John Richard Newland, 21st November, 1898.

Syed Zille Hasnain, 17th January, 1899.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1899.

No. 7.—Lieutenant C. J. Heath, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for two months in further extension of that published in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 62, dated the 3rd October, 1898.

No. 8.—Lieutenant B. H. Rooke, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 3rd November, 1898.

No. 9.—The undermentioned Engineers are transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Ranaghat-Ganges and Katihar Railway Survey:—

Rai Sahib Bhupat Rai, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Baboo Mohit Kanta Sen, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade (Provincial service).

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1899.

No. 80.—Dr. Joseph Scott has been appointed Officiating Assistant Medical Superintendent in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraphs, with effect from the 28th November, 1898, *vice* Dr. D. Scully on furlough.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 10th January, 1899.

No. 105.—Under the provisions of section 13 of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, the Resident in Mysore notifies that the following gentlemen have been appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

TO REPRESENT EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

No. 3 Division.

Richmond F. Hayes, Esquire.

TO REPRESENT MAHOMEDANS.

No. 2 Division.

Aga Abbass Ali Saib.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant Resident.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th January, 1899.

No. 11156.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 24th December, 1898, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. H. Granger, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. Sanwal Das Ramasnehi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 17th January, 1899.

No. 11350.—Mr. A. B. Thompson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 2nd January, 1899, during the absence of Mr. A. Bean, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 11354.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. W. R. Monks, Superintendent ot Post Offices, 3rd grade :—

Lala Harkishen Das, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 14th September, 1898, to the 31st December, 1898.

Mr. C. S. Digges, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 1st January, 1899, until further orders.

The 19th January, 1899.

No. 11441.—Mr. R. W. Hanson is appointed temporarily to act as mail officer, Sea Post Office, Bombay, during the absence on deputation as Postmaster, Aden, of Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, mail officer, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 16th January, 1899.

Adie, D.
Battimwalla, B. L., care of Framji Narmanji.
Berger, G. C., late of Ahmedabad.
Carleton, C. F.
Carvet, Edwin.
Cramwell, J., Sugar Mills, Sukkia.
Crawford, Brown Baley & Dunlop, Solicitors.
Crawford, Paterson & Co.
Dent & Co., Booksellers.
Edwards, G., care of R. T. Cooke & Co.
Findlay, C. S., I.C.S.
Fisher & Co.
Gipperich & Burchardi.
Gordon, Mrs. Neil.
Gwalior Tea Association Manager.
Henly & Co.
Homatson, B. L.
Jenkins, care of Messrs. Ashton, Hoare & Co.
Johnson, Chas.
Johnson, Geo.
Kinsbruner, E.
Lislie, Norman.
Macgregor, Col.
Macleod, G.
Manager, Eastern Seed Co.
Mansfield, Esq., of Mansfield & Co.
Marks, W.
Marshall & Co., G. M.
Neideeck, P.
Rippe, C.
Robey, Miss, care of Mrs. Allen.
Roscope & Co., The Manager.
Smith, H. S.
"Sports" Editor.
Stolesbury, Miss.
Trivillion & Co.
Walkes, T.
Warden, Sarah, Mrs.
Wells, W. H. B., care of W. C. Orr, Esq.
Wright, A. E., Prof.
Wyman, Messrs.
Zonnet, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Joe. S.
Agnew, G., Revd.
Ainslie, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Appozi Menetis.
Bannerman, A.
Barker, F. S.
Barlow, D. E.
Barlow, D. G.
Beavis, Miss Maude.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Penditte, Peter.
Benghall, Sam.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, H. H.
Bennett, Mrs. E. D.
Besant, Mrs. Annie.
Blacker, Esqr.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bodmer, Mrs.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brydon, E.
Buhon, H. R.
Bull.
Catchpole, G. W.
Chatterton, P., Mrs.
Clark, Mrs. R.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Clarke, M., Mrs.
Clarke, M. A., Mrs.
Collet, Mrs.
Collins, P. W.
Collinson, H. M.
Comerell, Carl.
Commerell, Chas.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cornwell, Miss, care of Mrs. Townsend.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordhan.
Crawford, J. E.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Cross, Mr. W., care of H. Morham.
Cunningham, M. A.
Davies, D. Picton.
D'Cruz, T.
Dodd, J. R.
Draper, J. J.
Dubois, P.
Dunlop, R., Mrs.
Dunstone, A. H.
Duyster, Madame.
Engles, J.
Erickson, W.
Fell, F. P.
Ferguson, Capt. James.
Finn, Major H.
Finnie, Wm. D.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss
Foley, J. N.
Forbes, K. R.
Fordham, J.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
George, Miss Constance.
Gordon, B. M. T.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Gordon, M. T. B.
Guinness, E. W.
Guliness.
Halliday, M. M.
Hanby, Miss.
Hay, John E.
Henrahan, Mrs.
Henry, G. S.
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hinder, M. L.
Hirsig, Emile.
Howard, W.
Ino, M., Miss.
Jackson, H. M.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Joseph, A.
Kennedy, R. O., Mrs.
Klymiachter Mrs.
London, J., Miss.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Liddell, J.
Lock, J.
Lyle, Robert.
Macaulay, Mrs M.
Manuel, A. H.
Maple, E.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, B.
Mason, H.
Mate, A. E., Mrs.
McCo-op & Co.
McKenzie, J. A.
Measnock, Jhon.
Menzer, F. K.
Michael, F.
Michel, M., Prof.
Millard, G. A.
Mitchell, William, Mrs.
Moscowitch, M.
Moultrie, Capt.
Muller, V.
Murro, Mrs. E.
Newman, F.
Nichol, A.
Norman, F.
Oliver, C., Mrs.
Oviedo, F.
Paole.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Pilenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Phillips, Miss.
Porter, T.
Radmore, F.
Robinson, B. A.
Ross, J.
Sandys, H. M.
Saunders, R. P.
Schondienst, Josef.
Seiber, Tony, Mrs.
Sevenoaks, C. H. C.
Shepherd, L.
Shingleton, W., Mrs
Shumaker, Frank W
Sletulin, Mrs.
Smith, C.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, J. Christie.
Smith, Miss A.
Somer, Max.
Standley, T. W.
Straitly, E. G.
Stuart, R.
Sturdy, E. V.
Sultana, W. F.
Symonds, Percy B.
Tatham, Alfred.
Tayler, Thos.
Teplixki, Miss Lila.
Thomas, J. E.
Thompson, R.
Turkletoba, L.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vivian, L. G.
Wachtmeister, C., Countess.
Wakefield, Mrs., care of W. M. Wakefield.
Wall, T. D., Mrs.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Weatherdon Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wight, Percy O.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Wilkinson, Mrs., Hon'ble.
Wilson, G. H.
Wylly, Mrs.
Zuin, Ralph.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Cowell, J.
Girling, T.
Horowitz, Matilda.
Livesay, Thomas.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Somerville, A. R., & Co.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alvares, N., Dr.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Anderson, J.
Algar, Mrs.
Archer, J. J.
Browne, C. H., Revd.
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff.
Baboo Baijnath Chowbey.
Brodsky Sophie, Miss.
Bird Benwell. Rev.
Bunser Lothur de.
Barker, Miss.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
David, Domingo.
Drucker, Emilia, Miss.
De Ossello, W. Dobrowich
Dobrowich, W.
Dickson, D. D.
Davies, J. R.
Dhanban Ralanshaw Dhanjishaw.
Daboo Ellen, Miss.
Eagan, A. B., Miss.
Eimere, John H.
Edwards, F.
Field, H. C.
Fialho, J.
Flewker, John.
Greene, S. Clayton.
Gaitley, W. A.
Gopal Chandra Shastri.
Gordon, Robert V.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Harrington, H. S.
Home, G. R. Lagan
Hahn, Alfred.
Hackley, E., Mrs.
Hemingway, F. R.
James, James R.
Kiernander, C. M.
Khumbata Ardashir, K.
Lee Lucy, Miss.
Lingi, Manenaro.
Lodovico Briasko.
Lakim, Mrs.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Malla & Co
Mitchell, W., Professor.
Morrison, J. W.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
O'Connor, W.
Oldmeadow, Miss.
Powell, Miss.
Pillay, C. Rangasamy.
Pelite, F.
Peterson, C. K.
Plurto, H.
Prunandis Antone.
Parker, Mrs.
Roodrow, James
Rudd, Norman.
Robert, O. G.
Sen B. B.
Scheschelnizki, N.
Sutcliffe, S.
Sullivan, S. S.
Saunders, T. E.
Shepherd, G. A.
Thomson, G. L.
Vakil, A. K.
Valentine, Mrs.
Williams, Bird, Miss.
Witkowski, C.
Wagenbricher, G.R.
Wood, F. N., Mrs.
Wilson, Claude.
Walker, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th January, 1899.

Butler, T. Cartland, Anderson.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 21st January, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	26th Jan.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	25th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	21st „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	28th „	Ditto.
Colombo	23rd „	Per P. and O. Str. *Borneo.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	24th „	Per Steamer *Kohinur.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	26th „	Per B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	23rd „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	21st „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	28th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	21st „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	28th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	23rd „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	24th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	23rd „	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	21st „	Per Steamer *Umkusi.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنكونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنكونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوتانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوتانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بمقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایك پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایك پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.	
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be

free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸৹
॥ আধ „	„	৮।৹	„	৯৲
। সিকি „	„	৪।৹	„	৪৸৹

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4a. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8a.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.

Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N. B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized sections, as below, but can be bound up if required.—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
„	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry, 1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
„	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works.	(Under revision).

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics**, Parts I and II in one (in the Press)

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating**, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing** used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculas. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu) 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4

" " (Canal "). R1-4

" " (College "). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.

Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.

Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas, }
Irrigation Tract, No. I. } 4a. each.
" " " II. }
" " " III. }

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8a.

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—

1. **Taming of the Shrew,**
2. **Othello,**
3. **Macbeth,**
4. **Comedy of Errors,**
5. **Merchant of Venice,**

} Each 4a.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1804 and 1808 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans. }
Madras, 99 Plans. }
Bombay, 91 Plans. }
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans. } Each 5a.
Oudh, 21 Plans. }
Rajputana, 4 Plans. }
British Burma, 19 Plans. }
Central Provinces. }

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.

Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7,	
" VI, " Nos. 24 and 25,	
" VII, " Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,	
Extra No., April 1870.	

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depô. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R	a.	p.	With postage. R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series	10	0	0	12	8	0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6	0	0	7	0	0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			2	0	0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			1	0	0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R	a.	p.	For mofussil. R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . . .	0	8	9	0	10	0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0	5	3	0	5	9
" the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7	2	6	8	6	3
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4	4	6	4	11	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues . . .	" 55	" 36	" 24
" six " . . .	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine " . . .	" 145	" 96	" 64
" twelve " . . .	" 180	" 120	" 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R	a.	p.	With postage. R	a.	p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20	0	0	22	8	0
Single copies, R2 per copy.						
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20	0	0	22	8	3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special concession is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1894. Third edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. First edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 0p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898.

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 0p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1890). R1. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brougnt down to 1st August, 1898). 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2a.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. a. (2a).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August 1897. 10a. (1a.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8a. (1a.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6a (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 6p.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6a. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15a. (2a.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6a. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. (1a. 6p.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.).
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4a. 3p. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a*)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a.*)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a*)

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1898 Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12*a.*)

The Quetta Municipal Law 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part X, 1897. Demy 4to. R4 (8*a.*)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a.*)

Chronological Tables for 1898. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4*a.*)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E, Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6*a*). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Report on the Improvement on Indian Agriculture. By J. A. VOELCKER, Ph.D., B.A., B.S.C., F.I.C., etc. 2nd edition, 1897. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (6*a.*)

Preliminary Note on Rinderpest or Experiments commenced at Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. By Prof. KOCH. F'cap. 2*a.* (½ anna.)

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berar. By H. COUSENS, M.R.A.S. R5-8. (12*a.*)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14*a.*)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6*a.*)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. III, No. 4. An account of the Insects and Mites which attack the tea-plant in India. By E. C. COTES, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum. Green cloth boards, super royal 8vo. R1 (2*a.* 9*p.*)

Ditto No. 5, 8*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*). No. 6, 6*a.* (2*a.*). No. 7, 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a.* (1*a.*). No. 2, R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12*a.* (5*a.*)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6*a.*) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97. F'cap. boards. R3 (6*a.*)

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7*a.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5*a.*) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2*a.*)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889, to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. No. 1 of 1898-99. R1 (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (1 2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to October, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to September 1898 In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1898 Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations. India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code. Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1896. 16th Issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code. Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each
Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. op) each.

Budget Estimate, Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.
Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.
Ditto, Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (6a.) each.
Ditto, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.
Ditto, and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.
Ditto, and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1896-97. R6 (R1-4).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March, 1897—In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act I of 1882, 1898. R1. (3a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK R1 (1a.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vac-cination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commis-sioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Prov-inces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Depart-ment for 1890-97. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Ad-ministration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897, in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktear-ship Examinations—

for 1897. 2a. (1a.)

for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory School for 1895. 6a. (1a).

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II **(4th edition),** 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of The Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic.	R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto,	in Hindi.	R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1898. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto, Fishes,	Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, ditto,	Volume II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, Birds,	Volume I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, ditto,	Volume II.	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto, ditto,	Volume III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto, ditto,	Volume IV.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, Moths,	Volume I.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, ditto,	Volume II.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, ditto,	Volume III.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, ditto,	Volume IV.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto, Hymenoptera,	Volume I.	R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste-lands for Tea Cul-tivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, ESQ. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, ESQ. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal dur-ing the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Volume II.	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Volume III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 ((2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

5, LYONS RANGE,

Calcutta, 2nd January, 1899.

We, ALEXANDER LOGIE, formerly of New York, and JAMES LOGIE, Jr., of Dundee, have to-day started business here under the firm of

LOGIE BROS. & Co.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January, 1899:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 724, dated 19th March, 1898 [Paper No. 1].
Telegram from Government, Madras, dated 20th March, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
Telegram from Government, Bombay, No. 2162, dated 19th March, 1898 [Paper No. 3].
From Government, Bombay, No. 4979, dated 20th July, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1695-J., dated 18th March, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].

2. In connection with clause 3 of the Bill, we have considered a suggestion that a person should not be appointed from outside to act as Chief Judge of a Presidency Small Cause Court where a Judge already in the Court is legally qualified to do so. As a general rule, no doubt, a Judge already in the Court, if legally qualified, would be the proper person to officiate for the Chief Judge during the latter's absence; but we feel that occasions might arise where the only Judge legally qualified to fill the place of Chief Judge might be a person whom it would be undesirable to appoint over the heads of his seniors on the Bench; and we have, therefore, made no change in clause 3.

3. We have added to the Bill a fifth clause making an amendment in section 13 of the Act which follows upon that of section 4 proposed by clause 2 of the Bill.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th March, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	17th March, 1898.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th March, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	16th March, 1898.

5. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
ALLAN ARTHUR.
P. M. MEHTA.
J. D. REES.

The 18th January, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

XV of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4, Act XV, 1882.

2. To section 4 of the said Act the words 'and the expression "Registrar" includes a Deputy Registrar' shall be added.

XV of 1882.

I of 1895.

Substitution of new section for section 8A, Act XV, 1882, as amended by Act I, 1895, section 4.

3. For section 8A of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, as amended by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Performance of duties of absent Judge.

"8A. (*1*) During any absence of the Chief Judge or any Judge of the said Court, or during the period for which any Judge is acting as Chief Judge, the Local Government may appoint any person, having the qualifications required by section 7, to act as Chief Judge or Judge of the said Court, as the case may be.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be authorized to perform the duties of the Chief Judge or a Judge of the said Court until the return of the absent Chief Judge or Judge, or of the Judge acting as Chief Judge, or until the Local Government sees cause to cancel the appointment of such acting Chief Judge or Judge, as the case may be."

Amendment of section 9, Act XV, 1882, as amended by Act I, 1895, section 5.

4. In section 9, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act as so amended, after clause (*a*) the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*aa*) empower the Registrar to hear and dispose of undefended suits and interlocutory applications or matters, *and*".

Amendment of section 13, Act XV, 1882.

5. *In section 13 of the said Act, between the word "appoint" and the words "as many clerks" the words "a Deputy Registrar and" shall be inserted.*

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January, 1899:—

NO. I OF 1899.

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM BILL.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) Sections 1 to 3, section 25, and all the provisions of this Act in so far as they relate to dangerous petroleum and the importation of petroleum, extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "petroleum" includes also—

(*i*) the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, paraffin oil, mineral oil, kerosine, petroline, gasoline, benzoline, benzine and benzol;

(*ii*) any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any product of petroleum; and

(*iii*) any liquid, or viscous mixture having in its composition any of the liquids aforesaid;

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

(*b*) "dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum on board a ship, or in the possession of a dealer, is declared by the master of the ship or the consignee of the cargo, or by the dealer, as the case may be, to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall not be deemed to be dangerous, if the samples selected from the petroleum have their flashing points, on an average, at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if no one of these samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer:

(*c*) to "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

(*d*) to "transport" means to remove within British India from one place to another:

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act: and

(*f*) "ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

Matters supplemental to definitions.

3. (*1*) The "flashing point" of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested in accordance with the directions in the first schedule with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by this Act within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing, have been made. [4 (1), (2).]

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in the definitions of "import" and "transport," the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare—

(*a*) that petroleum imported into the Province from any part of British India, by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India, shall, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be transported; and

(*b*) that petroleum transported into the Province from any place in British India shall, for all or any of those purposes, be deemed to be imported;

and thereupon the provisions of this Act and of the rules made under this Act, with respect to transport and import, respectively, shall apply to petroleum so imported or transported.

Power to vary tests and prescribe new tests.

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, alter or add to the first schedule by laying down new or varied tests and directions for preparing and using them; and, after the issue of any such notification as aforesaid, the reference in section 3, sub-section (*1*), to the first schedule shall be construed as referring to the said schedule as so altered or added to for the time being. [4 (3).]

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, in like manner, lay down special tests and issue special instructions in respect of the testing of any substance other than petroleum to which the whole or any portion of this Act may be applied in exercise of the power conferred by section 22, and for which the tests in the first schedule are unsuitable. [New.]

[4 (4).] X of 1897. (3) The provisions of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply to notifications under this section as if they were rules or orders required to be made after previous publication.

Dangerous Petroleum.

[5.] 5. (1) No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons.

(2) Every application for such a license shall be in writing in the prescribed form, and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

[6.] 6. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to, or less than, forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license:

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case when the quantity of the petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises, or transported, does not exceed three gallons, and the petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

[7.] 7. Dangerous petroleum—

Vessels containing dangerous petroleum to be labelled.

(a) which is imported and is kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or

(b) which is transported, or

(c) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels having attached thereto labels in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition,—

(d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and;

(f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

Petroleum generally.

[New.] 8. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for the granting of licenses to transport petroleum from any part of British India to any other part of British India in cases in which such licenses are by law required. [11 (3).]

9. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to regulate the importation of petroleum and the granting of licenses to possess or to transport petroleum within the Province in cases in which such licenses are by law required. [8 and 11 (1), (2).]

Power for Local Government to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) determine the ports at which alone petroleum may be imported; [8 (1) (a).]

(b) provide for ascertaining the quantity and description of any petroleum on board any ship; [8 (1) (b).]

(c) determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which, petroleum may be discharged into boats, landed, transhipped or stored; [8 (1) (c).]

(d) provide for the selection by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and for the delivery to him, either after or before petroleum has been landed, of samples of all petroleum landed or intended to be landed; [8 (1) (d).]

(e) provide, in the case of each consignment which is stated to be of one uniform quality, for the number of samples to be selected, and for the averaging of the results of the testing of those samples; [8 (1) (e).]

(f) provide, where the results of the testing of the samples raise a doubt as to the uniformity of the quality of the petroleum in any such consignment, for the division of the consignment into lots, and for the selection and testing of samples of each lot, and for the treatment of the lot in accordance with the results of the testing of those samples; [8 (1) (f).]

(g) fix fees for the sampling and testing of petroleum; [8 (1) (g).]

(h) fix fees for the storage of petroleum unless a body of port commissioners or other like body is empowered in that behalf; [8 (1) (h).]

(i) define, with respect to any petroleum produced within the Province, the limits of the places in which such petroleum is to be refined; [8 (2) (a).]

(j) provide for the testing at or near those places of petroleum so produced; [8 (2) (b).]

(*k*) prevent the removal from those limits, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act applicable to dangerous petroleum, of petroleum so produced which has not satisfied the prescribed tests;

(*l*) prescribe the authority by which licenses to possess or to transport petroleum may be granted;

(*m*) fix the fee to be charged for any such license;

(*n*) limit the quantity of petroleum to be covered by any such license;

(*o*) prescribe the conditions which may be inserted in any such license;

(*p*) limit the time during which any such license is to continue in force;

(*q*) provide for the renewal of any such license;

(*r*) provide for the nature and situation of the premises in respect of which licenses to possess petroleum may be granted, the inspection of premises so licensed and the testing of petroleum found thereon; and

[11 (2) (*c*), (*d*).] (*s*) prescribe the manner in which the petroleum covered by a license to transport is to be packed, the mode and time of its transit, the route by which it is to be taken, and its stoppage and inspection during transit.

Procedure after petroleum has been discharged or landed.

[9.] **10.** (*1*) Petroleum discharged into boats or landed in accordance with rules made under section 9, sub-section (*2*), shall not be removed from the boats or places in or at which it is stored until the samples selected therefrom in accordance with those rules have been tested by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf and the officer has given a certificate that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum.

(*2*) If the officer, after testing the samples, refuses to give the certificate in respect of any petroleum, the Local Government may permit the consignee, within a time to be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf,—

(*a*) to rectify the petroleum,

(*b*) to apply for a license to import the petroleum as dangerous petroleum, or

(*c*) to re-export the petroleum.

(*3*) If the consignee does not, within the time fixed under sub-section (*2*), avail himself of the permission granted under that sub-section, the petroleum may be disposed of as the Local Government may direct.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the Local Government, in its discretion, may, where the officer has refused the certificate, direct that the petroleum be re-tested by another officer appointed by it in this behalf, and may, if that officer advises that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum, authorize its removal from the boats or places in or at which it is stored.

Possession and transport of petroleum.

11. No quantity of petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises, or shall be transported, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under this Act: [10.]

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section petroleum when transported in such particular manner and under such particular conditions as may be set forth in the notification.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

12. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, and to deliver to him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples. [12.]

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

13. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to the dealer informing him that he is about to test the sample, or cause it to be tested, at a time and place to be fixed in the notice, and that the dealer or his agent may be present at the testing. [13.]

Certificate as to result of testing.

14. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which the sample has been taken, is or is not dangerous petroleum, the officer or other person may certify the fact; and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession the petroleum was found, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be proof of the fact stated therein; and a certified copy of the certificate shall be given, free of charge, to the dealer at his request. [14.]

Penalties.

Penalty for illegal importation, possession or transport of petroleum or for refusal to comply with section 12.

15. Whoever,— [15 and 17.]

(*a*) in contravention of this Act or of any of the rules thereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum; or

(*b*) otherwise contravenes any such rules as aforesaid ; or

(*c*) breaks any condition contained in a license granted under this Act ; or,

(*d*) being a dealer in petroleum, refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorized under section 12 any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

[16.] 16. *Penalty for contravention of section 7.* Whoever keeps, sells or exposes for sale dangerous petroleum in vessels not labelled as prescribed by section 7 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

[18.] 17. *Confiscation of petroleum.* In any case in which an offence under section 15, clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), or section 16 has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or,

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting, or is in possession of, any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting or is in possession of,

shall, together with the tins or other vessels in which it is contained, be confiscated.

[19.] 18. *Jurisdiction.* The criminal jurisdiction under this Act shall, in the Presidency-towns, be exercised by a Presidency Magistrate, and, elsewhere, by a Magistrate of the first class or (where specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

Test-apparatus.

[20.] 19. *Model test-apparatus.* A model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Act shall be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, and be marked with the words "Model test-apparatus."

[21.] 20. *Verification of test-apparatus.* (*1*) The Chemical Examiner shall, on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), compare with the said model test-apparatus and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

(*2*) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by sub-section (*1*), is found correct, or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number and with the date of the verification, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand, in the prescribed form, to the effect that on the date aforesaid the apparatus was compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

(*3*) A certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be proof of the matters stated therein.

(*4*) The Chemical Examiner shall keep a register, in the prescribed form, of all certificates granted under this section.

(*5*) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees (if any), the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

Miscellaneous.

21. *Power to exempt petroleum from operation of Act.* The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act, or of all or any of the rules made under this Act, any petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is imported as ordinary cargo and in quantity not exceeding that specified in the notification. [22.]

22. *Power to apply Act to other substances.* (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, apply the whole or any portion of this Act to any substance, other than petroleum, and may by the notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections 5, 6 and 11, the quantities of the substance to which those sections shall apply [23.]

(*2*) When the whole or any portion of this Act has been applied as aforesaid to any substance other than petroleum, the provisions so applied shall be construed with all necessary modifications and shall have effect as if such other substance had been included in the definition of petroleum.

23. *Power to limit operation of enactments, relating to possession or transport of petroleum, in municipalities.* The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette, limit, in any manner he deems fit, the operation of any enactment for the time being in force relating to municipalities in any local area or to any particular municipality, and the exercise of any power conferred by any such enactment, in so far as the enactment relates to the possession or transport of petroleum. [24.]

24. *Previous publication, etc., of rules.* (*1*) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication in such manner as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct. [26 (1), (2), (3), (4), (6)]

(*2*) All rules made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted by this Act. [26 (5).]

25. *Repeal.* The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof. [2.]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

TESTING.

(*See section 3.*)

I.—Nature of the Test-apparatus.

The apparatus consists of the following parts :—

(1) the oil-cup ;

(2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clockwork arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover and for dipping the test-flame;

(3) the water-bath or heating vessel ;

(4) the tripod stand with jacket and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath ;

(5) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil in the oil-cup ;

(6) the temperature for indicating the temperature of the water in the water-bath ;

(7) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil before it is poured into the oil-cup ;

(8) the dropping bottle or *pipette* for replenishing the test-lamp ; and

(9) a barometer standardised at the Meteorological Office of the Province or at any other place appointed by the Local Government.

The oil-cup is a cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel made of gun-metal or brass, and tinned or silvered inside. A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination.

The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover, which carries the thermometer, the test-lamp and the adjuncts thereto. The test-lamp is suspended upon two supports by means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position. The socket in the cover, which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid.

The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides. These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide. When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position. Upon the cover, in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp, is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which presents the size of the test-flame to be used.

The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air-space or air chamber intervenes between the two; consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air-space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer, to indicate the temperature of the water. It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow-pipe and two handles.

The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with a copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat. One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

The clockwork arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn, and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test, and with a trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

II.—Directions for drawing the Sample and preparing it for testing.

1. *Drawing the sample.*—In all cases the testing officer or some person duly authorised by him shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin or other vessel.

An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or cyphoned from the tin or other vessel shall be made.

Two bottles, each of the capacity of about forty fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of which is intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

2. *Preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water artificially cooled until a thermometer, introduced into the oil, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

III.—Directions for preparing and using the Test-apparatus.

1. *Preparing the water-bath.*—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

2. *Preparing the test-lamp.*—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted, the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller, through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the dropping bottle or *pipette* provided for that purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

3. *Filling the oil-cup.*—The oil-cup having been previously cooled, by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit, is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test-lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

4. *Application of the test.*—The water-bath, with its thermometer in position, is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire

test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clockwork wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and, when the temperature has reached 56° Fahrenheit, the clockwork is set in motion by pressing the trigger.

If no flash takes place, the clockwork is at once rewound and the trigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, and if in no instance the flash has taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, while in no instance has the flash taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similarly obtained, and so on, until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

If, however, a flash has occurred at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced ten degrees lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained (that is to say, at 54° or thereunder), and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2° and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced: Provided always that, if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test-flame at 56°, and if a flash has also occurred on the first application of the flame in each of three successive tests in which, thereupon, the test-flame is first applied at 46° as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point below 47°, and the sample shall be reported dangerous.

If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, and if the petroleum is declared to be imported subject to the provisions of the Act, the tests shall not be continued, and the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point over 95° and is not dangerous. But, if the petroleum is oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and is declared to have its flashing point at or above 200° or is oil to which a notification of the Local Government exempting it from the operation of the Act will be applicable in the event of the flashing point being found to be at or above 120°, the test shall be continued as follows:—The oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the overflow-pipe). The air-chamber is then to be filled to a depth of 1½ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flame is then to be again applied, from 96° Fahrenheit, at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit or 120° Fahrenheit, as the case may be, has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at (2) without interrupting the test.

If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs, subject to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

In repeating a test a fresh sample of oil must always be used, the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. The height of the barometer must therefore be determined at the time of making the test for the flashing point. The true height of the barometer for the purpose of the test shall be considered to be the height of the column of mercury measured at 32° Fahrenheit, which is supported by the air pressure at the time of the experiment; that is, the actual height of the barometer at the time of observation duly corrected for any error of the instrument and for its temperature, if necessary. For the purpose of applying the correction to the flashing point of the oil obtained by the test, a table is appended to this schedule giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit, under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

The table is used in the following manner:—

Example.—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·6 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the test for Variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.

Barometer in inches.

27	27·2	27·4	27·6	27·8	28	28·2	28·4	28·6	28·8	29	29·2	29·4	29·6	29·8	30	30·2	30·4	30·6	30·8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																				
60·2	60·5	60·8	61·2	61·5	61·8	62·1	62·4	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·7	64	64·4	64·7	65	65·3	65·6	66	66·3	66·6
61·2	61·5	61·8	62·2	62·5	62·8	63·1	63·4	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·7	65	65·4	65·7	66	66·3	66·6	67	67·3	67·6
62·2	62·5	62·8	63·2	63·5	63·8	64·1	64·4	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·7	66	66·4	66·7	67	67·3	67·6	68	68·3	68·6
63·2	63·5	63·8	64·2	64·5	64·8	65·1	65·4	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·7	67	67·4	67·7	68	68·3	68·6	69	69·3	69·6
64·2	64·5	64·8	65·2	65·5	65·8	66·1	66·4	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·7	68	68·4	68·7	69	69·3	69·6	70	70·3	70·6
65·2	65·5	65·8	66·2	66·5	66·8	67·1	67·4	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·7	69	69·4	69·7	70	70·3	70·6	71	71·3	71·6
66·2	66·5	66·8	67·2	67·5	67·8	68·1	68·4	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·7	70	70·4	70·7	71	71·3	71·6	72	72·3	72·6
67·2	67·5	67·8	68·2	68·5	68·8	69·1	69·4	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·7	71	71·4	71·7	72	72·3	72·6	73	73·3	73·6
68·2	68·5	68·8	69·2	69·5	69·8	70·1	70·4	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·7	72	72·4	72·7	73	73·3	73·6	74	74·3	74·6
69·2	69·5	69·8	70·2	70·5	70·8	71·1	71·4	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·7	73	73·4	73·7	74	74·3	74·6	75	75·3	75·6
70·2	70·5	70·8	71·2	71·5	71·8	72·1	72·4	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·7	74	74·4	74·7	75	75·3	75·6	76	76·3	76·6
71·2	71·5	71·8	72·2	72·5	72·8	73·1	73·4	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·7	75	75·4	75·7	76	76·3	76·6	77	77·3	77·6
72·2	72·5	72·8	73·2	73·5	73·8	74·1	74·4	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·7	76	76·4	76·7	77	77·3	77·6	78	78·3	78·6
73·2	73·5	73·8	74·2	74·5	74·8	75·1	75·4	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·7	77	77·4	77·7	78	78·3	78·6	79	79·3	79·6
74·2	74·5	74·8	75·2	75·5	75·8	76·1	76·4	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·7	78	78·4	78·7	79	79·3	79·6	80	80·3	80·6
75·2	75·5	75·8	76·2	76·5	76·8	77·1	77·4	77·8	78·1	78·4	78·7	79	79·4	79·7	80	80·3	80·6	81	81·3	81·6

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 25.*)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1886	XII	The Petroleum Act, 1886 . . .	The whole.
1890	XIV	The Petroleum Act (1886) Amendment Act, 1890.	Ditto.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 .	So much as relates to Act XII of 1886.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897 .	So much as relates to Act XIV of 1890.
1898	VII	The Petroleum Act, 1898 . . .	The whole.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS is in the main a Consolidation Bill, which is intended to repeal and reproduce three Acts entirely and parts of two others. In so far as it is an amending measure, the changes proposed are based upon the following considerations.

2. There are other illuminant or inflammable substances which require regulation on the same lines as petroleum and its compounds, but are beyond the reach of the law as it now stands. Carbide of calcium, for instance, is becoming a common illuminant; but it is not in itself inflammable, although the gases generated by it are dangerously so, and, being a solid, it cannot be brought within the purview of the present Act—the Petroleum Act, 1886—by means of a notification under section 23 thereof. The language of that Act has, therefore, been widened so as to make it capable of application to carbide of calcium and other substances which may hereafter be brought into use in this country and which it may be desirable, in the public interest, to control by including them in the same category as petroleum.

3. New and improved tests for different substances are from time to time devised. By the Petroleum Act, 1898, an amending measure, power was accordingly taken to prescribe, by means of alterations of, or additions to, the schedule to the Act of 1886, new and varied tests and directions for preparing and using them; and it is now proposed to extend this power so as to provide for the laying down independently of special tests and the issue of special instructions in the case of other substances for which the scheduled tests are altogether unsuitable.

4. The opportunity has been taken to make an addition to section 10 of the Act—see clause 11 of the Bill—with the object of enabling the Government to exempt from the restrictions as to possession and transport petroleum when transported in such particular manner and under such particular conditions as may be set forth in the exempting notification. Experience has shown that some provision of this kind is desirable.

5. The remaining alterations incorporated in the Bill are of a formal character and intended merely to improve and simplify the language and contents generally of the existing Act. They appear to require no detailed explanation.

C. M. RIVAZ.

The 16th January, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the Gazette of India will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in Part VI of the Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The Supplement and Part VI of the Gazette can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the Calcutta Gazette, will be included in the Supplement. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the Gazette must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 7th, 1899.

The cold weather storm which was the chief feature of the weather of the last three days of the previous week lay over South and Central Bengal at the beginning of the week under review. It advanced eastwards during the next 24 hours and completely filled up. It was a comparatively important disturbance in its last stage of existence and occasioned only very light local showers in East Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Whilst the previous storm was breaking up in North-Eastern India a disturbance was quickly formed in Berar and the Central Provinces. This drifted rapidly eastwards through Chota Nagpur and the neighbouring districts, on the 3rd into Bengal, where it filled up before the morning of the 4th. Fairly general rain due to the disturbance fell in the Gangetic Plain on the 3rd, and Bengal on the 4th and light to moderate snow in the eastern half of the North-West Himalayas. Weather was fine and dry over the whole of the Indian area on the 5th, except for a few local thunder showers in Upper Burma and Bengal. An important change however occurred during the day in Berar and the Central Provinces. A depression similar in character to the previous was generated rapidly in that area before the morning of the 6th, and transmitted eastwards to Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal during the succeeding 24 hours. It was a much more influential disturbance than its immediate predecessor and gave light to moderate rain over the greater part of North-Eastern India, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and some snow in the North-Western Himalayas. Weather was throughout the week fine with clear or lightly clouded skies over the area outside the influence of the disturbances of the week.

The chief feature of the weather of the week was the prevalence of very low temperature both by day and night over the large area including Baluchistan, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the North-Western Provinces. The deficiency was throughout the week most marked in

Baluchistan and the North-Western Himalayas where it ranged between 7° and 18°.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 1st.*—Pressure was practically unchanged in the Peninsula and was in moderate to considerable defect in that area. It had increased to a slight extent in North-Western India and Burma, and was below the normal by amounts ranging between ·02" and ·09". Pressure had recovered briskly to rapidly in Bihar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and of Central India, and the depression which lay over Bihar on the previous day had advanced into Bengal where the barometer had fallen slightly to briskly. Pressure was a sixth of an inch in defect of the normal in the area of depression in South and Central Bengal. Winds were anti-cyclonic in North-Western and Central India, feebly cyclonic in Bengal, south-easterly in the Deccan and generally north-easterly in Southern India, and the west coast districts. They were very light and irregular in Burma. Skies were more or less heavily clouded in Bengal and Assam, moderately clouded in Southern India and clear over the remainder of the country. Light snow had fallen at Simla and Chakrata and some light local rain showers in South Bengal and Assam. Temperature had increased rapidly in North-Eastern India in front of the depression and was during the preceding 24 hours 8° in excess of the normal in Orissa, 6° in Chota Nagpur, 3° in Bengal, due chiefly to much higher night temperature than usual. Temperature was practically unchanged in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Deccan and continued in moderate to large excess over that area. The cool wave in the rear of the depression had caused a very rapid reduction of temperature in Rajputana, Central India and the North-Western Provinces, and the mean temperature during the past day averaged 7° below the normal in the Punjab, Sind and Gujarat, 6° in Rajputana, 2° in Central India and 1° in the North-Western Provinces. Temperature had increased in Baluchistan and the Upper India hills, but was still very largely below the normal.

Monday, January 2nd.—The pressure changes of the previous 24 hours were large and unimportant over by far the greater part of the country. Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma, and the depression in South and Central Bengal on the 1st had filled up and disappeared. Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India, Berar and the western half of the Central Provinces, and was in considerable to large defect over the whole of that area and in Baluchistan. A depression in which pressure was nearly two-tenths of an inch below the normal had formed quickly over Berar and the western and central districts of the Central Provinces during the past day. Pressure had increased slightly in the southern half of the Peninsula thus reducing the deficiency in that area. Northerly winds had set in over South Bengal. Winds had increased in Berar, the Central Provinces and the North Deccan where they were irregularly cyclonic in direction. They were light and irregular on the Madras Coast. Skies were moderately clouded in the Central Provinces and were clouding over in the North-Western Provinces and Bihar. Heavy rain had fallen at Colombo and some very light local showers in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. A brisk to rapid reduction of temperature had occurred over the North-Western Provinces, Central India, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Orissa and Assam and was practically unchanged elsewhere.

Tuesday, January 3rd.—The barometric changes were again large over the greater part of the country. Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and briskly to rapidly in North-Western India, Berar and the Central Provinces, and was in moderate to considerable defect over nearly the whole of that area. Pressure had, on the other hand, fallen briskly to rapidly in Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, West Bengal and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and was considerably to largely below the normal. The depression in Berar and the Central Provinces on the previous day was now passing through Chota Nagpur and the neighbouring districts. Pressure was stationary in Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula, and was below the normal to a moderate extent. Winds exhibited an irregular cyclonic circulation in the area of depression, but were generally light. Skies were overcast in the Gangetic Plain and Chota Nagpur and light to moderate showers had fallen in these areas. Pressure was largely in defect in the hill districts in North-Western India and weather was feebly disturbed with light to moderate snow in the Kumaon,

Garhwal and Simla hills. Temperature was largely below the normal in North-Western and Central India by average amounts ranging between 5½° and 11° and very largely below in Baluchistan and the Upper India hills, the deficiency being exhibited as largely in the day as in the night temperature. The low temperature conditions had extended southwards to the Bombay Deccan where temperature of the past day was 3½° in defect. Temperature was on the other hand, 6° above the normal in Orissa, 4° in the Madras Deccan and 3° in the Madras Coast, due to high night temperature.

Wednesday, January 4th.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and the neighbouring districts of Bengal and Bihar, and was practically steady over the remainder of the Indian area. The depression in Chota Nagpur on the previous day had drifted eastwards and filled up. Pressure was in slight to moderate defect in Burma, Bengal, the Deccan, Southern India and the eastern half of the Central Provinces and normal in North Western and Central India. It was in moderate to considerable defect in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts. Pressure was highest at Ajmere and lowest at Colombo, and there was a difference of 0·286" between these two stations. Winds were fairly normal in direction and were strongest on the Kathiawar and Konkan coasts and in the Bombay Deccan. The air was unusually dry in Sind and Kathiawar, the lowest humidity at 8 A.M., being 15 per cent. at Rajkot. Skies were heavily clouded in the Gangetic Plain and Bengal and light to moderate showers had been received in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Bengal and Assam. Light snow had again fallen at Mussoorie and Ranikhet. A large reduction of temperature had occurred in Berar and the Central Provinces and temperature now averaged from 4° to 11° below the normal in North-Western and Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. It was 7° above the normal in Orissa, 4° in Chota Nagpur and Mysore, and 3° in the Madras Deccan. The temperature conditions were approximately normal in other districts.

Thursday, January 5th.—Pressure had given way to a slight extent in Baluchistan and North-Western India and was steady or had increased slightly over the remainder of the country. Pressure was now in considerable defect in Baluchistan and at the hill stations in North-Western India and practically normal elsewhere. The air circulation was similar in character to that of the previous day, except in the Deccan where winds were easterly. Skies were thickly clouded in Baluchistan, Kashmir and Bengal and were clear or lightly clouded over the remainder of the country. No rain had fallen beyond some local showers in Upper Burma and Bengal. Temperature had increased more or less rapidly in Baluchistan, North-Western and Western India, thus diminishing the deficiency in these areas. It had on the other hand decreased largely in Chota Nagpur and briskly in Orissa and North-Western Provinces. Temperature during the previous 24 hours was most deficient in the plains in Rajputana and Central India (each 9°) and most largely above the normal in Orissa (5°).

Friday, January 6th.—Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and was now only in slight defect in that area. It had decreased briskly in the Punjab, Upper Sind and Rajputana and rapidly in Berar, Central India and the Western half of the Central Provinces. A closed depression of slight intensity had formed rapidly during the past day in the Central Provinces, and the distribution of pressure was similar in general character to that which obtained on the 2nd. Light irregular airs and calms prevailed in Upper India, the southern half of the Peninsula and Burma, and feeble cyclonic winds over the area of depression and the neighbouring districts. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan and clouded over in the Gangetic Plain and the greater part of Central India. Light showers of rain had fallen in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and light snow in the North-West Himalayas. Temperature was in slight to moderate excess of the normal in a belt running eastwards from the Bombay Deccan across the Bay to Burma and more or less below the average elsewhere. The deficiency was 10° in Baluchistan, 8° in Gujarat, 7½° in Sind, 6½° in Rajputana and 5° in the Punjab and was almost as large in the day as in the night temperature.

Saturday, January 7th.—The pressure changes were generally small except in the areas affected by the depressions. Pressure had increased rapidly in the area covered by the depression on the preceding day and fallen rapidly in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and South-West Bengal to which area it had been transferred during the previous 24 hours. Pressure was in considerable

to large defect in the area of depression. The disturbance was hence, as on the previous day, of slight intensity. Winds tended to circulate cyclonically in North-Eastern India and were strong in South-West Bengal. Skies were overcast in North-Eastern India and fairly general rain had occurred in the eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the northern and central districts of Bengal. Snow storms had occurred in the eastern half of the North-West Himalayas. The temperature conditions were even more abnormal than on the previous day. Temperature was more or less largely below the normal over the whole of the Indian area, except in the Madras Deccan, Madras Coast, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Burma in which it was in slight to considerable excess. The deficiency of temperature was more than 5° in Baluchistan, North-Western India, Central India and the Bombay Deccan and was absolutely greatest at Simla and Chakrata (18°) and Ranikhet and Murree (14°).

Temperature.—The temperature conditions of the week were very marked and unusual over by far the greater part of the country, due chiefly to the spread eastwards and southwards of the cool wave which followed in the rear of the cold weather storm of the last three days of the previous week. Temperature was throughout the week more or less largely below the normal in Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India and the North-Western Provinces. The deficiency was on the whole largest in amount in Baluchistan and the hill districts of North-Western India where it varied between 7° and 18°, and was exhibited almost equally in both the day and night temperatures. Temperature was steadily in moderate to considerable excess of the normal in the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast, and in large excess in Orissa. It was on the mean of the whole week practically normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Berar and South India and slightly below the normal in Bihar, the West Coast and the Bombay Deccan.

Remarkably low night temperatures were recorded in Baluchistan, the North-Western Himalayas and the West Punjab during the week.

The most noteworthy were as follows:—

Srinagar	−12°·5	on the 1st.
Quetta	13°·3	" 3rd.
Chakrata	21°·8	" 7th.
Simla	23°·2	" 7th.
Dera Ismail Khan	31°·0	" 2nd and 7th.

The following table gives temperature variation data of the week:—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of							Mean variation of week.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·6	0	+0·1	+0·4	+1·8	+2·6	+1·8	+0·7
Assam	−0·5	−3·7	−1·2	−1·3	−0·2	−0·1	−0·2	−1·0
Bengal	+3·1	+1·1	+1·7	−0·2	+1·1	−1·9	−0·7	+0·6
Orissa	+8·1	+5·7	+6·1	+7·4	+4·7	+2·8	+3·8	+5·5
Bihar	+1·0	+0·3	+0·9	−1·5	−3·1	−4·7	−2·9	−1·4
Chota Nagpur . . .	+6·2	+1·9	+2·4	+4·1	−3·2	−1·2	+2·7	+1·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	−1·2	−3·4	−2·0	−4·0	−6·1	−4·1	−8·1	−4·1
Punjab	−6·8	−6·2	−5·5	−6·0	−6·0	−5·2	−6·1	−6·0
Sind	−7·2	−7·3	−10·8	−8·5	−7·0	−7·5	−5·3	−7·7
Rajputana . . .	−6·5	−6·8	−7·5	−7·7	−9·0	−6·5	−8·4	−7·5
Gujarat	−7·5	−8·0	−9·3	−10·9	−8·2	−7·8	−10·0	−8·8
Central India . . .	−2·1	−4·4	−6·5	−8·9	−9·2	−4·7	−8·0	−6·3
Central Provinces . .	+3·7	+3·8	+2·7	−4·4	−3·6	−0·1	−0·2	+0·3
Berar	+4·1	+4·4	−1·7	−6·5	−4·3	+2·4	−4·7	−0·9
West Coast . . .	−0·1	−0·8	−1·7	−2·5	−1·7	−0·9	−3·4	−1·6
Bombay Deccan . .	+2·0	+1·9	−3·6	−6·5	−2·4	+0·9	−5·9	−1·9
Mysore	+3·5	+3·7	+0·1	+3·6	+2·7	−0·4	0	+1·9
Madras Coast . . .	+4·3	+3·4	+3·4	+1·9	+1·6	+2·8	+1·9	+2·8
Madras Deccan . .	+5·2	+5·7	+4·3	+3·0	+3·0	+2·8	+3·6	+3·9
South India . . .	+0·7	+0·9	+1·7	+0·4	0	−1·0	−0·2	+0·4
Mean for whole of India .	+0·4	−0·4	−1·3	−2·4	−2·5	−1·6	−2·5	−1·5

Rain.—The normal rainfall of the week does not exceed a few thousandths of an inch over by far the greater part of the country. Bihar, East and Deltaic Bengal, and the Assam Valley obtained light showers on the 1st from a cold-weather storm drifting eastwards through South and Central Bengal. A depression which originated in Berar and the Central Provinces on the 2nd and marched eastwards to Bengal gave light to moderate rain to the North-Western Provinces (excepting the western districts) on the 3rd and 4th, and to Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Deltaic and Central Bengal and Sikkim between the 3rd and 6th, and light to moderate snow in the North-Western Provinces Himalayas. The largest daily falls during this period were 1·75 inches at Korantadih, 1·68 inches at Partabgarh and 1·40 inches at Ghazipur. The disappearance of this disturbance was followed by the formation of another feeble disturbance in Berar and the Central Provinces on the 6th. It advanced along the same track and gave rain in practically the same districts as the previous depression on the 6th and 7th. The rainfall of the week hence occurred solely in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the whole of the North-Western Provinces (excepting the western districts), Central India East and the hill and central districts of the Punjab, and was more or less in excess in all these areas excepting Assam Surma, and the Central Punjab where it was even less than the small normal of the period. It was unusually abundant in Central Bengal, South Bihar and North-Western Provinces East, and East Submontane which obtained more than double their normal fall in January. The following gives data for the districts in which there was an excess of over an inch :—

District.	Average actual rainfall of week.	Average normal rainfall of week.	Variation from normal.
	Inches.	Inch.	Inches.
Patna	1·90	0·05	+ 1·85
Sonthal Parganas	1·56	0·07	+ 1·49
Monghyr	1·31	0·04	+ 1 27
Malda	1·22	0·07	+ 1·15
Dacca	1 20	0·09	+ 1·11
Gaya	1·13	0·05	+ 1·08
Bhagalpur	1·08	0 05	+ 1·03
Partabgarh	1·97	0 08	+ 1·89
Ghazipur	1·73	0·03	+ 1 70
Jaunpur	1·48	0 05	+ 1·43
Sultanpur	1·38	0 04	+ 1·34
Fyzabad	1·29	0 05	+ 1·24
Almorah	1·28	0 24	+ 1·04
Korantadih (Ballia)	1·14	0·03	+ 1·11
Azamgarh	1·08	0·06	+ 1·02

Absolutely or practically no rain fell over the remainder of the Indian area.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 7th January 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 1st January to 7th January 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st to 7th January 1899.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inch.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5. Arakan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·40	0·13	+0·27	0·40	0·13	+ 208
	7. Assam Surma	0·13	0·14	—0·01	0·13	0·14	— 7
	8. Do. Hills	0·25	0·12	+0·13	0·25	0·12	+ 108
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·21	0·15	+0·06	0·21	0·15	+ 40
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·35	0·11	+0·24	0·35	0·11	+ 218
	11. Central do.	0·70	0·07	+0·63	0·70	0·07	+ 900
	12. North do.	0·43	0·02	+0·41	0·43	0·02	+ 2,050
	13. Bengal Hills	0·82	0·05	+0·77	0·82	0·05	+ 1,540
	14. Orissa	0·04	0·04	0	0·04	0·04	0
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·58	0·09	+0·49	0·58	0·09	+ 544
	16. South Bihar	1·45	0·05	+1·40	1·45	0·05	+ 2,800
	17. North do.	0·72	0·06	+0·66	0·72	0·06	+ 1,100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	1·11	0·04	+1·07	1·11	0·04	+ 2,675
	19. South Oudh	0·86	0·06	+0·80	0·86	0·06	+ 1,333
	20. North do.	0·80	0·03	+0·77	0·80	0·03	+ 2,567
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0·21	0·08	+0·13	0·21	0·08	+ 164
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·06	0·07	—0·01	0·06	0·07	— 14
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	1·00	0·06	+0·94	1·00	0·06	+ 1,567
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·33	0·15	+0·18	0·33	0·15	+ 120
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	1·14	0·32	+0·82	1·14	0·32	+ 256
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·02	0·04	—0·02	0·02	0·04	— 50
	27. South do.	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	28. Central do.	0·11	0·14	—0·03	0·11	0·14	— 21
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·17	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0·76	0·21	+0·55	0·76	0·21	+ 262
	31. North Punjab	0·02	0·24	—0·22	0·02	0·24	— 92
	32. West do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·07	0·09	—0·02	0·07	0·09	— 22
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·14	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0·02	0·07	—0·05	0·02	0·07	— 71
	44. Central Provinces East	0·02	0·07	—0·05	0·02	0·07	— 71
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·28	—0·28	0	0·28	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·11	0·03	+0·08	0·11	0·03	+ 267
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·23	— 100
	57. Madras South	0·02	0·20	—0·18	0·02	0·20	— 90

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 12th January 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Light scattered showers of rain fell in parts of the Carnatic and the adjoining districts, but none elsewhere. The water-supply is generally ample except in parts of the Deccan. Sowings still continue. The standing crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of the Deccan. The harvest outturn is almost normal. Pasturage is scarce in parts, but the fodder supply is generally sufficient. Cattle are in normal condition. Prices continue to fall, except in parts of the Deccan and the West Coast.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Rain is wanted for the late crops in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Shikarpur. The standing crops are withering in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar, and have been damaged by frost in all districts of Sind, and by rats, blight or frost, in parts of Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting of the early crops continues in three and of the late crops in five districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Khandesh and Kathiawar. Preparations for next season continue in five districts. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen slightly in three and fallen in eleven districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Rain, though not general, fell in several districts during the week. The prospects of all the spring crops are favourable. Poppy is also promising. The winter rice crop is nearly all harvested, and threshing is now going on. Pulses and the earlier spring crops are being gathered. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress. There is no want of fodder anywhere. Prices of common rice continue practically stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Light showers of rain fell in two districts, otherwise the weather has been clear and cold. The standing crops are flourishing. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Irrigation is being resorted to where necessary. Slight damage to crops, by frost, is reported from a few districts. Prospects are favourable. The market is full and the fodder supply sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Slight rain is reported to have fallen in Murree: but more is urgently needed throughout the Province. Pressing of sugarcane still continues. The spring sowings have been completed. Watering and weeding of crops are in progress. The outturn of sugarcane is said to be above the average in Sialkot. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported to be good, but are below the average in Dera Ismail Khan and bad on unirrigated areas in Lahore. The rape and gram crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. The condition of cattle is good to fair in all districts, except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in Delhi, Shahpur and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Delhi, Sialkot and Shahpur, falling in Hissar and Dera Ismail Khan, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 15 1/16 to 21, gram 21 to 24, barley 32, bulrush millet 20 to 26, maize 28 to 33, great millet 25 and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th January.*—The weather is generally clear and very cold. Rain is wanted in Raipur and Bilaspur. The prospects of the spring crops are fair to good in all districts, except Saugor,

Damoh, Chanda and Bilaspur, where they are poor to gloomy. Some damage to crops, through frost, is reported from Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Narsinghpur and the Harsud Tahsil of Nimar ; through frost and cloudy weather, from Balaghat and Bilaspur ; through frost and blight, from Saugor ; and through cloudy weather and want of rain, from Raipur. Reaping and threshing of the autumn crops are approaching completion, and pressing of sugarcane continues. The cheapest prices are wheat 19, gram 32, rice $27\frac{1}{2}$, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat 12, gram 16, rice 11 and *juar* $19\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee. Wheat continues to sell above the normal price in the south, east and west of the Provinces, and the price of gram is still low in the northern districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping of the main crop has nearly been completed. The Amherst District now reports an outturn below the normal. In Upper Burma the greater part of the wet weather paddy crop has been reaped. Prospects of the standing crops continue unchanged. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Akyab, Thatôn and the Upper Chindwin and has fallen considerably in Mandalay and Bhamo. There has been a slight increase in the price in Rangoon, Prome and Thôngwa.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th January.*—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of late rice is nearing completion ; the outturn is generally good. Gathering of pulses, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects of pulses, mustard and sugarcane are generally good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar 15, Sylhet $16\frac{7}{16}$, Dhubri 17, Gauhati 16, Tezpur, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 13, and Nowgong 12 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th January.*—MYSORE: Prospects are favourable. Prices have slightly risen in Mysore and Kadur. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga.

COORG:—Harvesting of rice, threshing of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. The winter crops are suffering for want of moisture. The preparation of land for the monsoon crops is in progress in three districts. Fodder is sufficient, but a scarcity of water prevails in parts of the Akola and Amraoti Districts. Prices are almost stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The autumn rice harvest is almost completed, and that of the spring crops has commenced in parts. Rats and insects are damaging the spring crops in a few talukas. The winter rice sowings continue. Prices are falling. Prices—wheat 9, coarse rice $10\frac{1}{2}$, and *jawari* $20\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th January.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops and their probable outturn are reported to be good, though the *arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*) and *masur* (*Lens esculenta*) crops have been partially damaged by frost in Baghelkhand. Slight damage to the poppy crop is reported from Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are normal.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th January.*—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation of crops continues. Their condition is generally good, but they have been slightly damaged by frost in parts of Kerowlee and Kotah. The average outturn of the autumn crop in thirty-one affected villages of Ajmere is 5 annas, and for the whole area of Marwar 8 annas in the rupee. Cattle are generally in good condition. The Government reserves have been opened to grazing in Ajmere-Merwara. Distress is spreading and increasing in Merwara. Takavi advances have been granted freely with beneficial results.

In Ajmere distress is increasing in some villages of Gangwana. Fodder is scarce in parts of Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Jhallawar, fluctuating in Kotah, falling in Dholepore and steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues; 205 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date amounts to 3,792 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were—422 in Ajmere, 1,967 in Merwara and 1,092 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22 and Marwar 14½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 17th January.*—The weather has been snowy and cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE :—*For week ending 18th January.*—No rain fell during the week. Prices have fallen slightly: wheat is selling at 19 and maize 26 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th January.*—Rainfall 0·84. Wheat is being sown. The price of rice is $9\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 8TH JANUARY, 1898, AND FROM 1ST TO 7TH JANUARY, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	First eight days of January 1898. Mean mileage worked.	First eight days of January 1898. Earnings. Total.	First eight days of January 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 7th January 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th January 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th January 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 8th January 1898.	Earnings from 1st to 7th January 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	694	1,740	13,22,431	760	1,745	11,93,000	684	13,22,431	11,93,000	...	1,29,431
Bengal Central	102	125	18,234	146	125	20,000	160	18,234	20,000	1,766	...
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	1,56,183	181	1,069	1,59,000	149	1,56,183	1,59,000	2,817	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	171	752	1,46,914	195	868	1,37,000	158	1,46,914	1,37,000	...	9,914
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,318	158	21	2,500	119	3,318	2,500	...	818
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	1,083	120	9	600	67	1,083	600	...	483
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagda)	264	1,815	4,74,945	262	1,815	4,63,000	255	4,74,945	4,63,000	...	11,945
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	411	24	17	600	35	411	600	189	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,84,095	177	1,018	1,45,000	142	1,84,095	1,45,000	...	39,095
Mayavaram-Mutupet	96	54	4,415	82	54	4,300	80	4,415	4,300	...	115
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,19,096	102	1,165	98,000	84	1,19,096	98,000	...	21,096
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	40,287	136	296	18,100	61	40,287	18,100	...	22,187
Bengal and North-Western system	162	827	1,36,104	165	928	1,25,000	135	1,36,104	1,25,000	...	11,104
Lucknow-Bareilly	103	204	22,477	110	231	19,200	83	22,477	19,200	...	3,277
Assam-Bengal	90	280	24,129	84	398	31,100	78	24,129	31,100	6,971	...
Burma	223	937	2,31,179	247	936	1,73,000	185	2,31,179	1,73,000	...	58,179
TOTAL	260	10,152	28,85,301	284	10,695	25,89,400	242	28,85,301	25,89,400	...	2,95,901
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	287	2,886	8,36,081	290	2,886	6,53,000	226	8,36,081	6,53,000	...	1,83,081
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	2,12,697	243	1,013	2,07,000	204	2,12,697	2,07,000	...	5,697
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	319	818	2,98,683	365	824	2,16,000	262	2,98,683	2,16,000	...	82,683
East Coast (b)	110	538	51,941	97	720	52,700	73	51,941	52,700	759	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	66	28	2,953	105	28	2,000	71	2,953	2,000	...	953
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(c)	...	8	600	75	(c)	600	600	...
TOTAL	261	5,145	14,02,355	272	5,479	11,31,300	206	14,02,355	11,31,300	...	2,71,055
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	7,29,801	489	1,491	8,66,000	581	7,29,801	8,66,000	1,36,199	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,79,403	606	461	3,09,000	670	2,79,403	3,09,000	29,597	...
Madras	258	840	2,40,214	280	840	1,65,000	196	2,40,214	1,65,000	...	75,214
TOTAL	480	2,792	12,49,418	447	2,792	13,40,000	480	12,49,418	13,40,000	90,582	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,089	55,37,074	306	18,966	50,60,700	267	55,37,074	50,60,700	...	4,76,374
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	27,659	171	162	26,100	161	27,659	26,100	...	1,559
Tarkessur	320	22	5,990	272	22	5,600	255	5,990	5,600	...	390
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	22,418	56	400	22,800	57	22,418	22,800	382	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	700	19	...	700	700	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	900	900	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	4,784	72	60	4,600	70	4,784	4,600	...	184
Bengal Dooars	106	30	2,129	59	36	1,600	44	2,129	1,600	...	529
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	18,768	241	78	14,400	185	18,768	14,400	...	4,308
Ahmedabad-Parantij	59	55	2,936	53	55	3,200	58	2,936	3,200	264	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	10,563	207	51	6,000	118	10,563	6,000	...	4,563
Bársi	150	21	3,683	175	21	3,200	152	3,683	3,200	...	483
TOTAL	135	891	98,930	111	960	89,100	93	98,930	89,100	...	9,830
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,523	34	74	4,700	64	2,523	4,700	2,177	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	70	114	8,758	77	114	9,800	80	8,758	9,800	1,042	...
Nagda-Ujjain	86	35	1,330	38	34	1,400	41	1,330	1,400	70	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	72,941	218	334	76,300	228	72,941	76,300	3,359	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	500	38	13	800	62	500	800	300	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	140	108	17,478	102	108	9,000	83	17,478	9,000	...	8,478
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	4,437	444	10	3,400	340	4,437	3,400	...	1,037
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	5,967	90	66	3,200	48	5,967	3,200	...	2,767
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	6,626	71	93	5,500	59	6,626	5,500	...	1,126
Kolhapur	55	29	1,101	38	29	1,300	45	1,101	1,300	199	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	3,109	39	79	3,200	41	3,109	3,200	91	...
Rajpipla	13	19	84	4	19	100	5	84	100	16	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,706	78	25	1,100	44	1,706	1,100	...	606
TOTAL	133	990	1,26,560	127	998	1,19,800	120	1,26,560	1,19,800	...	6,760
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	34,942	105	334	28,400	85	34,942	28,400	...	6,542
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,808	83	46	3,700	80	3,808	3,700	...	108
Jamnagar	38	54	1,647	30	54	2,000	37	1,647	2,000	353	...
Dhrangadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,000	48	...	1,000	1,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	24,900	68	405	37,300	92	24,900	37,300	12,400	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,830	30	60	2,600	43	1,830	2,600	770	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	6,568	70	94	7,000	74	6,568	7,000	432	...
TOTAL	86	952	73,095	77	1,014	82,000	81	73,695	82,000	8,305	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,928	58,36,259	279	21,938	53,51,600	244	58,36,259	53,51,600	...	4,84,659

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Including Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 20th January, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	First eight days of January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	First eight days of January, 1898. Earnings. Total.	First eight days of January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 7th January, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th January, 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th January, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April 1897 to 8th January, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April 1898 to 7th January, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	13,22,431	760	1,745	11,93,000	684	4,46,24,825	4,48,99,000	2,74,175	...
Bengal Central	183	125	18,234	146	125	20,000	160	9,26,760	7,69,000	...	1,57,760
Bengal-Nágpur	139	803	1,50,183	181	1,069	1,59,000	149	44,21,456	49,86,000	5,64,544	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,46,914	195	868	1,37,000	158	46,19,642	46,53,000	33,358	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,318	158	21	2,500	119	1,21,823	1,16,000	...	5,823
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	1,083	120	9	600	67	46,761	31,100	...	15,661
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	4,74,945	262	1,815	4,63,000	255	1,48,96,826	1,72,12,000	23,15,174	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	411	24	17	600	35	32,878	26,200	...	6,678
South Indian	166	1,042	1,84,095	177	1,018	1,45,000	142	71,91,643	65,98,000	...	5,93,643
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,415	82	54	4,300	80	2,08,774	1,94,000	...	14,774
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,19,096	102	1,165	98,000	84	55,77,491	41,89,000	...	13,88,491
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	40,287	136	296	18,100	61	15,30,952	9,98,000	...	5,32,952
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,36,104	165	928	1,25,000	135	46,60,710	48,30,000	1,69,290	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	204	22,477	110	231	19,200	83	6,34,531	7,71,000	1,36,469	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	24,129	84	398	31,100	78	7,36,720	10,03,000	2,66,280	...
Burma	186	937	2,31,179	247	930	1,73,000	185	60,07,338	61,95,000	1,87,662	..
TOTAL	243	10,152	28,85,301	284	10,695	25,89,400	242	9,62,39,130	9,74,70,300	12,31,170	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,856	8,36,081	290	2,886	6,53,000	226	2,63,79,775	2,86,12,000	22,32,225	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	2,12,697	243	1,013	2,07,000	204	66,63,235	76,01,000	9,37,765	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	2,98,083	365	824	2,10,000	202	1,19,25,083	1,11,37,000	...	7,88,083
East Coast (*b*)	106	538	51,941	97	720	52,700	73	21,99,284	19,89,000	...	2,10,284
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	2,953	105	28	2,000	71	74,359	72,900	...	1,459
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(*c*)	...	8	600	75	(*d*)4,257	(*e*) 1,500	...	2,757
TOTAL	235	5,145	14,02,355	272	5,479	11,31,300	206	4,72,45,993	4,94,13,400	21,67,407	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	7,29,801	489	1,491	8,66,000	581	2,09,18,570	2,60,29,000	51,10,430	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	401	2,79,403	606	461	3,09,000	670	1,09,62,290	1,25,06,000	15,43,710	...
Madras	261	840	2,40,214	286	840	1,65,000	196	89,17,236	81,87,000	...	7,30,236
TOTAL	379	2,792	12,49,418	447	2,792	13,40,000	480	4,07,98,096	4,67,22,000	59,23,904	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,089	55,37,074	306	18,966	50,60,700	267	18,42,83,219	19,36,05,700	93,22,481	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	27,659	171	162	26,100	161	12,70,599	11,28,000	...	1,42,599
Tarkessur	278	22	5,990	272	22	5,600	255	2,31,260	2,26,000	...	5,260
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	22,418	50	400	22,800	57	(*f*)1,26,059	11,45,000	10,18,941	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	700	19	...	(*g*)3,200	3,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	(*h*)11,300	11,300	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,784	72	66	4,600	70	3,29,631	3,77,000	47,369	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	2,129	59	36	1,600	44	2,34,839	2,19,000	...	15,839
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	18,708	241	78	14,400	185	6,10,535	6,10,000	...	535
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	2,936	53	55	3,200	58	(*i*)72,004	1,21,000	48,996	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	10,563	207	51	6,000	118	5,99,112	6,00,000	888	...
Bársi	125	21	3,683	175	21	3,200	152	1,00,411	81,000	...	19,411
TOTAL	147	891	98,930	111	960	89,100	93	35,74,450	45,21,500	9,47,050	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,523	34	74	4,700	64	74,131	1,05,000	30,869	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	8,758	77	114	9,800	86	2,61,957	3,28,000	66,043	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	1,330	38	34	1,400	41	78,714	95,200	16,486	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	72,941	218	334	76,300	228	27,63,341	30,02,000	2,38,659	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	500	38	13	800	62	52,607	41,300	...	11,307
Rájpura-Bhatinda	122	105	17,478	162	108	9,000	83	5,29,317	4,98,000	...	31,317
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	4,437	444	10	3,400	349	1,61,300	1,56,000	...	5,300
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	5,967	90	66	3,200	48	2,41,495	1,62,000	...	79,495
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	6,626	71	93	5,500	59	2,68,838	2,47,000	...	21,838
Kolhápur	57	29	1,101	38	29	1,300	45	69,405	58,900	...	10,505
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	3,109	39	79	3,200	41	1,64,147	1,54,000	...	10,147
Rajpipla	11	19	84	4	19	100	5	5,789	8,400	2,611	..
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,706	78	25	1,100	44	44,628	49,500	4,872	...
TOTAL	120	990	1,26,560	127	998	1,19,800	120	47,15,669	49,05,300	1,89,631	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	34,942	105	334	28,400	85	13,12,663	13,13,000	337	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	40	3,808	83	40	3,700	80	1,57,872	1,38,000	...	19,872
Jámnagar	38	54	1,047	30	54	2,000	37	(*j*)86,123	83,300	...	2,823
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,000	48	...	(*k*)24,100	24,100	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	24,900	68	405	37,300	92	9,07,402	10,84,000	1,76,598	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	1,830	30	60	2,600	43	94,535	1,12,000	17,465	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,568	70	94	7,000	74	3,40,640	3,10,000	...	30,640
TOTAL	75	952	73,695	77	1,014	82,000	81	28,99,235	30,64,400	1,05,165	...
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,928	58,36,259	279	21,938	53,51,000	244	19,54,72,573	20,60,96,900	1,06,24,327	..

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 30th April, 1898, and from 1st to 7th January, 1899.
(*f*) From 10th November, 1897, to 8th January, 1898.
(*g*) From 1st December, 1898, to 7th January, 1899.
(*h*) From 15th October, 1898, to 7th January, 1899.
(*i*) From 1st May, 1897, to 8th January, 1898.
(*j*) From 8th April, 1897, to 8th January, 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June, 1898, to 7th January, 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th November 1898, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Imports in November.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	3,040	2,363	1,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,040	2,363	1,772
N.-W. P. & Oudh	58,995	23,981	9,070	101,810	6,987	15,205	...	...	...	160,805	30,968	24,275
Panjab	3,103	947	641	28,582	698	3,133	25,286	6,747	5,405	56,971	8,392	9,179
Cent. Provs.	782	299	706	8,182	3,074	15,501	...	...	...	8,964	3,373	16,267
Bombay	...	...	...	64,585	23,035	51,297	...	...	...	64,585	23,035	51,297
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,611	1,079	4,897	12,611	1,079	4,897
Madras	...	...	...	10	...	4,308	...	...	...	10	...	4,308
Berar	339	1,808	10,873	57,687	18,527	130,832	...	...	...	58,026	20,335	141,705
Assam	1,139	1,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,139	1,331	...
Raj. & C. I.	549	1,708	...	6,779	81	2,585	...	...	...	7,328	1,789	2,585
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	979	...	1,899	...	...	...	979	...	1,899
Mysore	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
TOTAL	67,947	32,437	23,062	268,659	52,402	224,820	37,897	7,826	10,302	374,503	92,665	258,184
By Sea—												
Bengal	334	727	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	727	349
Bombay	7,561	13,039	366	807	261	596	...	...	...	8,368	13,900	962
Sind	...	...	...	6,958	1,783	...	...	...	...	6,958	1,783	...
Madras	...	357	4,591	163	90	908	...	...	...	163	447	5,499
Burma	550	689	3,793	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	689	3,793
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	13,616	19,166	36,740	...	...	...	13,616	19,166	36,740
Foreign countries	...	897	4	1,458	3,000	341	...	...	...	1,458	3,897	345
TOTAL	8,445	16,309	9,103	23,002	24,300	38,585	...	...	...	31,447	40,609	47,688
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	76,392	48,746	32,165	291,661	76,702	263,405	37,897	7,826	10,302	405,950	133,274	305,872
	Imports from January to November.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	66,885	105,032	48,465	...	12	...	...	...	...	66,885	105,044	48,465
N.-W. P. & Oudh	306,016	307,056	149,201	374,089	251,432	219,607	1	...	...	680,106	558,488	368,808
Panjab	47,226	63,413	43,451	103,690	62,435	76,394	320,761	304,035	335,779	471,677	429,883	455,624
Cent. Provs.	7,576	12,576	19,515	196,456	189,812	344,635	...	...	...	204,032	202,388	364,150
Bombay	38	5	...	2,397,723	1,754,290	2,286,951	...	...	...	2,397,761	1,754,295	2,286,951
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	209,098	186,587	138,584	209,098	186,587	138,584
Madras	...	...	...	81,871	19,657	41,376	...	...	...	81,871	19,657	41,376
Berar	56,968	51,106	103,617	954,558	767,940	1,291,867	...	...	...	1,011,526	819,046	1,395,484
Assam	16,381	18,364	13,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,381	18,364	13,769
Raj. & C. I.	13,706	38,296	32,131	599,028	807,869	571,144	...	...	...	612,734	846,165	603,275
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	35,381	28,089	46,896	...	...	...	35,381	28,089	46,896
Mysore	...	...	...	4,040	234	...	...	...	...	4,040	234	...
TOTAL	514,796	595,848	410,149	4,746,836	3,881,770	4,878,870	529,860	490,622	474,363	5,791,492	4,968,240	5,763,382
By Sea—												
Bengal	13,639	20,592	13,124	...	2,165	...	...	...	...	13,639	22,757	13,124
Bombay	122,473	84,169	83,472	59,933	39,200	17,574	...	...	976	182,406	123,369	102,022
Sind	...	...	...	201,700	114,436	56,610	...	...	...	201,700	114,436	56,610
Madras	20,707	1,798	43,340	7,213	6,928	9,982	...	...	...	27,920	8,726	53,322
Burma	10,920	7,309	33,071	2,559	561	200	...	...	...	13,479	7,870	33,271
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,141,454	608,043	761,941	1	...	...	1,141,455	608,043	761,941
Foreign countries	5,165	2,932	3,170	71,599	36,754	40,773	...	...	...	76,764	39,686	43,943
TOTAL	172,904	116,800	176,177	1,484,458	808,087	887,080	1	...	976	1,657,363	924,887	1,064,233
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	687,700	712,648	586,326	6,231,294	4,689,857	5,765,950	529,861	490,622	475,339	7,448,855	5,893,127	6,827,615

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of November 1898, and from corresponding periods of the years 1896 and 1897.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Imports in November.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	34,740	8,258	46,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,740	8,258	46,193
N.-W. P. & Oudh	9,434	161,127	209,644	18	8,705	94,961	...	...	...	9,452	169,832	304,605
Panjab	689	12,989	1	...	6,242	59,318	33,470	301,061	602,430	34,159	320,292	661,749
Cent. Provs.	11,175	...	257	1,436	4,760	31,004	...	...	...	12,611	4,760	31,261
Bombay	...	...	...	6,443	15,815	17,013	...	...	...	6,443	15,815	17,013
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,770	100,827	1' 2,350	26,770	100,827	162,350
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	7,368	8,672	15,031	...	...	...	7,368	8,672	15,031
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	56,038	182,374	256,095	15,308	44,194	217,327	60,240	401,888	764,780	131,586	628,456	1,238,202
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	17,575	...	...	125	18	9,328	...	...	...	17,700	18	9,328
Sind	...	...	...	113,857	161,901	108,751	23	...	...	113,880	161,901	108,751
Madras	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...
Burma	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	69	261	9,878	...	...	...	69	261	9,878
Foreign countries	...	...	...	14,182	...	...	2,222	...	...	16,404	...	...
TOTAL	17,675	...	...	128,233	162,180	127,957	2,245	...	...	148,153	162,180	127,957
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	73,713	182,374	256,095	143,541	206,374	345,284	62,485	401,888	764,780	279,739	790,636	1,366,159
	Imports from January to November.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	411,444	131,353	630,862	...	222	...	...	...	...	411,444	131,575	630,862
N.-W. P. & Oudh	837,602	1,198,274	4,370,145	8,735	81,885	2,363,622	...	...	139,065	846,337	1,280,159	6,872,832
Panjab	113,675	82,582	124,674	15,737	36,070	1,042,131	1,408,730	1,552,440	7,621,903	1,538,142	1,671,092	8,788,708
Cent. Provs.	128,948	26,[illegible]4	2,950	637,375	28,081	1,449,155	...	...	...	766,323	54,935	1,452,105
Bombay	...	...	...	1,210,224	207,360	1,309,300	...	...	...	1,216,224	207,360	1,309,300
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	882,802	790,167	1,749,490	882,802	790,167	1,749,490
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Berar	5,798	...	...	34,509	152	6,278	...	...	...	40,307	152	7,278
Assam	78	284	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	284	840
Raj. & C. I.	...	278	70	583,545	63,263	445,771	...	...	23	583,545	63,541	445,864
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,503	27	1,345	...	...	...	1,503	27	1,345
Mysore	...	...	...	5,747	...	...	...	...	...	5,747	...	...
TOTAL	1,497,545	1,439,625	5,129,541	2,503,373	417,060	6,618,629	2,291,532	2,342,607	9,510,481	6,292,452	4,199,292	21,258,651
By Sea—												
Bengal	804	75	...	4,659	9	15	822	...	...	6,285	84	15
Bombay	19,575	...	...	415,542	5,973	67,954	1,276	60	96	436,393	6,013	68,050
Sind	...	...	...	886,723	1,158,305	718,006	47	61	...	886,770	1,158,366	718,006
Madras	1,563	...	1,069	...	86	78	...	...	...	1,563	86	1,147
Burma	46	...	5	139,717	...	...	22	...	...	139,785	...	5
Non-Br. Ports in India	2	...	...	38,711	14,343	301,402	21,256	...	890	59,969	14,343	302,292
Foreign countries	...	82,254	...	55,201	54,882	32	21,725	1,216	...	76,926	138,352	32
TOTAL	21,990	82,329	1,074	1,540,553	1,233,598	1,087,487	45,148	1,337	986	1,607,691	1,317,264	1,089,547
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	1,519,535	1,521,954	5,130,615	4,043,928	1,650,658	7,706,116	2,336,680	2,343,944	9,511,467	7,900,143	5,516,556	22,348,198

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 30th November 1898, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Imports in November.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	105,580	122,346	338,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,580	122,346	338,364
N.-W. P. & Oudh	14,948	34,343	131,422	1,501	4,178	6,209	...	...	...	16,449	38,501	137,631
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	233	544	9	3,678	544	9	3,911
Cent. Provs.	705	...	6,540	5,781	17,783	24,029	...	...	...	6,486	17,783	30,569
Bombay	...	...	...	29,366	38,312	63,968	...	...	...	29,366	38,312	63,968
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	2,991	...	...	...	...	...	2,991
Berar	...	...	...	3,803	9,249	19,848	...	...	...	3,803	9,249	19,848
Assam	1,306	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	...	67
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	3,078	6,448	33,588	...	...	...	3,078	6,448	33,588
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,980	6,682	15,908	...	...	...	4,980	6,682	15,908
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	122,539	156,669	476,393	48,509	82,652	166,774	544	9	3,678	171,592	239,330	646,845
By Sea—												
Bengal	337	...	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...	391
Bombay	...	...	...	210	2	633	9	...	...	219	2	633
Sind	...	...	...	2,091	969	...	...	...	...	2,091	969	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	47	104	...	...	...	...	47	104
Foreign countries	...	...	...	938	3,707	2,169	...	...	...	938	3,707	2,169
TOTAL	337	...	391	3,239	4,725	2,906	9	...	...	3,585	4,725	3,297
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	122,876	156,669	476,784	51,748	87,377	169,680	553	9	3,678	175,177	244,055	650,142
	Imports from January to November.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,277,965	1,887,126	3,804,328	...	...	21	...	...	...	2,277,965	1,887,126	3,804,349
N.-W. P. & Oudh	551,595	677,307	1,519,765	25,733	46,276	224,224	1,229	...	1,773	578,557	723,583	1,745,762
Panjab	469	...	...	25	...	748	14,256	2,555	8,494	14,750	2,555	9,242
Cent. Provs.	87,408	1,439	43,402	358,445	122,751	647,937	...	...	...	445,853	124,190	691,339
Bombay	194	...	...	1,496,342	131,873	686,216	...	...	...	1,496,536	131,873	686,216
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	215	28	...
Madras	...	...	...	101,150	103	36,639	...	...	...	101,150	103	36,639
Berar	63,755	4,229	...	713,499	57,019	325,748	...	...	...	777,254	61,248	325,748
Assam	33,942	36,821	66,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,942	36,821	66,669
Raj. & C. I.	...	7	20,447	195,005	101,599	327,149	...	...	...	195,005	101,606	347,596
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	562,201	42,302	197,453	...	...	...	562,201	42,302	197,453
Mysore	...	...	...	164	157	...	...	...	...	164	157	...
TOTAL	3,015,328	2,606,929	5,454,611	3,452,564	502,080	2,446,135	15,700	2,583	10,267	6,483,592	3,111,592	7,911,013
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,398	...	1,855	175	...	...	...	...	...	1,573	...	1,855
Bombay	...	...	...	1,333	1,643	1,337	79	40	12	1,412	1,683	1,349
Sind	...	...	...	9,752	2,056	2,343	...	...	...	9,752	2,056	2,343
Madras	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	19,643	5,263	2,108	...	...	...	19,643	5,263	2,108
Foreign countries	4	...	...	4,238	12,875	5,285	...	...	...	4,242	12,875	5,285
TOTAL	1,610	...	1,855	35,141	21,837	11,073	79	40	12	36,830	21,877	12,940
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	3,016,938	2,606,929	5,456,466	3,487,705	523,917	2,457,208	15,779	2,623	10,279	6,520,422	3,133,469	7,923,953

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of November 1898, and from corresponding periods of the years 1896 and 1897—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Imports in November.											
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	9,250	2,000	1,942	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,250	2,000	1,942
N.-W. P. & Oudh	20,197	13,284	6,642	...	2	12	...	...	...	20,197	13,286	6,654
Panjab	18	28	...	6	...	...	257	413	372	281	441	372
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	821	922	540	...	..	...	821	922	540
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	156	408	456	156	408
Madras	...	...	...	12	77	90	...	...	...	12	77	90
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	142	144	291	...	...	...	142	144	291
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	29,465	15,312	8,584	981	1,145	933	713	569	780	31,159	17,026	10,297
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Bombay	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	748	990	514	...	...	...	748	990	514
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	1	104
TOTAL	110	1	2	757	990	514	...	...	102	867	991	618
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	29,575	15,313	8,586	1,738	2,135	1,447	713	569	882	32,026	18,017	10,915
	Imports from January to November.											
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	22,700	18,549	11,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,700	18,549	11,866
N.-W. P. & Oudh	43,615	17,519	12,492	16	15	15	...	...	...	43,631	17,534	12,507
Panjab	30	336	...	11	76	24	7,641	4,187	3,553	7,682	4,599	3,577
Cent. Provs.	30	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	32	8	...
Bombay	...	1	...	4,270	2,319	3,039	...	...	...	4,270	2,320	3,039
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,604	3,348	4,445	7,604	3,348	4,445
Madras	...	...	...	665	206	715	...	...	...	665	206	715
Berar	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	422	376	587	...	...	...	422	376	587
Nizam's Terr.	2	...	...	194	106	...	...	...	...	196	106	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	66,436	36,405	24,358	5,600	3,166	4,380	15,245	7,535	7,998	87,281	47,106	36,736
By Sea—												
Bengal	11	...	30	31	...	29	...	...	...	42	...	59
Bombay	110	...	...	...	...	...	42	179	10	152	179	10
Sind	...	...	...	8,444	4,542	4,501	...	...	...	8,444	4,542	4,501
Madras	3	...	5	20	38	35	...	...	...	23	38	40
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Foreign countries	2	6	4	253	...	...	...	...	102	255	6	106
TOTAL	126	6	39	8,748	4,580	4,565	45	179	112	8,919	4,765	4,716
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	66,562	36,411	24,397	14,348	7,746	8,945	15,290	7,714	8,110	96,200	51,871	41,452

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 21st January 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the nine months, April to December, of									
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,73	2,02	2,39	2,41	2,51	2,35	2,44	2,81	2,88	2,47
Liquors:										
Spirit	35,91	39,75	38,09	39,83	37,92	40,02	43,07	43,37	44,39	46,39
Other liquors	4,82	4,98	5,07	4,86	4,88	4,48	5,08	4,75	4,43	4,66
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	6,27	5,50	5,56	4,22	4,85
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	1,93	1,94	1,63	2,01	1,96
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	6	10,09	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	50	47,63	39,05	32,02	33,56
„ white	—	—	—	—	—	11	15,94	15,36	12,68	12,33
„ coloured	—	—	—	—	—	11	17,75	16,07	9,91	13,98
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	13	2,33	1,72	1,29	1,31
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	2,48	2,47	2,56	2,85	2,70
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	2,21	2,90	2,77	3,14	3,05
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	2,33	2,64	2,87	2,07	2,28
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	5,43	5,25	5,71	5,37	5,30
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	2,62	5,96	3,95	4,71	3,95
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	1,85	2,87	2,92	2,98	2,49
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	25,38	23,83	22,85	30,51	24,84
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	1,16	1,07	1,00	83	69
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	3,39	1,73	1,63	2,11	2,02
Oils: Petroleum	11,75	11,18	12,64	12,32	16,14	19,70	31,79	31,38	36,56	33,03
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,30	1,31	1,21	1,32
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	1,38	1,83	1,81	1,39	1,66
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	4,08	7,43	6,61	7,42	6,26
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	9,28	10,88	9,42	7,38	7,76
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	2,86	2,49	2,56	3,17	3,33
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	1,10	1,09	1,17	91	92
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	8,72	11,35	11,38	14,83	15,30
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	2,70	1,08	2,16	85	70
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	1,23	1,22	1,12	1,13	80
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	79	1,12	94	87	60
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	6,72	6,08	7,28	4,35	6,01
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1,08	1,15	1,10	1,11	1,29
All other articles	2	3	3	2	18	17,36	17,97	17,72	18,10	17,63
TOTAL	54,24	57,97	58,23	59,45	61,64	1,80,92	2,97,87	2,72,54	2,67,68	2,63,50
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	41,10	54,53	46,75	39,27	40,44	55,28	53,39	42,06	35,33	62,68
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	95,34	1,12,50	1,04,98	98,72	1,02,08	2,36,20	3,51,26	3,14,60	3,03,01	3,26,18
TOTAL NET REVENUE	92,90	1,09,52	1,01,70	96,01	99,08	2,30,60	3,43,09	3,05,83	2,96,88	3,19,96
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	17,67	18,94	19,89	21,37	21,67	50,64	1,13,87	1,01,72	94,43	98,49
Bengal — Export	8,39	11,75	12,39	11,00	10,12	11,10	13,76	8,45	6,08	12,73
Bombay — Import	14,03	16,00	15,68	16,31	18,80	86,57	1,11,22	1,07,15	1,05,96	1,00,79
Bombay — Export	1,34	1,22	93	1,51	1,30	2,46	1,97	1,93	2,05	2,63
Sind — Import	4,60	5,41	5,07	4,67	4,92	9,70	16,53	17,22	16,95	15,89
Sind — Export	45	59	52	57	40	53	48	38	53	1,10
Madras — Import	8,18	9,22	8,53	8,00	8,06	16,82	26,75	20,27	24,27	20,71
Madras — Export	5,09	3,38	2,73	3,19	3,65	5,18	3,48	6,23	7,95	3,50
Burma — Import	8,16	6,93	7,28	7,43	6,30	12,80	22,47	18,67	20,87	23,20
Burma — Export	24,99	36,08	28,68	21,96	23,86	34,80	32,56	23,81	17,79	40,92

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
January 20, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS OF THE TRADE OF INDIA WITH RUSSIAN AND CHINESE TURKISTAN AND TIBET, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1898.

No. 461, dated Leh, the 17th September 1898.

From—CAPTAIN G. CHENEVIX TRENCH, Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh, Ladakh,

To—The Resident in Kashmir.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for favour of transmission to the Government of India, the statistics of the trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkistan, and Tibet for the year ending 31st March 1898.

The total value of trade which passed through Leh during the year under report amounts to R42,02,640-15, against R59,30,142-8-6 in the previous year. A decrease of R17,27,501-9-6.

The subjoined table gives the figures for the past ten years. There has been a rapid decline in the last two years :—

Years.	Import.	Export.	TOTAL.
1888-89	13,53,845 0 0	12,12,030 0 0	25,65,875 0 0
1889-90	16,00,580 0 0	15,13,626 0 0	31,14,206 0 0
1890-91	15,25,483 0 0	14,40,906 0 0	29,66,389 0 0
1891-92	15,65,278 0 0	14,47,840 0 0	30,13,118 0 0
1892-93	17,95,141 0 0	15,91,544 0 0	33,86,685 0 0
1893-94	21,54,252 0 0	18,37,375 0 0	39,91,627 0 0
1894-95	31,65,218 4 0	28,50,102 12 0	60,15,321 0 0
1895-96	33,10,751 10 0	28,95,426 2 0	62,16,177 12 0
1896-97	31,00,098 0 0	28,30,044 8 0	59,30,142 8 0
1897-98	22,39,262 1 6	19,63,378 13 6	42,02,640 15 0
TOTAL	2,18,19,908 15 6	1,95,82,273 3 6	4,14,02,182 3 0
AVERAGE	21,81,990 1 6	19,58,227 1 1	41,40,218 3 6

The schedule below gives the value and direction of the trade for the past two years between India, Chinese Turkistan, and Tibet :—

Year.	India.	Chinese Turkistan.	Tibet.	TOTAL.
Import from 1896-97	17,69,143 10 0	11,72,697 6 0	1,58,257 0 0	31,00,098 0 0
Import from 1897-98	14,44,008 12 0	6,47,947 5 6	1,47,306 0 0	22,39,262 1 6
Export to 1896-97	12,84,362 12 6	14,35,667 2 0	1,10,014 10 0	28,30,044 8 6
Export to 1897-98	7,66,618 13 6	11,10,723 0 0	86,037 0 0	19,63,378 13 6

Exports and Imports.

During the year under report the total value of the imports amounted to R22,39,262-1-6, as against R3,10,098, and the exports to R19,63,378-13-6 as against R28,30,044-8-0.

Piece goods.

The total exports to Turkistan of English goods amounted to R5,16,750, and that of Indian Manufactured Cotton R21,645.

There was a decrease of R2,13,437-8 in the value of the trade in European Manufactured Cotton as compared with last year.

Drugs and Medicines.

The number of maunds of charas imported was 4,020 maunds 16 seers as against 4,663 maunds 22 seers. Decrease of 643 maunds 6 seers.

The import figures of charas for the last five years in rupees are as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
1893-94	2,18,886	0	0
1894-95	2,49,105	0	0
1895-96	3,66,368	10	0
1896-97	3,03,150	12	0
1897-98	2,21,122	5	6

The decrease in the last two years is most marked.

Dying material.

The indigo trade to Yarkand shows a large increase of R41,480 which is satisfactory when everything else is on the decline.

The figures for the past four years are as follows :—

	R
1894-95	44,280
1895-96	88,275
1896-97	27,160
1897-98	68,640

Hides and skins.

The value of the trade in skins shows a decrease of R9,088 from that of the previous year.

The past four years' figures are quoted below :—

	R
1894-95	64,298
1895-96	70,582
1896-97	61,980
1897-98	52,892

Leather.

A satisfactory increase of R98,665 is shown in the value of manufactured leather this year.

The following are the tables for the last two years :—

	R
1896-97	62,195
1897-98	1,60,860

Carpets and Namdas.

The trade under the head of Namdas shows a slight increase, owing to great demand in Kashmir, as compared with last year's report, and a decrease of R1,020 in carpets. Taking both commodities together there is a small increase in the figures for the present year.

The following are the figures for the past five years :—

	Carpets. R	Namdas. R
1893-94	3,075	20,505
1894-95	5,070	29,748
1895-96	4,365	27,844
1896-97	9,420	23,550
1897-98	8,400	27,375

Precious metals.

The amount of both the articles, gold and silver, imported in the year under report shows a very large decrease :—

	R	a.	p.
On silver	3,63,935	0	0
On gold	1,00,277	8	0

The figures under the above headings for the past five years are as follows :—

	Gold. R	a.	p.	Silver. R
1893-94	2,66,686	0	0	2,92,158
1894-95	3,56,702	0	0	6,78 331
1895-96	3,25,925	0	0	6,17,524
1896-97	3,48,339	0	0	5,82,347
1897-98	2,48,161	8	0	2,18,412

Opium.

Fifteen maunds of opium to the value of about R4,500 was brought up this year by certain Hindu traders to be exported to Turkistan.

Silk, raw.

Silk, raw, to the value of R15,570 was imported during the year, as against R34,050 worth imported in the previous year. Decrease of R18,480.

Spices.

The trade under this head shows a decrease of R36,530.

The figures for the past five years are as follows :—

	R
1893-94	26,005
1894-95	35,805
1895-96	36,225
1896-97	58,590
1897-98	22,060

Precious stones.

Turquoises and Coral.

Dealings under the head of Turquoises show an increase of R4,531 on those of the previous year, while the trade in imported Corals shows a decrease of R29,965, as compared with last year's report.

The figures for the last ten years are attached :—

	R
1888-89	11,232
1889-90	35,170
1890-91	45,532
1891-92	56,286
1892-93	56,288
1893-94	1,47,030
1894-95	2,43,262
1895-96	2,48,045
1896-97	1,86,405
1897-98	1,56,440

Indian Tea.

The trade in India tea imported this year shows a decrease of R31,085 from that of the previous year, due to the Russian traders, who are the chief dealers, not coming to Ladakh on account of plague prohibition.

The figures for the last ten years are as subjoined :—

	R
1888-89	9,160
1889-90	51,762
1890-91	32,947
1891-92	37,220
1892-93	39,060
1893-94	45,700
1894-95	57,280
1895-96	72,315
1896-97	73,025
1897-98	43,180

China Tea.

This is green leaf tea, imported *viâ* Bombay or Calcutta. Shows a decrease of R916.

The figures are as follows :—

	R
1888-89	609
1889-90	900
1890-91	1,840
1891-92	1,540
1892-93	4,865
1893-94	8,890
1894-95	7,070
1895-96	9,870
1896-97	9,270
1897-98	8,360

Lhassa brick tea.—The trade under this head has slightly decreased as compared with last year.

The figures for the last ten years are as follows :—

	R
1888-89	1,02,600
1889-90	62,580
1890-91	24,640
1891-92	46,980
1892-93	39,285
1893-94	18,447
1894-95	45,448
1895-96	22,320
1896-97	21,881
1897-98	20,100

Wool.

Unmanufactured. The trade under this head in the year under report shows a decrease of R18,754 on that of the previous year.

The manufactured woollen goods shows also a decrease of R11,660.

The value of the above goods imported during the year under report was R2,272-8-0 as against R3,438-8-0 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The trade under this head shows a decrease of R1,980.

The total amount of the miscellaneous imports is R35,088 against R37,068.

General Remarks.

In 1896 when reporting on the trade of 1895, I was able to write most favourably on its rapid increase. Improved roads, increased interest, had materially raised the figures each successive year.

2. In the trade there was profit to our home manufacturers, profit to our Indian manufacturers and the means of a cash revenue to the Kashmir State.

3. This year in reporting on last year's trade, I regret to have to state that on the total value of the trade, and in almost every article of import and export there has been a heavy decrease.

4. From all appearance the Indian Yarkand trade is suffering from a rapid decline.

5. In view then of the future uncertainty of our trade with Chinese Turkistan, and the chance that the "open door" in that quarter may not always be as open as now, it is our duty to look for fresh fields.

6. In my opinion this is to be found in the direction of Tibet. A commercial invasion of that mystic country, with the rich provinces of Szo Chau Kansi and Shensi in China as objective, would I believe be profitable.

7. There are already some hopeful signs. The peasantry of Tibet are gradually losing their suspicious dislike of the trader from India. Between Ladakh and Tibet trade is busy to the few who are allowed to cross the border, and I am being constantly asked whether the wool trade used in carpet manufacture, etc., could not be increased.

8. Surely there is much to advocate a policy which should carry trade to South China, and I hope this trade report will at any rate be the means of drawing attention to Tibet and its possible use as a trade market.

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1898.

Articles.	IMPORT FROM INDIA.				TOTAL.		IMPORT FROM TURKISTAN.		IMPORT FROM CHANG THANG.		GRAND TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Viâ LAHOUL.		*Viâ* KASHMIR.										
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	
1. Cotton Manufactured—													
(a) European	2,273 0 0	2,84,125 0 0	2,160 0 0	2,70,000 0 0	4,433 0 0	5,54,125 0 0	...	...	...	...	4,433 0 0	5,54,125 0 0	
(b) India	331 0 0	21,515 0 0	103 0 0	6,695 0 0	434 0 0	28,210 0 0	81 0 0	5,265 0 0	...	...	515 0 0	33,475 0 0	
2. Drugs and Medicines—													
(a) Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020 16 4	2,21,122 5 6	...	...	4,020 16 4	2,21,122 5 6	
(b) Miscellaneous	363 0 0	14,520 0 0	260 0 0	10,404 0 0	623 0 0	24,924 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	40 0 0	624 0 0	24,964 0 0	
3. Dyeing materials—													
(a) Indigo	84 0 0	10,080 0 0	488 0 0	58,560 0 0	572 0 0	68,640 0 0	...	...	...	...	572 0 0	68,640 0 0	
(b) Miscellaneous	12 0 0	3,600 0 0	45 10 0	13,568 12 0	57 10 0	17,168 12 0	...	...	...	...	57 10 0	17,168 12 0	
4. Hides and Skins—													
(a) Other Skins	1,120 pieces	4,480 0 0	12,103 pieces	48,412 0 0	13,223 0 0	52,892 0 0	...	...	...	...	13,223 0 0	52,892 0 0	
(b) Miscellaneous	300 ,,	300 0 0	2,590 ,,	2,590 0 0	2,890 pieces	2,890 0 0	27 pieces	27 0 0	5,156 0 0	5,156 0 0	8,073 0 0	8,073 0 0	
5. Leather—													
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	4,590 scores	1,60,650 0 0	4,590 0 0	1,60,650 0 0	...	...	6 scores	210 0 0	4,596 0 0	1,60,860 0 0	
(b) Manufactured	274 pieces	274 0 0	3,022 pieces	3,022 0 0	3,296 pieces	3,296 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,296 0 0	3,296 0 0	
6. Carpets and Namdas—													
(a) Carpets	25 0 0	375 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	375 0 0	535 0 0	8,025 0 0	...	...	560 0 0	8,400 0 0	
(b) Namdas	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,950 0 0	27,375 0 0	...	...	10,950 0 0	27,375 0 0	
7. Precious Metals—													
(a) Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 0 0	4,464 0 0	...	...	158 0 0	4,464 0 0	
(b) Gold dust	...	...	807 tolas	18,157 8 0	807 tolas	18,157 8 0	9,112 tolas	2,05,020 0 0	972 tolas	20,520 0 0	10,891 0 0	2,43,697 8 0	
(c) Silver coin	7,225 0 0	7,225 0 0	53,990 0 0	53,990 0 0	61,215 0 0	61,215 0 0	1,19,058 0 0	1,19,058 0 0	22,014 0 0	22,014 0 0	2,02,287 0 0	2,02,287 0 0	
(d) Silver Yambus	...	...	2 0 0	250 0 0	2 0 0	250 0 0	127 0 0	15,875 0 0	...	...	129 0 0	16,125 0 0	
(e) Miscellaneous	175 0 0	6,125 0 9	327 0 0	11,445 0 0	502 0 0	17,570 0 0	...	...	...	...	502 0 0	17,570 0 0	
8. Opium	...	...	15 0 0	4,500 0 0	15 0 0	4,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	4,500 0 0	
9. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. (1) Silk, raw	...	...	2 0 0	600 0 0	2 0 0	600 0 0	49 36 0	14,970 0 0	...	...	51 36 0	15,570 0 0	
(2) Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	294 0 0	1,176 0 0	...	...	294 0 0	1,176 0 0	

(a) Brocade of Benares	378 0 0	7,560 0 0	797 0 0	15,940 0 0	1,175 0 0	23,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,175 0 0	23,500 0 0
(b) Brocade of Sarat	450 0 0 Yards.	11,250 0 0	1,936 0 0	48,400 0 0	2,386 0 0	59,650 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,386 0 0	59,650 0 0
(c) Velvet	4,743 0 0	9,486 0 0	8,942 0 0	17,884 0 0	13,685 0 0	27 370 0 0	...	...	...	...	13,685 0 0	27,370 0 0
(d) Satin Twar	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	160 0 0	12 0 0	480 0 0	16 0 0	640 0 0
(e) Atlas Satin	1,020 0 0	1,020 0 0	5,346 0 0	5,346 0 0	6,366 0 0	6,366 0 0	...	...	...	...	6,366 0 0	6,366 0 0
(f) Brocade, European	1,064 0 0	1,596 0 0	6,080 0 0	9,120 0 0	7,144 0 0	10,716 0 0	...	...	...	...	7,144 0 0	10,716 0 0
(g) Miscellaneous	3,223 0 0	6,446 0 0	8,613 0 0	17,226 0 0	11,836 0 0	23,672 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,836 0 0	23,672 0 0
11. Spices	680 Maunds	13,600 0 0	423 Maunds	460 0 0	1,103 0 0	22,060 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,103 0 0	22,060 0 0
12. Precious stones—												
(a) Coral	35,580 0 0	35,580 0 0	1,20,860 0 0	1,20,860 0 0	1,56,440 0 0	1,56,440 0 0	...	...	...	...	1,56,440 0 0	1,56,440 0 0
(b) Turquoises and precious stones	256 0 0	256 0 0	4,520 0 0	4,520 0 0	4,776 0 0	4,776 0 0	210 0 0	210 0 0	28,050 0 0	28,050 0 0	33,036 0 0	33,036 0 0
13. Sugar—												
(a) Refined	307 0 0	7,675 0 0	156 0 0	3,900 0 0	463 0 0	11,575 0 0	...	...	...	...	463 0 0	11,575 0 0
(b) Unrefined	57 0 0	969 0 0	92 0 0	1,564 0 0	149 0 0	2,533 0 0	...	...	...	...	149 0 0	2,533 0 0
14. Tea— (a) Indian	1,584 0 0	31,680 0 0	575 0 0	11,500 0 0	2,159 0 0	43,180 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,159 0 0	43,180 0 0
(b) China viâ India	24 0 0	2,640 0 0	52 0 0	5,720 0 0	76 0 0	8,360 0 0	...	...	...	...	76 0 0	8,360 0 0
(c) Lhassa brick tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 0 0	20,100 0 0	201 0 0	20,100 0 0
15. Wool— (a) Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	963 0 0	15,408 0 0	963 0 0	15,408 0 0
(b) Manufactured	300 0 0	150 0 0	1,845 0 0	922 8 0	2,145 0 0	1,072 8 0	...	...	2,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	4,545 0 0	2,272 8 0
(c) Shawl and shawl stuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) Pashm	...	...	...	...	...	...	621 0 0	24,840 0 0	620 0 0	24,800 0 0	1,241 0 0	49,640 0 0
(2) Pashmina	...	...	75 0 0	1,875 0 0	75 0 0	1,875 0 0	...	...	..	...	75 0 0	1,875 0 0
(3) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Miscellaneous	212 0 0	1,696 0 0	2,963 0 0	23,704 0 0	3,175 0 0	25,400 0 0	45 0 0	360 0 0	1,169 0 0	9,328 0 0	4,386 0 0	35,088 0 0
	6,102 Maunds	4,84,223 0 0	7,661 10 0	9,54,785 12 0	13,763 10 0	14,44,008 12 0	4,817 12 4	6,47,947 5 6	2,951 0 0	1,47,306 0 0	21,531 22 4	22,34,262 1 6
	2,547 Pieces	...	20,448 Pieces	...	22,995 0 0	...	11,810 0 0	...	5,174 0 0	...	39,973 0 0	...
	43,061 0 0	...	807 Tolas	...	807 0 0	...	158 0 0	...	912 0 0	...	158 0 0	...
	10,350 Yards	...	1,60,170 0 0	...	2,03,233 0 0	...	9,112 0 0	...	50,164 0 0	...	10,831 0 0	..
	...	...	30,826 Yards	...	41,176 0 0	...	1,19,268 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	...	3,72,692 0 0	...
	...	...	75 Pairs	...	75 Pairs	...	127 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	43,576 0 0	...
	...	...	23,790 Scores	...	23,790 0 0	..	...	...	...	...	75 0 0	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,790 0 0	...

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain*,
Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

Ladakh Trade Return for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

Articles.	EXPORT TO INDIA. Viâ Lahoul. Quantity.	Viâ Lahoul. Value.	Viâ Kashmir. Quantity.	Viâ Kashmir. Value.	Total. Quantity.	Total. Value.	Export to Turkistan. Quantity.	Export to Turkistan. Value.	Export to Chang Thang. Quantity.	Export to Chang Thang. Value.	Grand Total. Quantity.	Grand Total. Value.	Remarks.
	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	Mds. S. Ch.	R a. p.	
1. Cotton manufactured—													
(a) European	...	...	139 0 0	17,375 0 0	139 0 0	17,375 0 0	3,982 0 0	4,97,750 0 0	13 0 0	1,625 0 0	4,134 0 0	5,16,750 0 0	
(b) India	...	...	5 0 0	325 0 0	5 0 0	325 0 0	245 0 0	15,925 0 0	83 0 0	5,395 0 0	333 0 0	21,645 0 0	
2. Drugs and medicines—													
(a) Charas	2,101 11 0	1,15,570 2 0	1,919 5 4	1,05,552 3 6	4,020 16 4	2,21,122 5 6	...	...	...	...	4,020 16 4	2,21,122 5 6	
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	501 0 0	20,040 0 0	55 0 0	2,200 0 0	556 0 0	22,240 0 0	
3. Dyeing materials—													
(a) Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	516 0 0	61,920 0 0	...	...	516 0 0	61,920 0 0	
(b) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 20 0	14,162 8 0	...	...	51 20 0	14,162 8 0	
4. Hides and skins—													
(a) Other skins	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,223 0 0	52,892 0 0	...	...	13,223 0 0	52,892 0 0	
(b) Miscellaneous	953 pieces	953 0 0	2,048 0 0	3,001 0 0	3,001 0 0	3,001 0 0	2,621 0 0	2,621 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	5,822 0 0	5,822 0 0	
5. Leather—													
(a) Unmanufactured	...	...	...	..	...	...	4,521 0 0	1,58,235 0 0	8 0 0	280 0 0	4,529 0 0	1,58,515 0 0	
(b) Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	
6. Carpets and Namdas—													
(a) Carpets	16 0 0	240 0 0	179 0 0	2,685 0 0	195 0 0	2,925 0 0	...	...	60 0 0	900 0 0	255 0 0	3,825 0 0	
(b) Namdas	621 0 0	1,552 8 0	9,314 0 0	23,285 0 0	9,935 0 0	24,837 8 0	...	...	90 0 0	225 0 0	10,025 0 0	25,062 8 0	
7. Precious metals—													
(a) Gold	...	...	159 0 0	1,272 0 0	159 0 0	1,272 0 0	...	...	...	...	159 0 0	1,272 0 0	
(b) Gold dust	522 0 0	11,745 0 0	9,325 0 0	2,09,812 8 0	9,847 0 0	2,21,557 8 0	...	...	34 0 0	765 0 0	9,881 0 0	2,22,322 8 0	
(c) Silver coin	12,266 0 0	12,266 0 0	1,70,087 0 0	1,70,087 0 0	1,82,353 0 0	1,82,353 0 0	3,340 0 0	3,340 0 0	15,799 0 0	15,799 0 0	2,01,492 0 0	2,01,492 0 0	
(d) Silver Yambus	6 0 0	750 0 0	62 0 0	7,750 0 0	68 0 0	8,500 0 0	20 0 0	2,500 0 0	77 0 0	9,625 0 0	165 0 0	20,625 0 0	
(e) Miscellaneous	...	...	43 0 0	1,505 0 0	43 0 0	1,505 0 0	28 20 0	822 8 0	3 0 0	105 0 0	69 20 0	2,432 8 0	
8. Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0	4,500 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	4,500 0 0	
9. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. (1) Silk, raw	...	...	51 0 0	15,300 0 0	51 0 0	15,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	51 0 0	15,300 0 0	
(2) Manufactured	...	...	235 0 0	940 0 0	235 0 0	940 0 0	...	...	...	...	235 0 0	940 0 0	
(a) Brocade of Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,044 0 0	20,880 0 0	70 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,114 0 0	22,280 0 0	

(b) Brocade of Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,186 0 0	54,650 0 0	20 0 0	500 0 0	2,206 0 0	55,150 0 0
(c) Velvet	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,125 0 0	22,250 0 0	...	...	11,125 0 0	22,250 0 0
(d) Satin Twar	...	...	4 0 0	120 0 0	4 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	120 0 0
(e) Atlas Satins	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,266 0 0	6,265 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	8,766 0 0	8,766 0 0
(f) Brocade, European	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,992 0 0	8,958 0 0	600 0 0	900 0 0	6,572 0 0	9,858 0 0
(g) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,470 0 0	16,940 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0	8,870 0 0	17,740 0 0
11. Spices	...	...	24 0 0	600 0 0	24 0 0	600 0 0	454 0 0	11,350 0 0	...	...	478 0 0	11,950 0 0
12. Precious stones—												
(a) Coral	...	...	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	1,03,105 0 0	1,03,105 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	1,13,980 0 0	113,980 0 0
(b) Turquoises and precious stones	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,515 0 0	3,515 0 0
13. Sugar—												
(a) Refined	...	...	39 0 0	975 0 0	39 0 0	975 0 0	118 0 0	2,950 0 0	57 0 0	1,425 0 0	214 0 0	5,350 0 0
(b) Unrefined	...	...	6 0 0	102 0 0	6 0 0	102 0 0	26 0 0	442 0 0	60 0 0	1,020 0 0	92 0 0	1,564 0 0
14. Tea—												
(a) Indian	...	...	52 0 0	1,040 0 0	52 0 0	1,040 0 0	980 0 0	19,600 0 0	6 0 0	120 0 0	1,038 0 0	20,760 0 0
(b) China *vid* India	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 0 0	7,920 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	7,920 0 0
(c) Lhassa brick tea	...	...	42 0 0	4,560 0 0	42 0 0	4,560 0 0	...	...	...	..	42 0 0	4,560 0 0
15. Wool—												
(1) Unmanufactured	145 0 0	2,320 0 0	247 0 0	3,952 0 0	392 0 0	6,272 0 0	...	...	...	...	392 0 0	6,272 0 0
(2) Manufactured	210 0 0	105 0 0	115 0 0	57 8 0	325 0 0	162 8 0	...	...	...	...	325 0 0	162 8 0
(3) Shawl and Shawl stuff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Pashm	48 0 0	1,920 0 0	745 0 0	29,800 0 0	793 0 0	31,720 0 0	..	...	...	...	793 0 0	31,720 0 0
(b) Pashmina	5 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	5 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	85 0 0	2,125 0 0	90 0 0	2,250 0 0
(c) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Miscellaneous	360 0 0	2,880 0 0	2,088 0 0	16,704 0 0	2,448 0 0	19,584 0 0	72 0 0	576 0 0	3,016 0 0	24,128 0 0	5,536 0 0	44,288 0 0
......	2,654 11 0	1,50,426 10 0	5,400 5 4	6,16,192 3 6	8,439 16 0	7,66,618 13 6	7,056 0 0	11,10,723 0 0	3,293 0 0	86,037 0 0	18,403 16 4	19,63,378 13 6
......	1,590 0 0	...	11,780 0 0	...	13,366 0 0	...	19,157 0 0	...	440 0 0	...	32,967 0 0	...
......	522 0 0	...	159 0 0	...	159 0 0	...	4,521 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	19,344 0 0	...
......	12,272 0 0	...	9,325 0 0	...	9,847 0 0	..	1,66,510 0 0	...	34 0 0	...	9,881 0 0	...
......	210 0 0	...	155,079 0 0	...	167,351 0 0	...	31,833 0 0	...	19,876 0 0	...	159 0 0	...
......	5 0 0	...	115 0 0	...	325 0 0	...	...	...	3,500 0 0	...	1,64,337 0 0	...
......	...	...	14,815 0 0	...	14,815 0 0	...	...	...	85 0 0	...	35,653 0 0	...
......	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	..	95 0 0	...

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir for Leh.

Report on the trade between India and Chinese Turkistan, for the year ending the 31st March 1898.

Trade Statistics.

(1) There is no means of obtaining locally any reliable statistical information regarding our Central Asian trade. Once goods arrive in Yarkand from Ladakh, the greater portion is expedited to the different commercial centres of Khotan, Kashgar, Maralbashi, Aksu, etc., and no official record is kept by the Chinese Authorities of the quantity, and nature, of the wares thus distributed. With the assistance, however, of our traders, the two annexed tables have been prepared. The one contains information regarding the proportional demand for Indian goods in the principal cities of Chinese Turkistan, and the other gives information regarding the proportional supply goods from these same centres for export to Ladakh, whilst the notes in the "Remark column" deal with the present and prospective state of the market for the goods.

Falling off in the exports and imports.

(2) It is not here intended to make an accurate comparison of the trade of the year under report, with that of the previous. But, generally, it may be said that there has been a falling off in the imports as well as in the exports. The diminution in the former was not unexpected by the merchants, in view of the market having, in the spring of 1896, been over-stocked with Indian goods and of the consequent low prices. Another cause of the decrease may apparently be traced to the uncertainty of the Indian charas market: it is a well established fact that there is nothing that so depresses import trade as when charas sells badly in the Punjab. Charas being the chief export from Turkistan, to the same uncertainty may be ascribed the cause of the fall in the exports.

General remarks regarding present condition of Indian trade.

(3) Although there appears to have been a diminution of trade during 1897-98, yet there is no reason to anticipate that its injurious effects will be of a permanent nature. The capital invested, has, in no way, diminished; and the number of our traders has remained practically the same as during the previous year. The profits realized are estimated at 12½ per cent. per annum by the Hindus; and this, taking into account the fact that most of them trade with borrowed money on which interest varying from 6 to 9 per cent. is charged. The profits made by Mohamadans is said to be higher. This dividend of 12½ per cent. would appear to have been fairly well maintained during the last five years. Previous to this period, the profits were more considerable, amounting at times to 25 per cent. But despite this diminution, the market for Indian goods has grown in firmness. During the eighteen years of peace which the natives of Kashgaria have uninterruptedly enjoyed under the Chinese rules there can be no doubt that the wealth of the country has increased, and with it, the improved purchasing power of the people. With time, too, Indian goods have become known, and, unlike the epoch when our Central Asian-trade was in its infancy, they now find their way not only to the whole of the Alta Shahr (literally, six cities, *viz.*, Khotan, Kargalik, Yarkand, Yangi Hissar, Kashgar and Maralbashi), but also to the Aksu District. The present attitude of the Chinese local authorities with respect to the Indo-Turkistan trade ought perhaps to be described as one of friendliness, a proof of which they have recently given in the re-opening of the Kugiar and Sanju roads.

The present demand for goods from India in the Chinese Turkistan Markets.

(4) The demand for goods from India for the year under report (especially during the latter portion of it) has been very fair; other skins, brocades, velvet, broad-cloth and coral selling at present exceptionally well. It is regrettable to notice that the things for which the market is good are generally not of English manufacture. The brocades are from Benares or from Lyons. The velvet and broad-cloth are "made in Germany."

Russian competition.

(5) A few facts regarding the position which Indian trade now occupies in relation to its Russian rival cannot fail to be of interest.

The demand for Russian goods is without doubt ever increasing. Cotton prints of Moscow manufacture, as cheap as they are varied and pretty, are very largely imported. The bazaars of every town are over-stocked with them, as well

as with a multitude of other articles, amongst the most important of which may be mentioned lamps, candles, soap, petroleum, honey, sugar, sweetmeats, porcelain cups, tumblers, enamelled iron plates, matches, knives and silks. These articles, with few exceptions, could, but for the competition, be supplied from India. But we have gradually had to relinquish our position in favour of Russia, until at last our trade has had to confine itself chiefly to articles of which we are the sole producers, and in which there is no competition. This general rule has a few exceptions, the most important, as well as the most unexpected, of which is the English cotton goods.

The inequality of circumstances under which Russian and Indian trades are carried on in Kashgaria.

(6) The inequality of circumstances under which Russian and Indian trades in this commodity are carried on is most marked; and, needless to add, largely preponderates in favour of Russia. Owing to the quickness with which goods from Moscow can be exported to Kashgarh *viâ* trade routes which are practically open at all seasons, a Russian merchant can turn over his capital at least twice in the course of a year. Transport is moreover astonishingly cheap. Moscow goods are expedited to Kashgar by two different roads, the one *viâ* Kazan, Semipolatinsk and Vernoi, and the other *viâ* Transcaspia and Osh. The charges of the carrying company (Comptoir) at Vernoi are roubles 3 per pood (36 lbs.) from Moscow to that town. The carriage for the remaining distance to Kashgar is effected by means of camels, and cost 50 copeks for the same weight. The transport *viâ* the southern route is largely in the hands of another carrying company established at Samarkand, whose charges are roubles 2-60 copeks per pood from Moscow to Samarkand. The freightage thence by cart to Osh costs about 40 copeks per pood, whilst for the remaining distance to Kashgar, which is effected by means of ponies carrying at least 288 lbs., the expenses of transport amount to 80 copeks. The average cost per pood, or 0·44 maund, from Moscow to Kashgar is therefore roubles 3-65 copeks or R5 (supposing the rouble = 25*d*., and the rupees 16*d*.). A reduction in this freightage is anticipated, consequent on the opening to merchandise transport of the Samarkand-Andijan Railway, which will certainly take place during the current year. The average bounty given by the Russian Government on the export of different sort of cotton goods amounts to roubles 3-70 copeks which sum is more than sufficient to cover the costs of transport. In the near future, a further stimulus will probably be given to the Russian chintz trade by the encouragement which has systematically been afforded to the growth of cotton in the Caucasus and in Turkistan. The cotton yearly produced in the latter province is said to amount to over four million poods. The yield in the Ferghana District, which is appraised at 18 million roubles per year, is such as to have considerably increased the value of land, the cost of which in the surroundings of Margillan is estimated at roubles 300 per desiatine (113,067 square yards).

British cotton goods. Their value as a medium of exchange for charas.

(7) Now, under these most favourable circumstances for Russian trade, it is a curious fact that English cotton goods still sustain a competition. Can we claim superiority for these goods? There is not the slightest reason for thinking so. One would rather believe that amongst our exports, some of the most worthless cottons from the bazaars of India find their way to Yarkand. The same cottons sell, by reason of their exceeding cheapness, and are disposed of with little or no profit. Why are they then imported? Because of their value as a medium of exchange for charas, the chief article of export to India. Suppose a trader had purchased in Yarkand some charas, and had paid for it R100 in cash, and another trader had brought chintz, etc., with him from India which, plus carriage, had cost him the same amount. Even if the latter could not dispose of his prints, by taking payment in money, so as to cover his outlay, he would still make a better bargain for charas in using his goods as a medium of exchange, than could the first trader who had only money to offer. Hence the tenacity of the English cotton goods. If the above proposition needs a proof, it will be found in the fact that, with very few exceptions, the exporters of cotton-prints are our Hindus, and only such of our Muhammadan merchants as are engaged in the charas trade; whilst the other traders, Afghans and Badakhshis who abstain from traffic in that drug, seldom export cotton goods from India.

Trade between India and Russian Turkistan, *via* Ladakh and Kashgar.

(8) The trade between India and Russian Turkistan, carried on through Kashgar, merits at the best of times but little attention. This may especially be said to be the case with reference to the year 1897-98, when quarantine regulations on the Ferghana border have almost stopped the little communication there is. The Russian exports which go to Ladakh and Kashmir are very scarce, consisting merely of a few pieces of cloth known as shaitan-tari. The only goods from India which have, during the year under report, been sent to Ferghana in any quantity are coral, for which the market is invariably good. It is estimated that one-third of the amount of this commodity received from India are for consumption in Ferghana. As the duty is extremely high (roubles 180 per pood) doubtless the Russian customs find it extremely remunerative whenever they can levy it; there is no article in which contraband trade is so developed as in coral. It is estimated that fully one-half of the quantity imported into Russian territory is smuggled. The importation of English muslin is absolutely prohibited, but as this commodity is much liked, it also forms an item in contraband trade. Indigo, on which there is no duty, and tea used to be sent *viâ* Kashgar to Ferghana; but for the last two years their import has ceased, owing, it is said, to their having now followed, from India, the road *viâ* Persia, to Russian Turkistan. The cause of this deviation in favour of a circuitous route ought to be an interesting subject for investigation.

(9) A few samples of piece-goods of Russian, French, German, etc., manufacture, collected in the Yarkand Bazaar, are forwarded with this report, together with a list containing some particulars regarding prices, etc. (see Tables C and D).

YARKAND;
The 31st March 1898.

GEORGE MACARTNEY, *Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.*

TABLE A.

Showing the imports from India, *viâ* Ladakh, and their proportional consumption in different parts of Chinese Turkistan, during the year 1897-98.

Table A.

Showing the imports from India, viâ *Ladakh, and their proportional consumption in different parts of Chinese Turkistan, during the year 1897-98.*

Description of goods.	Proportional consumption in percentage.				Saleability in the Yarkand market in March 1898.		Remarks.
	Yarkand District.	Khotan District.	Aksu District.	Kashgar District.	Profit.	Loss.	
					Per cent.	Per cent.	
1. Cotton (manufactured)—							
(a) European—							
Long cloth (lutta or khasa)	15	60	20	5	20	...	This material is selling well and is also largely used as a medium of exchange for charas. Present quantity in the Yarkand bazaar rather small. A sort of long cloth known as Mitkan khasa (see sample No. 56 of Table marked C) is largely imported from Russia and competes against the English long cloth.
Muslin	12	40	24	24	...	5	Market dull, and material can only sell at a profit when disposed of in exchange for charas. Since the restoration of the Chinese rule in Kashgaria, white muslin *pugeris* (an essentially Mohammadan headgear) have been gradually going out of fashion, especially amongst the lower classes, who have taken to wearing caps. The entry into Russian Turkistan of English muslins has, for the last three years, been prohibited. No Russian competition.
Nainu and Sainu gauze .	20	25	15	40	...	10	The supply for the year 1896-97 is not yet exhausted. Certain descriptions of Russian chintz (see Table C, samples Nos. 25, 20 and 30) compete against these goods.
Cotton prints (chintz) and "alwan."	35	50	10	5	Part		About 35 per cent. of the 1896-97 stock is still left. Russian competition extremely severe.
Dhoti	10	20	50	20	10	...	No competition. Out of the last two years' stock about 40 per cent. still unsold.
Handkerchiefs . . .	20	10	20	50	12	...	Handkerchiefs are also slightly imported from Russia. About 25 per cent of the present year's stock still remaining.

(*b*) Indian— Lungis	10	30	30	30	10	...	No competition. The present year's stock all exhausted. But about 40 per cent. of the 1896-97 stock still remaining. These were of a somewhat superior quality and did not suit the market.
2. Drugs and Medicines— Kashmir opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	A portion of the opium imported in 1896-97 is still in the market and cannot sell above par value. Little or none was imported during 1897-98.
Medicines	20	40	20	20	25	...	A sort of medicine known as "Sana" is now selling at 60 per cent. profit. No competition.
3. Dyeing Materials— Indigo	9	26	53	12	6	...	The demand has somewhat fallen since April 1897. There is no competition in this article. Previously Majenta crystals used to be imported from India, but they have been supplanted by Russian dyes.
4. Hides and skins— Other skins	18	2	40	40	16	...	Market at present specially good.
Goat and fox skins (manufactured).	16¾	25	16¾	41½	25	...	Since the last six years' goat skins have been cured locally, but the native goods are not much appreciated.
5. Silk (manufactured)— (*a*) Brocade of Benares	10	10	20	60	12	...	Present market good, and decidedly more active than in April 1897. The "real" and the "imitation" brocades are in equal demand.
(*b*) Brocade of Surat (real)	20	10	20	50	15	...	The 1897-98 stock almost sold out.
(*c*) Do. do. (imitation)	20	10	20	50	30	...	The 1897-98 stock almost sold out.
(*d*, Brocades, European	10	10	30	50	5	...	These are French goods and are imported in small quantities. See sample No. 9 of Table D.
(*e*) Velvet	25	5	20	40	30	...	Present market decidedly better than in April 1897. Velvets are largely of French and German manufacture (see samples 5, 6 and 7 of Table D). It is estimated that out of the 1897-98 stock, no less than 80 per cent. are foreign goods (an increase of 10 per cent. since last year). In their order of importance, the favourite colours are dark blue, green and dark red. Slight Russian competition.
(*f*) Atlas (satin)	40	30	10	20	6	...	Over 50 per cent. of this article is of French and German manufacture. Slight Russian and Chinese competition.

Table A—*concld.*

Showing the imports from India, viâ *Ladakh, and their proportional consumption in different parts of Chinese Turkistan, during the year 1897-98*—concld.

Description of goods.	Proportional consumption in percentage.				Saleability in the Yarkand market in March 1898.		Remarks.
	Yarkand District.	Khotan District.	Aksu District.	Kashgar District.	Profit.	Loss.	
					Per cent.	Per cent.	
6. Spices	12	60	16	12	30	...	No competition.
7. Coral	5½	3½	49	42	15	...	Profits on the large corals are more than on the little ones.
8. Sugar (including sweetmeats)	20	80	...	...	20	...	The profits have somewhat fallen since April 1897 owing to severe Russian competition which has driven the Indian article out of the northern markets (Kashgar, Aksu, etc.).
9. Tea (Palampur)	8	32	32	28	15	...	The profits have diminished by about 10 per cent. since 1896-97. The Chinese brick tea is gaining in favour.
10. Wool (manufactured)—							
(*a*) Broad cloth	40	20	10	30	15	...	About 70 per cent of these goods are of foreign, principally German, manufacture. The most favourite colours are black, indigo and green. See samples Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Table D.
(*b*) Flannel	50	15	15	20	15	...	Generally of very inferior quality and in small demand. Favourite colour: white. See sample No. 8 of Table D which is of Dutch manufacture.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,

Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

CAMP YARKAND;

31st March 1898.

Table B.

Showing the proportional exports from the different parts of Chinese Turkistan to India viâ, Ladakh, during the year 1897-98.

Description of goods.	Proportional export in percentage.				Estimated realisations in India.		Remarks.
	Yarkand District.	Khotan District.	Aksu District.	Kashgar District.	Profit.	Loss.	
					Per cent.	Per cent.	
Drugs and medicines—							
Charas	50	...	...	50	...	...	The profits on charas exported to India during 1897-98 cannot yet well be estimated. It is said, however, that 10 per cent. has been realized on the quantity that has, up to date (March 1898), been disposed of in the Punjab (circa ½ of total export). There are now about 4,000 maunds ready in Yarkand for export during the 1898-99 trading season. Probably an additional amount of 2,000 maunds will be bought up before the departure of the caravans in September. The present Yarkand prices are 40 per cent. less than in March 1897.
Carpets and Numdas	10	90	...	...	Par		These are exported to Ladakh and Kashmir as a partial medium for the transfer of capital to India. The Khotan prices have been fairly stationary.
Precious metals—							
Gold	26[illegible]/3	73⅓	...	...	Par		The present ratio in Khotan between gold and silver is 1 : 27.
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	10	It is not expected that silver will be exported this year. This metal is now imported into Kashgar from Russia. The export for the year under report is estimated at Rs. 15,000.
Russian Rouble	...	...	...	...	Par (generally)		Russian roubles have, during 1897-98, been largely remitted (about Rs. 85,000 worth) to Bombay as a forced medium for the transfer of capital. This is a sign of depression in the export trade. The present value of the rouble and the rupee in Yarkand is respectively Tael 0·63 and Tael 0·38.
Raw silk	32	68	...	...	Par		The raw silk exported during 1897-98 realized little or no profit in India. This article will, as a forced medium for the transfer of capital, again be exported during the ensuing trading season.
Wool (Pashm)	5½	33½	50	11	Par		
Chikman (red coarse cloth) . . .	100	...	..	...	Par		This cloth was for the Ladakh market.
Ponies and Mules	15	...	75	10	15	...	

CAMP YARKAND;
31st March 1898.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

Table C.

List of samples of Russian piece-goods with prices current at Yarkand in March 1898.

No.	Description.	Length in arschine (=28 inches).	Width in arschine (=28 inches).	Price in Moscow on 10 months' credit.		Wholesale price in Yarkand.		Retail price in Yarkand per arschine.		Russian bounty on one pood (=36 lbs.)		Remarks.
				Roubles.	Copecks.	Roubles.	Copecks.	Roubles.	Copecks.	Roubles.	Copecks.	
1	Chintz Zobo-Kob	50	1·12	7	50	9	...	...	20	3	25	Colour much liked.
2	Chintz Jama Bab	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	There are many other kinds of this sort of chintz, but these are chiefly in demand. (Nos. 2–12)
3	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
4	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
5	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
6	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
7	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
8	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
9	Do. do.	60	90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
10	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
11	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
12	Do. do.	60	·90	5	50	7	...	...	13	3	...	
13	Do. Gareli	40	·85	3	...	3	20	...	9	3	...	Colour much liked. (Nos. 13–16)
14	Do. do.	40	·85	3	...	3	26	...	9	3	...	
15	Do. do.	40	·85	3	...	3	20	...	9	3	...	
16	Do. do.	40	·85	3	...	3	20	...	9	3	...	

17	Chintz Shalpari	70	·88	7	...	7	...	...	11	3	75	
18	Do. do.	70	·88	7	...	7	...	...	11	3	75	
19	Do. do.	70	·88	7	...	7	...	...	11	3	75	
20	Do. do.	70	·88	7	...	7	...	...	11	3	75	
21	Do. do.	70	·88	7	...	7	...	...	11	3	75	
22	Do. Kashmir Bai	50	1·08	8	75	9	...	...	19	3	25	In demand, being of durable colour.
23	Do. do.	50	1·08	8	75	9	...	...	19	3	25	
24	Do. do.	50	1·08	8	75	9	...	...	19	3	25	
25	Dhaka Chintz	40	·88	3	...	3	50	...	10	3	...	
26	Do. do.	40	·88	3	...	3	50	...	10	3	...	
27	Do. do.	40	·88	3	...	3	50	...	10	3	...	
28	Do. do.	40	·88	3	...	3	50	...	10	3	...	
29	Do. do.	40	·88	3	...	3	50	...	10	3	...	
30	Do. do.	40	·88	3	...	3	50	...	10	3	...	
31	Damas	60	·90	8	...	10	...	...	18	3	25	In great demand.
32	Do.	50	·75	8	...	6	...	...	13	3	25	
33	Do.	32	1·10	8	...	9	60	...	31	3	25	
34	Do.	32	1·10	8	...	9	...	...	31	3	25	
35	Thick, real	40	1·20	8	...	8	...	...	22	3	25	Permanent colour.
36	Do. imitation	50	·90	5	...	6	50	...	14	3	25	
37	Tawar	50	1·03	10	...	16	...	...	34	3	50	Can be had in seven different colours.
38	Ib Satin	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
39	Do.	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
40	Do.	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
41	Do.	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	

Table C—*concluded*.

List of samples of Russian piece-goods with prices current at Yarkand in March 1898—concld.

No.	Description.	Length in arschine (=28 inches).	Width in arschine (=28 inches).	Price in Moscow on 10 Months' credit. Roubles.	Price in Moscow on 10 Months' credit. Copecks.	Wholesale price in Yarkand. Roubles.	Wholesale price in Yarkand. Copecks.	Retail price in Yarkand per arschine. Roubles.	Retail price in Yarkand per arschine. Copecks.	Russian bounty on one pood (= 36 lbs.). Roubles.	Russian bounty on one pood (= 36 lbs.). Copecks.	Remarks.
42	Ih Satin	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
43	Do.	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
44	Do.	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
45	Do.	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
46	Do.	57	1·00	12	50	13	50	...	30	3	50	
47	Satin, imitation	60	·90	6	...	6	60	...	12	3	50	
48	Do. do.	60	·90	6	...	6	60	...	12	3	50	
49	Lambuk	50	1·02	10	...	11	40	...	24	3	50	In great demand.
50	Nim Maghut (half broad-cloth)	61⅓	·75	10	...	1	...	...	19	3	50	
51	Rafiz	62⅓	·95	10	94	13	...	...	24	3	50	
52	Irladan	60	·80	7	50	7	50	...	14	3	...	
53	Kamblut	60	·75	7	50	9	...	...	16	3	...	
54	Biksun	62⅓	·85	8	75	13	20	...	23	3	...	
55	Chintz Siahi	50	·08	Not kno	wn	8	60	...	18	Not kno	wn	
56	Khasa (long-cloth)	60	·90	6	...	6	50	...	11½	3	...	

CAMP YARKAND;
31st March 1898.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

Table D.

List of samples of non-English piece-goods imported viâ *Ladakh with prices current at Yarkand in March 1898.*

No.	Description.	Length in English yards.	Width in English feet.		Price in Bombay.			Wholesale price in Yarkand.			Retail price at Yarkand per arschine (=28 inches).			REMARKS.
		Yards.	Feet.	Inch.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
1	Broad cloth (Bántá) German . .	16½	4	2	25	0	0	45	0	0	3	0	0	Colour much liked.
2	Ditto ditto . .	16½	3	9	33	0	0	50	0	0	3	0	0	
3	Ditto ditto . .	16½	3	9	37	4	0	60	0	0	3	2	6	
4	Ditto ditto . .	16½	3	9	22	11	0	40	0	0	2	2	0	Fairly in demand.
5	Velvet ditto . .	26¾	1	6	53	8	0	99	0	0	3	0	0	
6	Ditto ditto . .	30⅗	1	6	53	8	0	95	0	0	2	12	0	
7	Ditto (French) . .	26½	1	6	59	10	0	99	0	0	3	3	0	Colour much liked.
8	Flannel (Dutch) . .	50½	2	3	12	8	0	20	0	0	0	6	0	
9	Brocade (French) . .	32	1	6	32	0	0	45	0	0	1	3	0	

CAMP YARKAND;
31st March 1898.

GEORGE MACARTNEY,
Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Resident in Kashmir.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 20th January, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

INDIAN STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to

Stamps be taken into consideration. He said:—" My Lord, Hon'ble Members will perhaps remember that on the 21st of March last I presented the Report of the Select Committee upon the Indian Stamp Bill, a consolidation of the law as it at present stands. I explained at that time the alterations which had been made by the Select Committee in the Bill as it was originally introduced, and it would perhaps be convenient to Hon'ble Members if I read the last paragraph of the statement I then made, as that paragraph will show the history of the Bill to the point at which we now take it up. This is what I then said:—

'There have been considerable modifications in these points of detail, which have been made in it as reported by the Select Committee. The Select Committee considered that in a matter so far-reaching, one in which people are so very largely concerned, it is not desirable that the law should be passed without giving some opportunity for further consideration. They have, therefore, in their report recommended that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and they recommend that it should be republished in the Gazette of India. The date from which the Act will come into force, as shown in the Bill reported by the Select Committee, is the 1st of July next. I am afraid that it will not be possible to bring it into force by that date, because, even if the measure be passed at Simla, we shall have to put off the date of its coming into force for a sufficient time to enable the Local Governments to publish it and translate it into the various vernacular languages; but I think the Bill as it has been reported by the Select Committee may be considered to a very large extent a non-contentious measure, and it may possibly be open to the Council, even during the Simla session, to consider it and to pass it. That, however, is a matter we shall hereafter consider when we see what remarks are made with reference to it as now reported; but, inasmuch as we have met all the objections which were raised to it as first introduced, I think it may be possible, even though it is a commercial measure, to proceed with its consideration during the Simla session.'

" The measure was not taken up in the Simla session, and it now comes before the Council again at the point at which the Council left it on the 21st of March last. I therefore beg to move the motion that stands in my name. I have some amendments to propose, and I shall deal with these after the motion that the Report be taken into consideration is passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—" I have some amendments to propose in the Bill as it at present stands. We have received only two communications regarding it, both of them coming from Madras. These communications refer to certain points of doubt which have arisen in the interpretation of the Bill. I think some of them are rather strained, but, as we desire to make the Bill perfectly clear on the points noted, the several amendments I propose are set before the Council with that object. They are all of one tendency, namely, to make it clear that in certain cases, where a doubt has been expressed as to whether an instrument of a certain character comes within a higher or a lower duty, it really comes within the lower duty. It will probably be convenient to the Council if I go through these amendments all together instead of explaining them one by one before they are taken up.

" The first is an amendment for altering the date at which the Bill comes into operation—from the 1st of July, 1898, to the 1st of July, 1899. The Bill itself provides that the Local Governments shall make translations of it for the convenience of the various Provinces and of their inhabitants. It therefore requires a certain time to elapse between the time the Bill passes and the time it comes into operation. We think it will be convenient and easy to have all these measures carried out before the 1st of July next, and we therefore take the 1st of July, 1899, as the date upon which the Bill will come into operation.

" The second amendment relates to the use of the word 'engrossed' as applied to stamps. In the Bill as reported on it was stated that an impressed stamp 'includes stamps engrossed on stamped paper.' The word 'engrossed' has a technical meaning among lawyers and represents a peculiar method of writing that does not apply to stamps. Stamps are generally engraved and occasionally embossed. It is proposed, therefore, to substitute for the words 'stamps

engrossed on stamped paper' the words 'stamps embossed or engrossed on stamped paper.'

"The third amendment has reference to the definition of the word 'settlement.' There are two scales of duty which are provided for by the Act. One is a scale which refers to transfers, such as gifts or conveyances, and may be described as a one per cent. scale; the other is a scale which represents such documents as bonds and security bonds, and that is a half per cent. scale. The article in the schedule of stamps provides that to settlements shall be applied this lower scale of half per cent. A settlement is a kind of transfer, and any document which does not come within the definition of 'settlement,' being a conveyance or a gift of some kind, will necessarily have applied to it the one per cent. and not the half per cent. scale. So that, if our definition of the word 'settlement' is so set out that any particular document is excluded thereby from it, it will necessarily have to be stamped with the one per cent. duty instead of the half per cent. Now in the Madras Presidency it has been ruled that the use of the word 'distribution' in the definition of 'settlement' indicates that a settlement must necessarily be in favour of more than one person. It has consequently been ruled in that Presidency that if a settlement is made in favour of one person it is not a settlement within the meaning of the Act and must bear a one per cent. duty instead of the half per cent. which is levied for a settlement in the schedule. We propose to alter the definition of the word 'settlement' so as to prevent the exclusion from it of what is not an infrequent document—a settlement in favour of a single person. We have added, therefore, to the original definition of the word 'settlement' as it is taken from the old Act the following words—' or for the purpose of providing for some person dependent on him.' A 'person' of course includes also persons, and the consequence is that a settlement is made to include not only a document which has for its object the distribution of the property of the settlor, but of providing, whether by distribution or otherwise, for some person dependent on him.

"The fourth amendment refers to the stamp which is required on a certificate of sale given by a Civil or Revenue Court or Collector or other Revenue-officer. A single proprety is at such a sale sometimes put up in separate lots. The consequence is that the words inserted by the Select Committee for the purpose of defining the stamp-duty required, namely, the words 'in respect of each property sold,' are not quite clear. What the Select Committee intended was that they should regard each property separately put up as a subject for duty, and that the duty required should be levied in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold. The insertion of these words will make the definition intended by the Select Committee clearer.

"The fifth amendment refers to the duty required upon a gift. At present 'gift' comes under the one per cent. scale of duty, the same duty as is required in respect of a conveyance, but in order to prevent so high a duty being levied on a certain class of transactions which is liable to very frequent transfer, such, for example, as shares in a public company, or debentures issued by a public company, the words were inserted, a gift 'not being a settlement (which comes under the half per cent. duty) or a will (upon which no duty at all is required) or a transfer of shares' (upon which a smaller duty is required), but, if reference be made to the article referring to the duty which is levied upon transfers, it will be seen that there are other things besides transfers of shares which are entitled to this smaller rate of duty. We therefore, in order to prevent the application of the duty required upon a gift to the case of those other transactions, cut out the words 'of shares', and merely say the higher duty is required upon an instrument of gift not being a settlement or gift or transfer, without limiting this last expression to transfer of shares.

"The sixth amendment practically refers to the definition which we have given of an instrument of partition. It is stated that an instrument of partition includes an award or an order of a Court directing a partition. The object of this inclusion in the term 'instrument of partition on an award' was that it was found that as a matter of fact co-sharers proceeding to a partition of their property, instead of drawing up a partition deed and having it duly stamped, agreed to an

award of partition being made, and the award of partition was stamped with the small stamp required for an award and not with that required for an instrument of partition. But it is very clear that if persons have an award of partition made and afterwards have an instrument of partition drawn up to carry out this award, they ought not to be made to pay duty twice over. There are similar provisions in the case of leases. A lease is defined to include an agreement to lease, but it is carefully provided that if the persons who execute an agreement to lease and put upon it the stamp-duty which is required for a lease, afterwards carry out the formal documents which complete that lease, they shall not pay the duty twice over, but shall pay upon the second instrument a mere duty of eight annas. We have applied this same kind of proviso to the case in which an award or decree of partition having been first properly stamped, afterwards an instrument of partition is drawn up in order to carry out the partition.

"The seventh amendment refers to the definition of powers-of-attorney. A specially small duty is levied upon powers-of-attorney which are executed for the sole purpose of effecting registration. The Registration Act provides that persons who proceed to the registering officer for the purpose of registration may under the cognizance of the registering officer effect certain other operations at the same time. They may, for example, pass the consideration money and have the fact attested by the registering officer. There is also a provision in the Registration Act which provides for the delivery of the documents to the registering person or to any other person to whom it has to be delivered in the presence of the registering officer. Now, if a person is authorised by a power-of-attorney to carry out the whole of these operations, it is a little doubtful whether the instrument which is so drawn up comes within the definition of a power-of-attorney 'executed for the *sole* purpose of procuring registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction.' We therefore propose in order to remove these doubts to indicate that the document bearing this smaller stamp may cover the whole of the transaction which takes place before the registering officer, by saying that the word 'registration' shall include every operation incidental to registration under the Indian Registration Act.

"The eighth amendment is a little more than a typographical correction. A reference was made to article 13 (*b*), whereas, as a matter of fact, the reference ought to be made to the whole of the article 13, and not only to a portion of it.

"The ninth amendment refers to the duty upon a proxy. A proxy is, of course, a power-of-attorney, and, unless we had a particular provision relating to it, it would have to be stamped as a power-of-attorney, but in order to provide for documents so frequently used for what may be called a mere incidental purpose, we have prescribed certain cases where a proxy may be used instead of a power-of-attorney and on which is paid a stamp-duty of one anna instead of eight annas or a rupee, which would be required if it was called a power-of-attorney. One of these cases is a proxy empowering any person to vote at any one meeting of a local authority, such as for example a district board or a municipal board. Now by an order which has been notified under the Stamp Act, it has been declared that this one-anna duty is sufficient in the case of a proxy which is given, not for empowering any person to vote at a meeting of a local board but empowering him to vote at an election of a local board, carried out under the law of the Local Government concerned. These elections do not involve meetings at all or they may not do so, and, if the article of the present Stamp Act, which in that respect is the same as the provision of the Bill, stood alone, a proxy given for that purpose would require an eight-anna stamp. We have, therefore, modified article 52 so as to show that a proxy bearing a one-anna stamp is sufficient not only for empowering any person to vote at a meeting, but also empowering any person to vote at an election. I may mention that the law as it at present stands applies this duty only to the case of a proxy given by a female. There is no particular reason why it should be limited to females, and there is no reason why we should levy a higher duty upon proxies given by males than those given by females.

"As to the tenth amendment the remarks which I made with reference to an instrument of partition apply. A proviso is to be added in exactly the same sense and which runs as follows :—

"Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement, and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

"Its object is to prevent a double levy of duty upon what is practically a single transaction.

"The eleventh amendment is complementary to the fifth amendment, and it explains that the smaller duty levied upon a transfer of a certain description is equally applicable whether the transfer is made with or without consideration. If it were not for this explanation it might be considered that a transfer without consideration was a gift and had to bear the full one per cent. duty.

"The twelfth amendment refers to the stamp upon a transfer of a lease. The provision as it stands at present is that no duty whatever is required in the case of the transfer of a lease which is exempt from duty. I am advised by the Legislative Department that the meaning of these words would be that the document exempted was a transfer of a lease which is, by the provisions of this law itself, exempt from duty. We wish to extend this a bit, especially as there is a very large class of leases which are exempted from duty by executive notification but are not exempted by the law itself, namely, agricultural leases. We, therefore, omit the words 'which is' and the result of that omission is that the exemption from duty extends not only to transfers of leases which are by law exempt from duty but also to transfers of leases which may by executive notification be exempted from duty.

"These, my Lord, are all the amendments that I have to move, and if Your Excellency will permit me, I propose not to make a formal motion with reference to each of them.

"I may also mention that it is intended that the Bill should be brought up to be passed at the next meeting of the Council."

The following amendments were then put separately to the Council by His Excellency THE PRESIDENT and agreed to:—

(1) That in clause 1, for the figures "1898", in both places, the figures "1899" be substituted.

(2) That in clause 2, sub-clause (13) (*b*), for the word "engrossed" the words "embossed or engraved" be substituted.

(3) That to clause 2, sub-clause (24) (*b*), the words "for the purpose of providing for some person dependent on him, or" be added.

(4) That in Article No. 18 of Schedule I, after the words "each property", the words "put up as a separate lot and" be inserted.

(5) That in Article No. 33 of Schedule I, for the words "SETTLEMENT or WILL or TRANSFER of shares" the following be substituted, namely:—

"SETTLEMENT (No. 58), or WILL or TRANSFER (No. 62)."

(6) That in Article No. 45 of Schedule I, after Proviso (*b*) the following be added, namely:—

"(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or any Civil Court, or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas."

(7) That in Article No. 48 of Schedule I, after the words "one rupee for each person authorized" the following be added, namely:—

'*N. B.*—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.'

(8) That in Article No. 49 of Schedule I, for the parenthesis "[No. 13 (*b*)]" the parenthesis "(No. 13)" be substituted.

(9) That in Article No. 52 of Schedule I, after the word "vote" the words "at any one election of the members of a District or Local Board or of a body of Municipal Commissioners, or" be inserted.

(10) That in Article No. 58 of Schedule I, after the words "set forth in such Settlement" the following be added, namely:—

"Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement, and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas."

(11) That in Article No. 62 of Schedule I, after the word "TRANSFER" the parenthesis "(whether with or without consideration)" be inserted.

(12) That in Article No. 63 of Schedule I, in the *Exemption*, the words "which is" be omitted.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT (1882) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882. He mentioned that he would move at the next meeting of the Council that the Bill be passed.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT (1872) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"With Your Excellency's permission I desire to say a few words before I move that the Indian Contract Act Amendment Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. That Bill was introduced by my Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in March last year, and in introducing it he explained the circumstances which led to its origin. Owing to his elevation to his present high office, an elevation on which I am sure we may congratulate him and his province, he can no longer take charge of the Bill in Committee, and it falls to my lot to take his place. During the past year we have received many criticisms on the Bill—many of them exceedingly useful criticisms. This, of course, is not the time to deal with those criticisms or to reply to them, but I think I may say that, while they suggest valuable amendments in points of detail, the weight of opinion is very decidedly in favour of the principle of the Bill, and it is only on the general principle of the Bill that I propose to offer any remarks to-day.

"As Hon'ble Members are aware, the subject of agricultural indebtedness and of money-lenders and their dealings with the poorer and more ignorant classes has long been engaging the attention of the Government. Opinions may differ—and may fairly differ—as to the nature of the remedies which we ought to adopt to meet an admitted evil, but an evil the magnitude of which undoubtedly differs very considerably in different parts of India. We have been urged to put stern restrictions on the alienation of land and to apply universally the provisions of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. But the conditions of land-tenure and of the land-holding classes are so widely divergent in the different provinces of this great Empire that legislation which would be suitable and beneficial in one province would be unsuitable and prejudicial in another. Then we have been urged to extend to all classes the custom of *damdupat*, according to which interest on a loan can never exceed the principal. We have been urged to re-enact the Usury Laws, and we have been urged to give the Courts a discretion in all cases over the amount of interest to be recovered in judicial proceedings. After careful consideration we have rejected these suggestions. We have no wish to interfere with freedom of contract where the parties to a contract are really free and contract with each other on a footing of equality. We think that under those circumstances the parties can make their own contracts and arrangements much better than we can make them for them. How then does the case stand? On the one hand, the existing law sufficiently provides for the case of fraud; under the law as it stands a contract induced by fraud may be

avoided at the instance of the party defrauded. On the other, we do not wish to interfere with the discretion of the parties where they are in a position to give a free and intelligent consent to the terms of their contract. If a man makes a bad bargain he must stick to it, and learn wisdom for the future. But then there is an intermediate class of cases for which we think the law ought to make further provision. There may be no fraud, but the relations between the parties to a contract may be such as that one of them is practically in the power of the other, and that power may be used to extort unfair terms. In that case there is no real freedom of contract. There is consent, it is true, but it is consent obtained by unfair pressure. To some extent this intermediate case is provided for by the existing law. Section 16 of the Contract Act of 1872 provides for the avoidance of contracts in certain specified cases where undue influence has been used. But the framers of that Act did not see fit to embody in the Act the general principle which underlies the particular cases which they specified. That Act has now been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and it has been found wanting. Experience has shown that the existing provisions have failed to meet the evils with which we are now confronted. We must therefore enlarge the powers of the Courts; and we propose now to enact the underlying principle, and to provide that, where the relations between the parties to a contract are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the other, and he uses his dominant position to impose unfair terms on the other, then the Court is to be empowered to open up the whole transaction, and either set it aside, or, if the parties cannot be restored to their original position, to see that right and justice is done. Of course the Court will have to be satisfied that such relations do subsist between the parties as to enable one of them to dominate the will and consent of the other; but when this is shown, we think that the Court ought to have a free hand to go behind the terms of the contract and to see whether the transaction is fair and reasonable or not.

"Now I wish to point out that in arming the Courts with these powers we are not really making a new departure. The principle we propose to enact is a familiar one in English Courts of Equity. I will not inflict upon Hon'ble Members a disquisition on English law, but with Your Excellency's permission I will cite a short extract from a well known and authoritative English text-book which I think accurately sums up the English law on the subject. I refer to the last edition of Leake on Contracts. Discussing the doctrine of undue influence, the learned author says (edition 3, page 554, citing the words of Lord Selborne's judgment) :—

'Agreements between persons in certain relative positions are treated in equity as presumptively made under an undue influence of one party upon the will of the other; and when the relative position of the parties is such as *primâ facie* to raise this presumption the transaction cannot stand, unless the person claiming the benefit of it is able to repel the presumption by contrary evidence proving it to have been in point of fact fair, just and reasonable.'

"Then after discussing various heads of undue influence such as contracts with reversioners, agreements between guardian and ward, solicitor and client and so on, the learned author sums up the English doctrine by saying that 'the same general principle applies to all the variety of relations in which dominion may be exercised by one person over another, as in the case of dealing with a person who is illiterate and ignorant of business and who has no independent adviser, or with a person who is under such pecuniary necessity as not to be a free agent.' I think this quotation is sufficient to show that we are not embarking on an unknown sea. We are merely investing our Courts with equitable powers which have long been possessed by English Courts. In the exercise of those powers our Courts will have the benefit of English decisions, not, of course, as binding on them, but as useful lights to mark out the way.

"I think, too, that this Bill may fairly be regarded as restoring to our Courts an ancient jurisdiction rather than as creating a wholly new one. At present the Courts are bound by the somewhat too narrow provisions of section 16 of the Indian Contract Act. Before that Act they had a freer hand. The time-honoured direction to Indian Courts, embodied in many Acts, was that, in all matters not provided for by positive enactment, they were to act 'according to

justice, equity and good conscience.' We all know the practical effect of that direction. The Courts administered English law, free of course from any peculiarities or technicalities of local origin. Apart from the restrictions imposed by the Contract Act, our Courts would have been at liberty to apply and develope the English doctrine of undue influence, and this liberty under certain limitations we propose to restore to them.

"There is one other matter I wish to refer to. Hon'ble Members are doubtless aware that during the past year the subject of money-lenders and money-lending contracts has been exhaustively investigated by a strong Select Committee of the House of Commons. The Committee have reported unanimously, and have made various recommendations for strengthening the law. Many of their suggestions would be inapplicable to India and the conditions of Indian life. But I should like to quote their first and main recommmendation and to say a few words about it. The Committee report as follows:—

'17. After carefully considering the whole of the evidence and opinions, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion that the only effective remedy for the evils attendant upon the system of money-lending by professional money-lenders is to give the Courts absolute and unfettered discretion in dealing with these transactions.

'18. They therefore recommend that all transactions, by whatever name they may be called, or whatever their form may be, which are in substance transactions with persons carrying on the business of a money-lender, in the course of such business should be open to complete judicial review.

'19. That in all legal proceedings to enforce, or for any relief in respect of a claim arising out of, such transactions, the Court should have power to inquire into all the circumstances of such transactions from the first transaction up to the time of the judicial inquiry.

'20. That in such proceedings theCourt should have power to re-open any account stated in the course of such transactions, to direct that an account be taken upon the basis of allowance of such a rate of interest as shall appear to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances, and to make such order as the Court may think fit.

* * * * * * * *

'22. That a borrower from a money-lender should be enabled, notwithstanding any provision or agreement to the contrary, to apply to the Court at any time to redeem any security, or for relief on the part of himself and any other person who acts as surety, or otherwise, upon payment of the principal sum advanced and such interest as the Court may cender reasonable.

'23. That the discretion suggested should be exercisable by any Judge of the High Court or any Judge of a County Court.

'24. That from any decision given under these powers by the judicial authority, there should be no right of appeal by either party except by leave of the Court.

'25. That no transaction between a judgment-debtor and a judgment-creditor by way of a renewal of the loan should be valid so long as the judgment remains unsatisfied.'

"If Hon'ble Members will compare the recommendations of the House of Commons Committee with our present proposals, they will see that our proposals are considerably less drastric than those of the English Committee. We recognise that as Indian agricultural society is at present constituted, the money-lender is the capitalist, and an essential factor in it. We have no desire to eliminate or unduly harass the people who make loans to the agricultural and poorer classes. It is the abuses and excesses and not the legitimate use of the system which we wish to curb."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS then moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Spence, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport

of petroleum and other substances. He said :—" The main object of the Bill which I ask leave to introduce is to enable the Petroleum Act, which at present deals only with petroleum and its liquid compounds, to be applied to other illuminant or inflammatory substances, as for instance carbide of calcium, which, being a solid, is not covered by the present Act, whenever it may be found desirable in the public interest to regulate and control the use of any such substance in this country. It is proposed to provide at the same time for the laying down of special tests in the case of substances for which the tests prescribed in the schedule to the present Act are unsuitable; also, to enable the transport of petroleum to be exempted by notification in special cases and under special conditions from the restrictions at present prescribed for its possession and transport. The other alterations embodied in the Bill are of a formal character.

" The present opportunity has been taken to make the Bill which is now being introduced a consolidating as well as an amending enactment by repealing and reproducing three entire Acts and portions of two other Acts which deal with the subject under consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 27th January, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

CALCUTTA; *Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,*

The 20th January, 1899. *Legislative Department.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th January, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1899.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS

25. Valuation in case of annuity, etc.
26. Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.
27. Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.
28. Direction as to duty in case of certain conveyances.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

29. Duties by whom payable.
30. Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

31. Adjudication as to proper stamp.
32. Certificate by Collector.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

33. Examination and impounding of instruments.
34. Special provision as to unstamped receipts.
35. Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc.
36. Admission of instrument where not to be questioned.
37. Admission of improperly stamped instruments.
38. Instruments impounded how dealt with.
39. Collector's power to refund penalty paid under section 38, sub-section (*I*).
40. Collector's power to stamp instruments impounded.
41. Instruments unduly stamped by accident.
42. Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under sections 35, 40 or 41.
43. Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law.
44. Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.
45. Power to Revenue-authority to refund penalty or excess duty in certain cases.
46. Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 38.
47. Power of payer to stamp bills, promissory notes and cheques received by him unstamped.
48 Recovery of duties and penalties.

CHAPTER V.

ALLOWANCES FOR STAMPS IN CERTAIN CASES.

SECTIONS.

49. Allowance for spoiled stamps.
50. Application for relief under section 49 when to be made.

SECTIONS.

51. Allowance in case of printed forms no longer required by corporations.
52. Allowance for misused stamps.
53. Allowance for spoiled or misused stamps how to be made.
54. Allowance for stamps not required for use.
55. Allowance on renewal of certain debentures.

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

56. Control of, and statement of case to, Chief Controlling Revenue-authority
57. Statement of case by Chief Controlling Revenue-authority to High Court or Chief Court.
58. Power of High Court or Chief Court to call for further particulars as to case stated.
59. Procedure in disposing of case stated.
60. Statement of case by other Courts to High Court or Chief Court.
61. Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

62. Penalty for executing, etc., instrument not duly stamped.
63. Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.
64. Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 27.
65. Penalty for refusal to give receipt, and for devices to evade duty on receipts.
66. Penalty for not making out policy, or making one not duly stamped
67. Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.
68. Penalty for post-dating bills, and for other devices to defraud the revenue.
69. Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.
70. Institution and conduct of prosecutions.
71. Jurisdiction of Magistrates.
72. Place of trial.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

73. Books, etc, to be open to inspection.
74 Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.
75. Power to make rules generally to carry out Act.
76. Publication of rules.
77. Saving as to court-fees.
78. Act to be translated, and sold cheaply.
79. Repeal.

SCHEDULE I.—STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

SCHEDULE II.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

The Indian Stamp Act

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma, British Baluchistan, the Santal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1899.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Banker."

(1) "banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

"Bill of exchange."

XXVI of 1881

(2) "bill of exchange" means a bill of exchange as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and includes also a hundi, and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money:

"Bill of exchange payable on demand."

(3) "bill of exchange payable on demand" includes—

(a) an order for the payment of any sum of money by a bill of exchange or promissory note, or for the delivery of any bill of exchange or promissory note in satisfaction of any sum of money, or for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen;

(b) an order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods; and

(c) a letter of credit, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn:

"Bill of lading."

(4) "bill of lading" includes a "through bill of lading," but does not include a mate's receipt:

"Bond."

(5) "bond" includes—

(a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;

(b) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument so attested, whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

"Chargeable."

(6) "chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after the commencement of this Act, chargeable under this Act, and, as applied to any other instruments chargeable under the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or, where several persons executed the instrument at different times, first executed:

"Cheque."

(7) "cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand:

"Chief Controlling Revenue-authority."

(8) "Chief Controlling Revenue-authority" means—

(a) in the Presidency of Fort St. George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh—the Board of Revenue;

(b) in the Presidency of Bombay, outside Sindh and the limits of the town of Bombay—a Revenue Commissioner;

(c) in Sindh—the Commissioner;

(d) in the Punjab and Burma, including Upper Burma—the Financial Commissioner; and

(e) elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf:

"Collector."

(9) "Collector"—

(a) means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, respectively, and, without those limits, the Collector of a district, and

(b) includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer whom the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf:

"Conveyance."

(10) "conveyance" includes a conveyance on sale and every instrument by which property, whether moveable or immoveable, is transferred *inter vivos* and which is not otherwise specifically provided for by Schedule I:

"Duly stamped."

(11) "duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means that the instrument bears an adhesive or impressed stamp of not less than the proper amount and that such stamp has been affixed or used in accordance with the law for the time being in force in British India:

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 2.)

"Executed" and "execution."

(12) "executed" and "execution", used with reference to instruments, mean "signed" and "signature:"

"Impressed stamp."

(13) "impressed stamp" includes—

(a) labels affixed and impressed by the proper officer, and

(b) stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper:

"Instrument."

(14) "instrument" includes every document by which any right or liability is, or purports to be, created, transferred, limited, extended, extinguished or recorded:

"Instrument of partition."

(15) "instrument of partition" means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or any Civil Court and an award by an arbitrator directing a partition:

"Lease."

(16) "lease" means a lease of immoveable property, and includes also—

(a) a pattá;

(b) a kabúliyat or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy, or pay or deliver rent for, immoveable property;

(c) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let;

(d) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted:

"Mortgage-deed."

(17) "mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers, or creates, to or in favour of, another, a right over or in respect of specified property:

"Paper."

(18) "paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written:

"Policy of insurance."

(19) "policy of insurance" includes—

(a) any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event;

(b) a life-policy, and any policy insuring any person against accident or sickness, and any other personal insurance; and

(c) any writing evidencing the renewal of, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy of fire-insurance in respect of which, and of the previous renewal whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the stamp-duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months:

"Policy of sea-insurance" or "sea-policy."

(20) "policy of sea-insurance" or "sea-policy"—

(a) means any insurance made upon any ship or vessel (whether for marine or inland navigation), or upon the machinery, tackle or furniture of any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of, or any other interest which may be lawfully insured in or relating to, any ship or vessel, and

(b) includes any insurance of goods, merchandise or property for any transit which includes, not only a sea risk within the meaning of clause (a), but also any other risk incidental to the transit insured from the commencement of the transit to the ultimate destination covered by the insurance:

Where any person, in consideration of any sum of money paid or to be paid for additional freight or otherwise, agrees to take upon himself any risk attending goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever while on board of any ship or vessel, or engages to indemnify the owner of any such goods, merchandise or property from any risk, loss or damage, such agreement or engagement shall be deemed to be a contract for sea-insurance:

"Power-of-attorney."

(21) "power-of-attorney" includes any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to Court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act for and in the name of the person executing it:

"Promissory note."

(22) "promissory note" means a promissory note as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; X:

it also includes a note promising the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen:

"Receipt."

(23) "receipt" includes any note, memorandum or writing—

(a) whereby any money, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or

(b) whereby any other moveable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or

(c) whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or

(d) which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment,

and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person: and

"Settlement."

(24) "settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition, in writing, of moveable or immoveable property, made—

(a) in consideration of marriage,

(b) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or for the purpose of providing for some person dependent on him, or

(c) for any religious or charitable purpose:

and includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 3-8.)

CHAPTER II.

STAMP-DUTIES.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to Duty.

Instruments chargeable with duty.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the exemptions contained in Schedule I, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in that schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say—

(*a*) every instrument mentioned in that schedule which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in British India on or after the first day of July, 1899;

(*b*) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in British India; and

(*c*) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in that schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of British India on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in British India and is received in British India:

Provided that no duty shall be chargeable in respect of—

(*1*) any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, the Government in cases where, but for this exemption, the Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument;

(*2*) any instrument for the sale, transfer or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of mortgage or otherwise, of any ship or vessel, or any part, interest, share or property of or in any ship or vessel registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, or under Act XIX of 1838, or the Indian Registration of Ships Act, 1841, as amended by subsequent Acts.

57 & 58 Vict., c. 60. X of 1841.

Several instruments used in single transaction of sale, mortgage or settlement.

4. (*1*) Where, in the case of any sale, mortgage or settlement, several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed in Schedule I, for the conveyance, mortgage or settlement, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in that schedule.

(*2*) The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of sub-section (*1*), be deemed to be the principal instrument:

Provided that the duty chargeable on the instrument so determined shall be the highest duty which would be chargeable in respect of any of the said instruments employed.

Instruments relating to several distinct matters.

5. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Act.

Instruments coming within several descriptions in Schedule I.

6. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in Schedule I, shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

Policies of sea-insurance.

7. (*1*) No contract for sea-insurance (other than such insurance as is referred to in section 506 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894), shall be valid unless the same is expressed in a sea-policy. 57 & 58 Vict., c. 60.

(*2*) No sea-policy made for time shall be made for any time exceeding twelve months.

(*3*) No sea-policy shall be valid unless it specifies the particular risk or adventure, or the time, for which it is made, the names of the subscribers or underwriters, and the amount or amounts insured.

(*4*) Where any sea-insurance is made for or upon a voyage and also for time, or to extend to or cover any time beyond thirty days after the ship shall have arrived at her destination and been there moored at anchor, the policy shall be charged with duty as a policy for or upon a voyage, and also with duty as a policy for time.

Bonds, debentures or other securities issued on loans under Act XI, 1879.

8. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, any local authority raising a loan under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, XI of 1879. or of any other law for the time being in force, by the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities, shall, in respect of such loan, be chargeable with a duty of eight annas per centum on the total amount of the bonds, debentures or other securities issued by it, and such bonds, debentures or other securities need not be stamped and shall not be chargeable with any further duty on renewal, consolidation, sub-division or otherwise.

(*2*) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) exempting certain bonds, debentures or other

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 9-14.)

securities from being stamped and from being chargeable with certain further duty shall apply to the bonds, debentures or other securities of all outstanding loans of the kind mentioned therein, and all such bonds, debentures or other securities shall be valid, whether the same are stamped or not:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall exempt the local authority which has issued such bonds, debentures or other securities from the duty chargeable in respect thereof prior to the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, when such duty has not already been paid or remitted by order issued by the Governor General in Council.

(3) In the case of wilful neglect to pay the duty required by this section, the local authority shall be liable to forfeit to the Government a sum equal to ten per centum upon the amount of duty payable, and a like penalty for every month after the first month during which the neglect continues.

Power to reduce, remit or compound duties.

9. The Governor General in Council may, by rule or order published in the Gazette of India,—

(a) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(b) provide for the composition or consolidation of duties in the case of issues by any incorporated company or other body corporate of debentures, bonds or other marketable securities.

B.—Of Stamps and the mode of using them.

Duties how to be paid.

10. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(a) according to the provisions herein contained; or,

(b) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as the Governor General in Council may by rule direct.

(2) The rules made under sub-section (1) may, among other matters, regulate,—

(a) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used;

(b) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used;

(c) in the case of bills of exchange or promissory notes written in any Oriental language—the size of the paper on which they are written.

Use of adhesive stamps.

11. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely:—

(a) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna, except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets;

(b) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India;

(c) entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of a High Court;

(d) notarial acts; and

(e) transfers by endorsement of shares in any incorporated company or other body corporate.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

12. (1) (a) Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty which has been executed by any person shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again; and

(b) Whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

(2) Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again, shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

(3) The person required by sub-section (1) to cancel an adhesive stamp may cancel it by writing on or across the stamp his name or initials or the name or initials of his firm with the true date of his so writing, or in any other effectual manner.

Instruments stamped with impressed stamps how to be written.

13. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp shall be written in such manner that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

Only one instrument to be on same stamp.

14. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 15-24.)

any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

Instrument written contrary to section 13 or 14 deemed unstamped.

15. Every instrument written in contravention of section 13 or section 14 shall be deemed to be unstamped.

Denoting duty.

16. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application is made in writing to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument by endorsement under the hand of the Collector or in such other manner (if any) as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the time of stamping Instruments.

Instruments executed in British India.

17. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in British India shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

Instruments other than bills, cheques and notes executed out of British India.

18. (*1*) Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of British India, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in British India.

(*2*) Where any such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Collector, who shall stamp the same, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of British India.

19. The first holder in British India of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of British India shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment, or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in British India, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Provided that,—

(*a*) if, at the time any such bill of exchange, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in British India, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section 12 and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Act, such stamp shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled.

(*b*) Nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp

D.—Of Valuations for Duty.

Conversion of amount expressed in foreign currencies.

20. (*1*) Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any currency other than that of British India, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe a rate of exchange for the conversion of British or any foreign currency into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating stamp-duty, and such rate shall be deemed to be the current rate for the purposes of sub-section (*1*).

Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.

21. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable or other security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price or the value thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.

22. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

Instruments reserving interest.

23. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, etc., to be charged.

24 Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment or transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt, money or stock

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties.—Sections 25-28.)

is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any such certificate of sale as is mentioned in Article No. 18 of Schedule I.

Explanation.—In the case of a sale of property subject to a mortgage or other incumbrance, any unpaid mortgage money or money charged, together with the interest (if any) due on the same, shall be deemed to be part of the consideration for the sale:

Provided that, where property subject to a mortgage is transferred to the mortgagee, he shall be entitled to deduct from the duty payable on the transfer the amount of any duty already paid in respect of the mortgage.

Illustrations.

(1) A owes B Rs. 1,000. A sells a property to B, the consideration being Rs. 500 and the release of the previous debt of Rs. 1,000. Stamp duty is payable on Rs. 1,500.

(2) A sells a property to B for Rs. 500 which is subject to a mortgage to C for Rs. 1,000, and unpaid interest Rs. 200. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 1,700.

(3) A mortgages a house of the value of Rs. 10,000 to B for Rs. 5 000. B afterwards buys the house from A. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 10,000 less the amount of stamp-duty already paid for the mortgage.

Valuation in case of annuity, etc.

25. Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument or the consideration for such conveyance, as the case may be, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be,—

(*a*) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(*b*) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due; and

(*c*) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the maximum amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due.

Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

26. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before the commencement of this Act) could not have been, ascertained at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient:

Provided that in the case of the lease of a mine in which a share of the produce is received as the rent or part of the rent, it shall be sufficient to have estimated such share, for the purpose of stamp-duty, at twenty thousand rupees a year, and the whole amount of such share, whatever it may be, shall be claimable under such lease:

Provided also that, where proceedings have been taken in respect of an instrument under section 31 or 41, the amount certified by the Collector shall be deemed to be the stamp actually used at the date of execution.

Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.

27 The consideration (if any) and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

Direction as to duty in case of certain conveyances.

28. (*1*) Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, provided that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration.

(*2*) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter II.—Stamp-duties,—Sections 29-30.)

(3) Where a person, having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

(4) Where a person, having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-purchaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration; and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last-mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(5) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller, or, where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

Duties by whom payable.

29. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(a) in the case of any instrument described in any of the following Articles of Schedule I, namely:—

No. 2. (Administration Bond),
No. 6. (Agreement to mortgage),
No. 13. (Bill of Exchange),
No. 15. (Bond),
No. 16. (Bottomry Bond),
No. 26. (Customs Bond),
No. 27. (Debenture),
No. 32. (Further Charge),
No. 34. (Indemnity-Bond),
No. 40. (Mortgage Deed),
No. 49. (Promissory-Note),
No. 55. (Release),
No. 56. (Respondentia Bond),
No. 57. (Security Bond or Mortgage-Deed),
No. 58. (Settlement),
No. 62. (a) (Transfer of Shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate),
No. 62. (b) Transfer of Debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8,

(c) Transfer of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—

by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(b) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the person effecting the insurance:

(c) in the case of a conveyance (including a re-conveyance of mortgaged property)—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee:

(d) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor:

(e) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares:

(f) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates: and,

(g) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the whole property partitioned, or, when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority or Civil Court or arbitrator, in such proportion as such authority, Court or arbitrator directs.

Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.

30. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction or part satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall, on demand by

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter III.—Adjudication as to Stamps.—Sections 31-32.—Chapter IV.—Instruments not duly stamped.—Section 33.)

the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

CHAPTER III.

ADJUDICATION AS TO STAMPS.

Adjudication as to proper stamp.

31. When any instrument, whether executed or not and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable.

(2) For this purpose the Collector may require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly:

Provided that—

(a) no evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and

(b) every person by whom any such evidence is furnished, shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates, is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty which he may have incurred under this Act by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

Certificate by Collector.

32. (1) When an instrument brought to the Collector under section 31 is, in his opinion, one of a description chargeable with duty, and

(a) the Collector determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(b) the duty determined by the Collector under section 31, or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Collector shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

(2) When such instrument is, in his opinion, not chargeable with duty, the Collector shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

(3) Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section, shall be deemed to be duly stamped or not chargeable with duty, as the case may be; and, if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Collector to endorse—

(a) any instrument executed or first executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution, as the case may be;

(b) any instrument executed or first executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in British India; or

(c) any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him, after the drawing or execution thereof, on paper not duly stamped.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

Examination and impounding of instruments.

33. (1) Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office, except an officer of police, before whom any instrument, chargeable, in his opinion, with duty, is produced or comes in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

(2) For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in British India when such instrument was executed or first executed:

Provided that—

(a) nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound, if he does not think fit so to do, any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter IV.—Instruments not duly stamped.—Sections 34-40.)

(*b*) in the case of a Judge of a High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

(*3*) For the purposes of this section, in cases of doubt,—

(*a*) the Governor General in Council may determine what offices shall be deemed to be public offices, and

(*b*) the Local Government may determine who shall be deemed to be persons in charge of public offices.

Special provision as to unstamped receipts.

34. Where any receipt chargeable with a duty of one anna is tendered to or produced before any officer unstamped in the course of the audit of any public account, such officer may in his discretion, instead of impounding the instrument, require a duly stamped receipt to be substituted therefor.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc.

35. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that—

(*a*) any such instrument not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, or, in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped, of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty of five rupees, or, when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion;

(*b*) where any person from whom a stamped receipt could have been demanded, has given an unstamped receipt and such receipt, if stamped, would be admissible in evidence against him, then such receipt shall be admitted in evidence against him on payment of a penalty of one rupee by the person tendering it;

(*c*) where a contract or agreement of any kind is effected by correspondence consisting of two or more letters and any one of the letters bears the proper stamp, the contract or agreement shall be deemed to be duly stamped;

(*d*) nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court, other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(*e*) nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in any Court when such instrument has been executed by or on behalf of the Government, or where it bears the certificate of the Collector as provided by section 32 or any other provision of this Act.

Admission of instrument where not to be questioned.

36. Where an instrument has been admitted in evidence, such admission shall not, except as provided in section 61, be called in question at any stage of the same suit or proceeding on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

Admission of improperly stamped instruments.

37. The Governor General in Council may make rules providing that, where an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount but of improper description, it may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, be certified to be duly stamped, and any instrument so certified shall then be deemed to have been duly stamped as from the date of its execution.

Instruments impounded how dealt with.

38. (*1*) When the person impounding an instrument under section 33 has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence upon payment of a penalty as provided by section 35 or of duty as provided by section 37, he shall send to the Collector an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Collector, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Collector.

Collector's power to refund penalty paid under section 38, sub-section (*1*).

39. (*1*) When a copy of an instrument is sent to the Collector under section 38, sub-section (*1*), he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf or, if no application is made, with the consent of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, refund any portion of the penalty in excess of five rupees which has been paid in respect of such instrument.

(*2*) When such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section 13 or section 14, the Collector may refund the whole penalty so paid.

Collector's power to stamp instruments impounded.

40. (*1*) When the Collector impounds any instrument under section 33, or receives any instrument sent to him under section 38, sub-section (*2*), not being an instrument

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter IV.—Instruments not duly stamped.—Sections 41-44.)

chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, he shall adopt the following procedure:—

(*a*) if he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable, as the case may be:

(*b*) if he is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty of five rupees; or, if he thinks fit, ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof, whether such amount exceeds or falls short of five rupees:

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section 13 or section 14, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

(*2*) Every certificate under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

(*3*) Where an instrument has been sent to the Collector under section 38, sub-section (2), the Collector shall, when he has dealt with it as provided by this section, return it to the impounding officer.

Instruments unduly stamped by accident.

41. If any instrument chargeable with duty and not duly stamped, not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, is produced by any person of his own motion before the Collector within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Collector the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped and offers to pay to the Collector the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Collector is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections 33 and 40, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under sections 35, 40 or 41.

42. (*1*) When the duty and penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section 35, section 40 or section 41, the person admitting such instrument in evidence or the Collector, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or, as the case may be, the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them.

(*2*) Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it, or as such person may direct:

Provided that—

(*a*) no instrument which has been admitted in evidence upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 35, shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Collector has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate:

(*b*) nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 144, clause 3. X

Prosecution for offence against Stamp-law.

43. The taking of proceedings or the payment of a penalty under this Chapter in respect of any instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the Stamp-law in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Collector that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.

44. (*1*) When any duty or penalty has been paid under section 35, section 37, section 40 or section 41, by any person in respect of an instrument, and, by agreement or under the provisions of section 29 or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid.

(*2*) For the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under this Act shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

(*3*) Such amount may, if the Court thinks fit, be included in any order as to costs in any suit or proceeding to which such persons are parties and in which such instrument has been tendered in evidence. If the Court does not include the amount in such order, no further proceedings for the recovery of the amount shall be maintainable.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter IV.—Instruments not duly stamped.—Sections 45-48. Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Section 49.)

Power to Revenue-authority to refund penalty or excess duty in certain cases.

45. (1) Where any penalty is paid under section 35 or section 40, the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, stamp-duty in excess of that which is legally chargeable has been charged and paid under section 35 or section 40, such authority may, upon application in writing made within three months of the order charging the same, refund the excess.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 38.

46. (1) If any instrument sent to the Collector under section 38, sub-section (2), is lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

(2) When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same, may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

Power of payer to stamp bills, promissory notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

47. When any bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque chargeable with the duty of one anna is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented, may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and, upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided, may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty or proceeding to which he may be liable in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

Recovery of duties and penalties.

48. All duties, penalties and other sums required to be paid under this Chapter may be recovered by the Collector by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the same are due, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue.

CHAPTER V.

ALLOWANCES FOR STAMPS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

49. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence to be required, or the enquiry to be made, the Collector may, on application made within the period prescribed in section 50, and if he is satisfied as to the facts, make allowance for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

(a) the stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by error in writing or any other means rendered unfit for the purpose intended before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person:

(b) the stamp on any document which is written out wholly or in part, but which is not signed or executed by any party thereto:

(c) in the case of bills of exchange, cheques or promissory notes—

(1) the stamp on any bill of exchange or cheque signed by or on behalf of the drawer which has not been accepted or made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands for any purpose other than by way of tender for acceptance: provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed, does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon:

(2) the stamp on any promissory note signed by or in behalf of the maker which has not been made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands:

(3) the stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee: provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note:

(d) the stamp used for an instrument executed by any party thereto which—

(1) has been afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning:

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Sections 50-53.)

(2) has been afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended:

(3) by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:

(4) for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(5) by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose:

(6) becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value:

(7) is deficient in value and the transaction intended to be thereby effected has been effected by some other instrument between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value:

(8) is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:

Provided that, in the case of an executed instrument, no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence and that the instrument is given up to be cancelled.

Explanation.—The certificate of the Collector under section 32 that the full duty with which an instrument is chargeable, has been paid is an impressed stamp within the meaning of this section.

Application for relief under section 49 when to be made.

50. The application for relief under section 49 shall be made within the following periods, that is to say,—

(1) in the cases mentioned in clause (*d*) (5), within two months of the date of the instrument:

(2) in the case of a stamped paper on which no instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto, within six months after the stamp has been spoiled:

(3) in the case of a stamped paper in which an instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto, within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed:

Provided that,—

(*a*) when the spoiled instrument has been for sufficient reasons sent out of British India, the application may be made within six months after it has been received back in British India:

(*b*) when, from unavoidable circumstances, any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted, cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, the application may be made within six months after the date of execution of the substituted instrument.

Allowance in case of printed forms no longer required by corporations.

51. The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, without limit of time, make allowance for stamped papers used for printed forms of instruments by any incorporated company or other body corporate, if for any sufficient reason such forms have ceased to be required by the said company or body corporate: provided that such authority is satisfied that the duty in respect of such stamped papers has been duly paid.

Allowance for misused stamps.

52. (*a*) When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument chargeable with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Act, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty; or

(*b*) When any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section 15, owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

Allowance for spoiled or misused stamps, how to be made.

53. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof—

(*a*) other stamps of the same description and value; or,

(*b*) if required and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value; or,

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter V.—Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.—Sections 54-55. Chapter VI.—Reference and Revision.—Sections 56-58.)

(*c*) at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

54. When any person is possessed of a stamp or stamps which have not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall repay to such person the value of such stamp or stamps in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction—

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

(*a*) that such stamp or stamps were purchased by such person with a *bonâ fide* intention to use them; and

(*b*) that he has paid the full price thereof; and

(*c*) that they were so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which they were so delivered:

Provided that, where the person is a licensed vendor of stamps, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, make the repayment of the sum actually paid by the vendor without any such deduction as aforesaid.

55. When any duly stamped debenture is renewed by the issue of a new debenture in the same terms, the Collector shall, upon application made within one month, repay to the person issuing such debenture the value of the stamp on the original or on the new debenture, whichever shall be less:

Allowance on renewal of certain debentures.

Provided that the original debenture is produced before the Collector and cancelled by him in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Explanation.—A debenture shall be deemed to be renewed in the same terms within the meaning of this section notwithstanding the following changes:—

(*a*) the issue of two or more debentures in place of one original debenture, the total amount secured being the same;

(*b*) the issue of one debenture in place of two or more original debentures, the total amount secured being the same;

(*c*) the substitution of the name of the holder at the time of renewal for the name of the original holder; and

(*d*) the alteration of the rate of interest or the dates of payment thereof.

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION.

56. (*1*) The powers exercisable by a Collector under Chapter IV and Chapter V shall in all cases be subject to the control of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

Control of, and statement of case to, Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

(*2*) If any Collector, acting under section 31, section 40 or section 41, feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

(*3*) Such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

57. (*1*) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may state any case referred to it under section 56, sub-section (*2*), or otherwise coming to its notice, and refer such case, with its own opinion thereon,—

Statement of case by Chief Controlling Revenue-authority to High Court or Chief Court.

(*a*) if the case arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council—to the High Court of Judicature at Madras or Bombay, as the case may be;

(*b*) if it arises in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh or in Ajmere—to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces;

(*c*) if it arises in the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab or in British Baluchistan—to the Chief Court of the Punjab;

(*d*) if it arises in the Central Provinces—to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay;

(*e*) if it arises in any other part of British India—to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

(*2*) Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

58. If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue-authority by which it was stated, to make such

Power of High Court or Chief Court to call for further particulars as to case stated.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Chapter VI.—Reference and Revision.—Sections 59-61. (Chapter VII.—Criminal Offence and Procedure.—Section 6 .)

additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

Procedure in disposing of case stated.

59. (*1*) The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby, and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded.

(*2*) The Court shall send to the Revenue-authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar; and the Revenue-authority shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

Statement of case by other Courts to High Court or Chief Court.

60. (*1*) If any Court, other than a Court mentioned in section 57, feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under proviso (*a*) to section 35, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the High Court or Chief Court to which, if he were the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, he would, under section 57, refer the same.

(*2*) Such Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section 57, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and another like copy to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(*3*) References made under sub-section (*1*), when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and, when made by any subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.

61. (*1*) When any Court in the exercise of its civil or revenue jurisdiction or any Criminal Court in any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 35, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Collector, take such order into consideration.

V of 1898.

(*2*) If such Court, after such consideration, is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section 35 or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, it may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is, to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

(*3*) When any declaration has been recorded under sub-section (*2*), the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Collector, and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument.

(*4*) The Collector may thereupon, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence, or in any certificate granted under section 42, or in section 43, prosecute any person for any offence against the Stamp-law which the Collector considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

Provided that—

(*a*) no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which, according to the determination of such Court, was payable in respect of the instrument under section 35, is paid to the Collector, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty;

(*b*) except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section 42.

CHAPTER VII.

CRIMINAL OFFENCES AND PROCEDURE.

Penalty for executing, etc., instrument not duly stamped.

62. (*1*) Any person—

(*a*) drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped; or

(*b*) executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped; or

(*c*) voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped;

The Indian Stamp Act.

(*Chapter VII.—Criminal Offences and Procedure.—Sections 63-69.*)

shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section 35, section 40 or section 61, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

(2) If a share-warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the company issuing the same, and also every person who, at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the company, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp.

63. Any person required by section 12 to cancel an adhesive stamp, and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 27.

64. Any person who, with intent to defraud the Government,—

(a) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section 27 to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth ; or,

(b) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances ; or

(c) does any other act calculated to deprive the Government of any duty or penalty under this Act;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

Penalty for refusal to give receipt, and for devices to evade duty on receipts.

65. Any person who,—

(a) being required under section 30 to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same ; or,

(b) with intent to defraud the Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for not making out policy or making one not duly stamped.

66. Any person who—

(a) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance ; or

(b) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

67. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for post-dating bills, and for other devices to defraud the revenue.

68. Any peron who—

(a) with intent to defraud the Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made ; or,

(b) knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same ; or,

(c) with the like intent, practises or is concerned in any act, contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Act or any other law for the time being in force ;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

69. (a) Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section 74, and

(b) Any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp (other than a one-anna adhesive stamp) ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or

The Indian Stamp Act.

Chapter VII.—Criminal Offences and Procedure.—Sections 70-72. Chapter VIII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 73-79.)

with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Institution and conduct of prosecutions.

70. (1) No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Act or any Act hereby repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally, or the Collector specially, authorizes in that behalf.

(2) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, or any officer generally or specially authorized by it in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

(3) The amount of any such composition shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section 48.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

71. No Magistrate, other than a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, shall try any offence under this Act.

Place of trial.

72. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any district or presidency-town in which such instrument is found, as well as in any district or presidency-town in which such offence might be tried under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Books, etc., to be open to inspection.

73. Every public officer having in his custody any registers, books, records, papers, documents or proceedings, the inspection whereof may tend to secure any duty, or to prove or lead to the discovery of any fraud or omission in relation to any duty, shall at all reasonable times permit any person authorized in writing by the Collector to inspect for such purpose the registers, books, papers, documents and proceedings, and to take such notes and extracts as he may deem necessary, without fee or charge.

Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.

74. The Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may make rules for regulating—

(a) the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers,

(b) the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and

(c) the duties and remuneration of such persons:

Provided that such rules shall not restrict the sale of one anna adhesive stamps.

Power to make rules generally to carry out Act.

75. The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out generally the purposes of this Act and may by such rules prescribe the fines, which shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees, to be incurred on breach thereof.

Publication of rules.

76. (1) All rules made under this Act, other than rules made under section 74, shall be published in the Gazette of India, and all rules made under section 74 shall be published in the local Gazette.

(2) All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Saving as to court-fees.

77. Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any enactment for the time being in force relating to court-fees.

Act to be translated, and sold cheaply.

78. Every Local Government shall make provision for the sale of translations of this Act in the principal vernacular languages of the territories administered by it at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

Repeal.

79. The Acts mentioned in Schedule II are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

(See section 3.)

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
1. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property ...	One anna.	
2. **ADMINISTRATION-BOND,** including a bond given under section 256 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 6 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, section 78 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, or section 9 or section 10 of the Succession Certificate Act, 1889—		X of 1865. V of 1873. V of 1881. VII of 1889.
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.	
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.	
3. **ADOPTION-DEED,** that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt	Ten rupees.	
ADVOCATE. *See* ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE (No. 30).		
4. **AFFIDAVIT,** including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee.	
Exemptions.		
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—		
(*a*) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War;		
(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or		V of 1869.
(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.		
5. **AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—**		
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate, or a bill of exchange	One anna.	
(*b*) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.	
Exemptions.		
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—		
(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 43;		
(*b*) made in the form of tenders to the Government of India for or relating to any loan;		
(*c*) made under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874, section 17.		
AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (No. 35).		IX of 1874.
6. **AGREEMENT** by way of EQUITABLE MORTGAGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property—		
(*a*) when such loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of such instrument ...	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 13 (*b*)] for the amount secured.	
(*b*) when such loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 13 (*b*)] for the amount secured.	

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
6. **AGREEMENT** by way of EQUITABLE MORTGAGE—*contd.*		
Exemption.		
See Exemptions under MORTGAGE-DEED (No. 40).		
7. **APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER,** whether of trustees or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.	
8. **APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION** made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—		
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.	
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.	
Exemptions.		
(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.		
(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.		
9. **APPRENTICESHIP-DEED,** including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, not being ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP (No. 11)	Five rupees.	
Exemption.		
Instruments of apprenticeship executed by a Magistrate under the Apprentices Act, 1850, or by which a person is apprenticed by or at the charge of any public charity.		XIX of 1850.
10. **ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY** ...	Twenty-five rupees.	
Exemption.		
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.		VI of 1882.
See also MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 39).		
11. **ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP** or contract whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an attorney in any High Court	Two hundred and fifty rupees.	
ASSIGNMENT. *See* CONVEYANCE (No. 23), TRANSFER (No. 62) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 63), as the case may be.		
ATTORNEY. *See* ENTRY AS AN ATTORNEY (No. 30) and POWER-OF-ATTORNEY (No. 48).		
AUTHORITY TO ADOPT. *See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).		
12. **AWARD,** that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition, on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—		
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.	
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.	
Exemption.		
Award under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, section 81, or the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874, section 18.		Bom. Act VI of 1873. Bom. Act III of 1874.
13. **BILL OF EXCHANGE** [as defined by s. 2 (2) & (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency-note—		
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna.	

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Description of Instrument.		Proper Stamp-duty.		
13. BILL OF EXCHANGE—*contd.* (*b*) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight,—		If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed	200	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ...	400	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Ditto 400 ditto	600	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
Ditto 600 ditto	1,000	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Ditto 1,000 ditto	1,200	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 4 0
Ditto 1,200 ditto	1,600	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 0
Ditto 1,600 ditto	2,500	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Ditto 2,500 ditto	5,000	3 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
Ditto 5,000 ditto	7,500	4 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Ditto 7,500 ditto	10,000	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Ditto 10,000 ditto	15,000	9 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0
Ditto 15,000 ditto	20,000	12 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
Ditto 20,000 ditto	25,000	15 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0
Ditto 25,000 ditto	30,000	18 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000		6 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
(*c*) where payable at more than one year after date or sight ...		The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.		
14. BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of lading) ...		Four annas. *N. B.*—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.		

Exemptions.

(*a*) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port as defined under the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port. X of 1889.

(*b*) Bill of lading when executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

15. BOND [as defined by section 2 (5)] not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Act, or by the Court fees Act, 1870,— VII of 1870

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10 ...	Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 10 and does not exceed Rs. 50	Four annas.
Ditto 50 ditto 100	Eight annas.
Ditto 100 ditto 200	One rupee.
Ditto 200 ditto 300	One rupee eight annas.
Ditto 300 ditto 400	Two rupees.
Ditto 400 ditto 500	Two rupees eight annas.
Ditto 500 ditto 600	Three rupees.
Ditto 600 ditto 700	Three rupees eight annas.
Ditto 700 ditto 800	Four rupees.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
15. **BOND**—*contd.*	
where it exceeds Rs. 800 and does not exceed Rs. 900	Four rupees eight annas.
Ditto 900 ditto 1,000	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Two rupees eight annas.
See ADMINISTRATION BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 16), CUSTOMS BOND (No 26), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).	
Exemptions.	
Bond, when executed by—	
(*a*) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;	
(*b*) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem.	
16. **BOTTOMRY BOND**, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.
17. **CANCELLATION**—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
See also RELEASE (No. 55), REVOCATION OF SETTLEMENT (No. 58B), SURRENDER OF LEASE (No. 61), REVOCATION OF TRUST (No. 64B).	
18. **CERTIFICATE OF SALE** (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue Court, or Collector or other Revenue-officer—	
(*a*) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(*b*) ditto ditto exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25	Four annas.
(*c*) in any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.
19. **CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT** evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body	One anna.
See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 36).	
20. **CHARTER-PARTY**, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer, whether it includes a penalty clause or not	One rupee.
21. **CHEQUE** [as defined by section 2 (*7*)]	One anna.
22. **COMPOSITION DEED**, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors	Ten rupees.
23. **CONVEYANCE** [as defined by section 2 (*10*)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62,—	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.

Beng. Act III of 1876.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
23.—**CONVEYANCE**—*contd.* where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	One rupee.	
Ditto 100 ditto 200 ...	Two rupees.	
Ditto 200 ditto 300 ...	Three rupees.	
Ditto 300 ditto 400 ...	Four rupees.	
Ditto 400 ditto 500 ...	Five rupees.	
Ditto 500 ditto 600 ...	Six rupees.	
Ditto 600 ditto 700 ...	Seven rupees.	
Ditto 700 ditto 800 ...	Eight rupees.	
Ditto 800 ditto 900 ...	Nine rupees.	
Ditto 900 ditto 1,000 ...	Ten rupees.	
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.	
Exemption.		
Assignment of copyright by entry made under the Indian Copyright Act, 1847, section 5.		XX of 1847.
CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED.—*See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).		
24. **COPY OR EXTRACT** certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—		
(*i*) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee.	Eight annas.	
(*ii*) in any other case	One rupee.	
Exemptions.		
(*a*) Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.		
(*b*) Copies of entries—		
(*i*) in the certified copies of registers, granted under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, section 8;		VI of 1886.
(*ii*) in register books, granted by any Registrar of Births and Deaths under the said Act, section 25, or		
(*iii*) in registers and records, granted under the said Act, section 35, when applied for by a soldier, sailor, non-commissioned officer or petty officer;		
(*c*) copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, and Diocesan or Marriage Registrars, and granted to soldiers, sailors or non-commissioned or petty officers.		
25. **COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE** of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid,—		
(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee;	The same duty as is payable on the original.	
(*b*) in any other case	One rupee.	

The Indian Stamp Act.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
25. **COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE**—*contd.*	
Exemption.	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty.	
26. **CUSTOMS-BOND**—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
27. **DEBENTURE** (whether a mortgage debenture or not), being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by separate instrument of transfer.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the same amount.
Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	
Exemption.	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also BOND (No. 15); and SECTIONS 8 and 55.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST.—*See* TRUST (No. 64).	
28. **DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS,** that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS.— *See* AGREEMENT by way of equitable mortgage (No. 6).	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—*See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).	
29. **DIVORCE**—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.
DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT (No. 58).	
DUPLICATE.—*See* COUNTERPART (No. 25).	
30. **ENTRY AS AN ADVOCATE, VAKIL OR ATTORNEY ON THE ROLL OF ANY HIGH COURT** in exercise of powers conferred on such Court by Letters Patent or by the Legal Practitioners Act, 1884—	IX of 1884.
(*a*) in the case of an Advocate or Vakil	Five hundred rupees.
(*b*) in the case of an Attorney	Two hundred and fifty rupees.
Exemption.	
Entry of an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court when he has previously been enrolled in a High Court.	
EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.—*See* AGREEMENT by way of equitable mortgage (No. 6).	
31. **EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY**—Instrument of, ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
EXTRACT.—*See* COPY (No. 24).	
32. **FURTHER CHARGE**—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) of Article No. 40 (that is, with possession);	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
(*b*) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*b*) of Article No. 40 (that is, without possession)—	
(i) if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge possession of the property is given, or agreed to be given under such instrument.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a bond (No. 15) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. **GIFT**—Instrument of, not being a SETTLEMENT (No. 58) OR WILL OR TRANSFER (No. 62).	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5).	
34. **INDEMNITY-BOND**	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED.—*See* COMPOSITION-DEED (No. 22).	
INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47).	
35. **LEASE**, including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—	
(*a*) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
(*i*) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(*ii*) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(*iii*) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(*iv*) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(*v*) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
35. LEASE—*contd.* (*b*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.	
(*c*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered : Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.	
Exemptions.		
(*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed one hundred rupees.		
(*b*) Leases of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889.		VII of 1875. III of 1889.
36. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company	One anna.	
See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No 19).		
37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn	One anna.	
LETTER OF GUARANTEE.—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5).		
38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion	Ten rupees.	
39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—		
(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of association under section 37 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882	Fifteen rupees.	VI of 1882.
(*b*) if not so accompanied	Forty rupees.	
Exemption.		
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.		VI of 1882.
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT TO MORTGAGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 16), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), or SECURITY BOND (No. 57)—		
(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.	

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
40. **MORTGAGE-DEED**—*contd.*	
(*b*) when at the time of execution possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid.	The same duty as a bond (No. 15) for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation.—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this article.	
(*c*) when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
(*1*) Instruments, executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances. XIX of 1883. XII of 1884.	
(*2*) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.	
(*3*) Instrument of pledge or pawn of goods if unattested.	
41. **MORTGAGE OF A CROP,** including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—	
(*a*) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	One anna.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200	One anna.
(*b*) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100	Four annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100	Four annas.
42. **NOTARIAL ACT,** that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public ...	One rupee.
See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50).	
43. **NOTE OR MEMORANDUM** sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees	One anna.
44. **NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP** ..	Eight annas.
See also PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).	
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—*See* BILL OF EXCHANGE (No. 13).	
45. **PARTITION**—Instrument of [as defined by s. 2 (*15*)]	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.

N.B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or, if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated:

Provided always that—

(*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas;

(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue;

(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or any Civil Court, or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

The Indian Stamp Act.
(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
46. PARTNERSHIP—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF, ...	Five rupees.
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (see section 7)—	
(*1*) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
(*2*) for time—	
(iii) in respect of every full sum of one thousand rupees and also any fractional part of one thousand rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	Two annas.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months ...	Four annas.
B.—FIRE INSURANCE—	
(*1*) in respect of an original policy—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000, for a period—	
(i) not exceeding one month	Two annas.
(ii) exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months ...	Three annas.
(iii) exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months ...	Four annas.
(iv) exceeding six months	Six annas.
(*2*) in respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months.	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.	
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—*contd.*		
C.—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE—		
(*a*) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only ...	One anna.	
Exemption.		
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.		
(*b*) in any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof...	Two annas.	
D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR, except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this Article— for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—		
(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.	
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.	
Exemption.		
Policies of life insurance granted by the Director General of the Post Office of India in accordance with rules for Postal Life Insurance issued under the authority of the Government of India.		
E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE or a POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.	
General Exemption.		
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.		
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 2 (21)], not being a PROXY (No. 52),—		
(*a*) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.	
(*b*) when required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882	Eight annas.	XV of 1882.
(*c*) when authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (*a*) ...	One rupee.	
(*d*) when authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Five rupees.	
(*e*) when authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Ten rupees.	
(*f*) when given for consideration and authorizing the attorney to sell any immoveable property	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideration.	
(*g*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized. *N.B.*—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Indian Registration Act, 1877.	III of 1877.
Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.		

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
49. PROMISSORY NOTE [as defined by section 2 (22)]	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 13) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand, as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note	One rupee.
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	One rupee.
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44).	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a district or local board or of a body of municipal commissioners, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, (*b*) a local authority, or (*c*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution...	One anna.
53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 2 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees ...	One anna.
Exemptions.	
Receipt—	
(*a*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped, or exempted under the proviso to section 3 (instruments executed on behalf of the Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured ;	
(*b*) for any payment of money without consideration ;	
(*c*) for any payment of rent by a cultivator on account of land assessed to Government revenue, or (in the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay) of inâm lands ;	
(*d*) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army or Her Majesty's Indian Army, when serving in such capacity, or by mounted Police-constables ;	
(*e*) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said Armies, and serving in such capacity ;	
(*f*) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity ;	
(*g*) given by a headman or lambardâr for land-revenue or taxes collected by him ;	

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
53. RECEIPT—*contd.*	
Exemptions—concld.	
(*h*) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any banker, to be accounted for: Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for: Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in, any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—	
(*a*) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(*a*) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount of the loan secured.
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See* SETTLEMENT (No. 58); TRUST (No. 64).	
57. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for the amount secured.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument, when executed—	
(*a*) by headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Irrigation Act, 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act;	Beng. Act III of 1876.
(*b*) by any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions to a charitable dispensary or hospital or any other object of public utility shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem;	
(*c*) under No. 3-A of the rules made by the Governor of Bombay in Council under section 70 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879;	Bom. Act V of 1879.
(*d*) executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, or the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances;	XIX of 1883. XII of 1884.

The Indian Stamp Act.

(*Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.*)

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
57. **SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED**—*contd.*		
Exemptions—concld.		
(*e*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof.		
58. **SETTLEMENT**—		
A.—INSTRUMENT OF, (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement: Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement, and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.	
Exemptions.		
(*a*) Deed of dower executed on the occasion of a marriage between Muhamadans.		
(*b*) Hludansa, that is to say, any settlement of immoveable property executed by a Buddhist in Burma for a religious purpose in which no value has been specified and on which a duty of Rs. 10 has been paid.		
B.—REVOCATION OF—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the Instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.	
See also TRUST (No. 64).		
59. **SHARE WARRANTS** to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act, 1882	Three-quarters of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.	VI of 1882.
Exemption.		
Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp-revenue, of—		VI of 1882.
(*a*) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or		
(*b*) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full, subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.		
SCRIP.—*See* CERTIFICATE (No. 19).		
60. **SHIPPING-ORDER** for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.	
61. **SURRENDER OF LEASE**—		
(*a*) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.	
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.	
Exemption.		
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.		
62. **TRANSFER** (whether with or without consideration)—		
(*a*) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.	

The Indian Stamp Act.

(Schedule I.—Stamp-duty on Instruments.)

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
62. **TRANSFER**—*contd.*		
(*b*) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.	
(*c*) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—		
(*i*) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.	
(*ii*) in any other case	Five rupees.	
(*d*) of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, section 31	Ten rupees.	II of 1874.
(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary ...	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article.	
Exemptions. Transfers by endorsement— (*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note; (*b*) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods; (*c*) of a policy of insurance; (*d*) of securities of the Government of India. *See also section 8.*		
63. **TRANSFER OF LEASE** by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.	
Exemption. Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.		
64. **TRUST**—		
A.—DECLARATION OF—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a WILL	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.	
B.—REVOCATION OF—of, or concerning, any property when made by any instrument other than a WILL ... ... *See also* SETTLEMENT (No. 58).	The same duty as a Bond (No. 15) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.	
VALUATION.—*See* APPRAISEMENT (No. 8).		
VAKIL.—*See* ENTRY AS A VAKIL (No. 30).		
65. **WARRANT FOR GOODS,** that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.	

The Indian Stamp Act.
(Schedule II.—Enactments repealed.)

SCHEDULE II.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 79.*)

No.	Year.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
I	1879 ...	The Indian Stamp Act, 1879 ...	The whole.
VI	1882 ...	The Indian Companies Act, 1882 ...	Section 35.
IX	1884 ...	The Legal Practitioners Act, 1884 ...	Section 10.
I	1888 ...	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1888.	The whole.
V	1888 ...	The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 ...	So much of the first schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
XVIII	1888 ...	The Burma Financial Commissioner's Act, 1888.	So much of the schedule as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
VI	1889 ...	The Probate and Administration Act, 1889.	Sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 18.
XX	1890 ...	The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890.	So much of section 38 as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
XII	1891 ...	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891	So much of Part I of the first and second schedules as relates to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879).
VI	1894 ...	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1894.	The whole.
XIII	1897 ...	The Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1897.	The whole.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th January, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. III OF 1899.

An Act to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend
1. the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 4, Act XV, 1882.

2. To section 4 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), the words 'and the expression "Registrar" includes a Deputy Registrar' shall be added.

Substitution of new section for section 8A, Act XV, 1882, as amended by section 4, Act I, 1895.

3. For section 8A of the said Act as amended by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1895, the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Performance of duties of absent Judge.

"8A. (1) During any absence of the Chief Judge or any Judge of the said Court, or during the period for which any Judge is acting as Chief Judge, the Local Government may appoint any person, having the qualifications required by section 7, to act as Chief Judge or Judge of the said Court, as the case may be.

(2) Every person so appointed shall be authorized to perform the duties of the Chief Judge or a Judge of the said Court until the return of the absent Chief Judge or Judge, or of the Judge acting as Chief Judge, or until the Local Government sees cause to cancel the appointment of such acting Chief Judge or Judge, as the case may be."

Amendment of section 9, Act XV, 1882, as amended by section 5, Act I, 1895.

4. In section 9, sub-section (1), of the said Act as so amended, after clause (a) the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(aa) empower the Registrar to hear and dispose of undefended suits and interlocutory applications or matters, and".

Amendment of section 13, Act XV, 1882.

5. In section 13 of the said Act, between the word "appoint" and the words "as many clerks" the words "a Deputy Registrar and" shall be inserted.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of Municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th January, 1899:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of Municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From Officiating Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 7841, dated 4th November, 1896 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1687, dated 12th November, 1896 [Paper No. 2].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2750, dated 8th December, 1896 [Paper No. 3].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 365, dated 7th December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1479, dated 17th December, 1896 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 207-L. & L.—5195-J, dated 21st December, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 8860, dated 22nd December, 1896 [Paper No. 7].
From Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 33—1 T.-1, dated 5th January, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Punjab, No. 71, dated 28th January, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Bombay, No. 268, dated 18th January, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Madras, No. 542-A.M., dated 15th March, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 345, dated 4th March, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bengal, No. 4177—M., dated 11th August, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

2. In the heading and preamble we have inserted the word "building" before the word "laws," in order at once to indicate the limited scope of the measure. It is not intended by this measure to interfere with the taxation of Government property in municipalities, a matter which is already provided for by the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881).

3. In clause 2 and throughout the Bill we have substituted the more comprehensive expression "municipal authority" for "municipal committee." Municipal authorities are denominated "committees" in some, and "boards" in other, parts of the country.

4. From clause 2 we have omitted the definition of "Government," as being unnecessary in view of section 3, sub-section (*21*), of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).

5. We have, by means of an alteration in clause 3, confined the operation of the Bill to buildings used or required "for the public service or for any public purpose;" and, in adopting this phrase, we have followed the language of section 194 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897 (60 & 61 Vict., c. 38). A further amendment has here been made with the object of requiring notice to be given only in the case of material structural alterations: this probably would have been the construction put on the provision as originally drawn, but we think it better to make the point clear. Finally, the latter part of the clause seems to us to go too far, in that it contemplates the giving of notice in the case of *all* building operations undertaken by the Government. It is clearly necessary that buildings connected with Imperial defence, and buildings the plans or construction of which are of a confidential or secret character, should be excluded from the purview of the provision, and we have inserted words to effect that purpose.

6. The addition to, and alterations in, clause 4 are consequential. The clause should, we think, like the latter part of clause 3, avoid all reference to the maintenance of buildings.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	17th October, 1896.
Fort Saint Gorge Gazette	17th November, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	22nd October, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	28th October, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	24th October, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	22nd October, 1896.
Burma Gazette	7th November, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	24th October, 1896.
Assam Gazette	7th November, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd November, 1896.
Sind Official Gazette	5th November, 1896.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Hindustani	17th November, 1896.
	Kanarese	17th November, 1896.
	Malayalam	17th November, 1896.
	Tamil	24th November, 1896.
Bombay	Marathi	26th November, 1896.
	Gujarathi	26th November, 1896.
	Kanarese	26th November, 1896.
Bengal	Bengali	24th November, 1896.
	Hindi	24th November, 1896.
	Uriya	26th November, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	21st November, 1896.
Burma	Burmese	14th November, 1896.
Assam	Bengali	5th December, 1896.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st December, 1896.
Sindh	Sindhi	5th November, 1896.

8. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
M D. CHALMERS.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
J. D. LATOUCHE.
MD. FAIYAZ ALI KHAN.

The 25th January, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal building laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of the Government and situate within the limits of a municipality.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal *building* laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of the Government and situate within the limits of a municipality; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Buildings Act, 1899.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

"Municipal authority" defined.

2. (*1*) In this Act the expression "municipal *authority*" includes a Municipal Corporation or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted by, or under the provisions of, any law or enactment for the time being in force.

Exemption of certain Government buildings from municipal laws to regulate the erection, etc., of buildings within municipalities.

3. Nothing contained in any law or enactment for the time being in force to regulate the erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance of buildings within the limits of any municipality shall apply to any building *used or required for the public service or for any public purpose,* which is the property, or in the occupation, of the Government, or which is to be erected on land which is the property, or in the occupation, of the Government:

Provided that, where the erection, re-erection or *material structural* alteration of any such building as aforesaid (*not being a building connected with Imperial defence, or a building the plan or construction of which ought, in the opinion of the Government, to be treated as confidential or secret*) is contemplated, reasonable notice of the proposed work shall be given to the municipal *authority* before *it* is commenced.

Control over the erection, etc., of certain Government buildings within municipalities.

4. (*1*) In the case of any such building as is mentioned in the last preceding section (*not being a building connected with Imperial defence, or a building the plan or construction of which ought, in the opinion of the Government, to be treated as confidential or secret*), the municipal *authority*, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, with the permission of the Local Government previously obtained, but not otherwise, and subject to any restrictions or conditions which may, by general or special order, be imposed by the Local Government, inspect the said land and building and all plans connected with its erection, re-erection, construction *or* alteration, as the case may be, and may submit to the Local Government a statement in writing of any objections or suggestions which such municipal *authority* may deem fit to make with reference to such erection, re-erection, construction *or* alteration.

(*2*) Every objection or suggestion submitted as aforesaid shall be considered by the Local Government, which shall, after such investigation (if any) as it shall think advisable, pass orders thereon, and the building referred to therein shall be erected, re-erected, constructed *or* altered, as the case may be, in accordance with such orders:

Provided that, if the Local Government overrules or disregards any such objection or suggestion as aforesaid, it shall give its reasons for so doing in writing.

(*3*) Every order passed by the Local Government under this section shall be subject to revision by the Governor General in Council, but not otherwise, and the decision of the Governor General in Council thereon shall be final.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 14th, 1899.

At the end of the previous week a shallow depression lay over South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. It was transferred eastwards to Upper Burma during the next 24 hours, where it filled up. Thunder-showers were received in Bengal, North Bihar and the Assam Valley between the 8th and the 10th from the disturbance initiated by this storm. Very strongly marked anticyclonic conditions, on the other hand, obtained during this period in North-Western and Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula, and higher pressures were recorded in Berar and at Nagpur on the 9th than have been observed in that area during the past ten years. Pressure gave way steadily during the remainder of the week over the Indian area, but this negative phase of the barometric oscillation was associated with no important change in the weather, which hence remained fine and settled throughout the period. A feeble and ill-defined depression was formed or appeared in Upper Sind on the 12th, and drifted eastwards across Rajputana on the 13th, where it disappeared during the day. It gave light to moderate snow in Kashmir on the 13th, but no rain in the plains and was hence of little importance.

The most noteworthy feature of the weather of the week was the prevalence of abnormally low temperature over by far the greater part of the country. This feature was, on the whole, most pronounced in Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and Berar, where the mean temperature of the week was 7° below the normal of the period. The deficiency was, it may be noted, exhibited somewhat more largely in the night than in the day temperature. Unusually low night temperatures were registered at some stations in the Central Provinces on the night of the 8th. The lowest in the plains was 40°·6 at Nagpur, which is 2°·6 lower than had been previously recorded at that station under the standard conditions of thermometer exposure.

A

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 8th.*—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly over the greater part of Northern and Central India and the north of the Peninsula, and was steady over the remainder of the country. The depression which lay over South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur at the close of the previous week had advanced into Upper Burma during the previous 24 hours and filled up. Pressure was in moderate to considerable excess in North-Western and Central India and in slight to moderate defect in the southern half of the Peninsula, the Bay of Bengal, Burma and East Bengal. Gradients were hence above their normal January intensity. Winds were generally from the r normal cold-weather directions. Skies were moderately clouded in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, and clear lightly clouded elsewhere. Showers, light to moderate in amount, had occurred in North Bihar, Bengal and Assam. A light shower of hail had fallen at Mussooree. The temperature conditions were very marked. Temperature was in considerable excess in Orissa and the Madras Deccan, and in moderate excess in Mysore, the Madras Coast and Burma. Temperature was, on the other hand, more or less largely below the normal over the remainder of the Indian area. The deficiency ranged between 6° and 11° over the area, including Baluchistan, the North-Western Provinces, Gujarat, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar and the Bombay Deccan, and was absolutely greatest at Simla (18°) and Chakrata and Ranikhet (each 17°). Both day and night temperatures were in large defect in the area of decreased temperature.

Monday, January 9th.—Pressure was unchanged in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley and had increased throughout the remainder of the Indian region. The rise was brisk to rapid in the Peninsula, North-Eastern India and Upper Burma and slight elsewhere. Pressure was more or less above the normal everywhere, except in Lower Burma, where it was locally in slight defect. The excess was least in Southern India (·02"), and greatest in Berar and the neighbouring districts of the Central Provinces, where it averaged a seventh of an inch in amount. Strongly marked anticyclonic conditions hence obtained in India, more especially in Berar and at Nagpur, where pressure was higher than has been recorded during the past ten years. The wind system was of the usual cold-weather type. The air was abnormally dry in Cutch, the humidity at 8 A.M. being only 18 per cent. at Bhuj. Skies were more or less clouded in Baluchistan, the North-West Himalayas, Assam, Upper Burma and Southern India. Light thunder-showers had been received at Jalpaiguri and Cocanada. The temperature conditions were even more abnormal than on the previous day. Temperature was below the normal over the whole of the country, with the exception of Burma, Mysore and Madras, where it continued in slight to moderate excess. The deficiency exceeded 5° over the whole of Northern and Central India and the northern half of the Peninsula, and was greatest in Berar and the Central Provinces where it averaged 11° in amount.

Tuesday, 10th January.—Pressure had decreased over the northern half of the Indian area and increased over the southern half. The changes were, however, very small in amount and did not modify the pressure distribution to any important extent. Winds were normal in direction in India and more westerly than usual in Lower Burma. Skies were generally clear, and no rain had fallen anywhere beyond light local showers at Trincomalee and Bhamo. A very rapid rise of temperature had occurred in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts, and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 4° above the normal in the former and 3° to 5° in defect in the latter area. Temperature had increased slightly to considerably in North-Western and Central India and the Deccan, and the deficiency in these areas was hence less marked than on the previous day. The low temperature conditions had, on the other hand, extended eastwards to Bengal, Assam and Orissa, and the mean temperature during the past day ranged between 4° and 10° below the normal in these areas. Temperature remained in moderate excess in Burma and Southern India.

Wednesday, 11th January.—Pressure was practically steady in the Peninsula and had decreased slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and Northern and Central India. The distribution of pressure was somewhat abnormal, pressure being lowest in Tenasserim and highest in the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajputana. Winds were little changed. Skies were clouding over in Balu-

chistan and Upper India, but remained clear over the remainder of the country. The only rainfall reported was at Negapatam and Trichinopoly. Temperature had decreased rapidly in Burma, due to the extension of the cool wave to that area, and was during the previous 24 hours more or less below the normal over the whole of the Indian area, excepting Baluchistan, South India, Mysore, Tenasserim and the Upper India hills, where it was in moderate to large excess. The deficiency was least in Burma (1°) and greatest in Orissa (8°).

Thursday, 12th January.—Pressure had given way briskly in East Baluchistan, Sind and West Rajputana, and a depression in which pressure was nearly a tenth of an inch below the normal had appeared in Upper Sind. Elsewhere the pressure changes were small and of no significance and the general pressure conditions remained unaltered. Winds were feebly cyclonic in Sind and more easterly than usual in the west coast districts. The air was very dry in the hill districts of Upper India and the Central Punjab. The lowest humidities recorded in these areas at 8 A.M. were 16 per cent. at Chakrata and Khushab and 23 per cent. at Simla. Skies were generally overcast in Baluchistan and Upper India and practically cloudless over the remainder of the country. Temperature had diminished briskly in Mysore and Southern India and was steady or had increased to a moderate extent over the remainder of the Indian region. The mean temperature of the past day was 7° in defect of the normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, 6° in Bengal, Bihar and Berar and 5° in Assam and the Central Provinces. It was, on the other hand, 11° above the normal at Quetta and 5° at Simla, Chakrata and Ranikhet.

Friday, 13th January.—Pressure had given way over the whole of the Indian region, with the exception of Baluchistan and the Indus Valley, where it had increased slightly to rapidly. The fall was brisk in East Rajputana and Bundelkhand, due to the transfer to that area of the depression which was passing through Sind on the previous day. Pressure was normal in Northern and Central India and in slight to moderate excess in the Peninsula. Gradients were, hence, feebler than usual over India. Pressure continued in slight to moderate defect in Burma, and the area of minimum pressure lay as for some days past over Tenasserim and the neighbouring sea area. Southerly winds prevailed in the hill districts of Upper India, and humidity had again decreased in that area. The air was driest at 8 A.M. at Chakrata where the percentage of humidity was 13 per cent. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan and the Punjab. They were overcast in Kashmir and light to moderate snow had fallen in that area. A cool wave of moderate intensity was affecting Baluchistan where temperature had fallen 11° during the past 24 hours. Temperature had increased slightly to briskly over the greater part of India and was now approximately normal, except in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, North-Western India, the Bombay Deccan and Upper Burma, where it was from 3° to 8° below the normal, due to much lower night temperature than usual.

Saturday, January 14th.—The pressure changes were again small in amount and of little importance. The chief features of the pressure conditions were a slight to moderate deficiency in Lower Burma and the adjacent sea area, and a moderate excess in Baluchistan. Winds were very light and irregular in the interior of India and north-westerly in Burma and the east coast of the Peninsula. They were exceedingly unsteady on the West Coast. A large increase of humidity had occurred in the hill districts of Upper India. Skies were generally free from cloud over the Indian region, with the exception of Southern India, where they were moderately clouded. No rain had fallen anywhere beyond a light thunder-shower at Mergui. The temperature conditions differed much less from the normal than for some days previously The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 5° below the normal in Chota Nagpur and Orissa, 4° in Bengal, and 3° in Assam, Berar and the West Coast. Elsewhere temperature was practically normal.

Temperature.—The most remarkable feature of the weather of the week was the abnormally low temperature which prevailed over by far the greater part of the country. On the average of the whole period temperature was normal (*i.e.*, varied by less than 1° from the normal) in Burma, Mysore and Madras, and was more or less in defect over the remainder of the country.

The deficiency was considerable to large in amount over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and the north of the Peninsula and was most

marked in Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces and Berar where it averaged 7°. The night temperature was somewhat more largely in defect in the area of decreased temperature than the day temperature. It is noteworthy that lower night temperatures were recorded at some stations in the Central Provinces than have been previously registered in January. The following gives data in illustration :—

STATION.	Lowest night temperature recorded during the week.	Date.	Lowest hitherto recorded in January.
	°		°
Nagpur	40·6	9th	43·2 in 1878
Pachmarhi	30·3	9th	31·1 in 1878

The following table giving temperature variation data of the week shows that the mean temperature of the whole of India including Burma was in considerable defect of the normal on the first five days and in moderate defect on the last two days. For the whole week the mean temperature averaged 3°·6 below the normal as compared with 1°·5 during the previous week :—

PROVINCE.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A.M. OF							Mean variation of week.
	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·4	+2·7	+2·4	−1·2	−1·6	−1·7	−1·1	+0·3
Assam	−3·6	−1·3	−5·6	−5·1	−4·6	−4·4	−3·2	−4·0
Bengal	−3·4	−5·8	−7·7	−6·8	−6·1	−4·3	−4·0	−5·4
Orissa	+4·3	−5·9	−9·7	−8·1	−7·1	−6·6	−5·4	−5·5
Bihar	−5·4	−8·4	−6·9	−6·5	−5·6	−4·2	−3·0	−5·7
Chota Nagpur . . .	−4·2	−10·2	−9·6	−7·7	−6·5	−7·3	−4·6	−7·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−7·3	−7·2	−6·7	−5·6	−4·1	−2·4	−0·3	−4·8
Punjab	−6·1	−6·0	−5·9	−3·7	−1·7	−3·7	−0·9	−4·0
Sind	−4·4	−5·8	−3·8	−2·7	+1·4	+0·4	−0·6	−2·2
Rajputana	−7·6	−7·6	−5·3	−3·0	−0·6	+1·5	+0·3	−3·2
Gujarat	−8·7	−7·4	−4·7	−3·2	−1·1	+1·5	−1·2	−3·5
Central India . . .	−10·6	−10·2	−8·2	−5·6	−4·0	−0·9	−0·5	−5·7
Central Provinces . .	−7·9	−11·2	−10·7	−7·3	−5·3	−4·0	−1·8	−6·9
Berar	−8·2	−11·2	−7·6	−6·0	−6·3	−3·2	−2·7	−6·5
West Coast	−4·2	−6·8	+0·2	−0·5	−1·2	−1·9	−2·6	−1·6
Bombay Deccan	−7·1	−7·6	−6·3	−5·9	−3·7	−3·4	−2·0	−5·1
Mysore	+1·8	+0·5	+0·5	+1·7	−0·1	+0·5	−1·0	+0·6
Madras Coast	+1·9	+2·9	+0·4	−1·7	−2·1	−2·3	−2·0	−0·4
Madras Deccan	+2·8	+1·1	−2·6	−2·7	−2·0	−1·4	−2·4	−1·0
South India	−1·6	+1·3	+2·1	+2·2	−1·0	−2·8	−2·0	−0·3
Mean for whole of India .	−3·9	−4·9	−4·8	−4·0	−3·2	−2·6	−2·1	−3·6

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week was small in amount and occurred almost solely in North-Eastern India. The rainfall returns show that the only districts which received effective rain during the week were Assam Brahmaputra and Hills, East, Deltaic and North Bengal, Bengal Hills, North Bihar and East Coast South. The average amounts over the region of effective rainfall ranged between 0·17 inch and 0·38 inch and were very slightly above the normal of the period.

A feeble disturbance gave light to moderate snow in Kashmir on the 13th, but over the remainder of the country the week was unusually free from disturbance, and characterized by the prevalence of fine settled weather with little or no cloud.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 14th 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 1st to January 14th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 1st to January 14th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0·05	0·01	+0·04	0·06	0·01	+ 500
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·03	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·22	0·10	+0·12	0·62	0·23	+ 170
	7. Assam Surma	0·02	0·14	—0·12	0·15	0·28	— 46
	8. Do. Hills	0·27	0·23	+0·04	0·52	0·35	+ 49
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·38	0·19	+0·19	0·59	0·34	+ 74
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·25	0·09	+0·16	0·60	0·21	+ 185
	11. Central do.	0·05	0·11	—0·06	0·75	0·17	+ 341
	12. North do.	0·27	0·09	+0·18	0·70	0·11	+ 536
	13. Bengal Hills	0·24	0·10	+0·14	1·06	0·15	+ 600
	14. Orissa	0	0·06	—0·06	0·04	0·09	— 56
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	0·58	0·24	+ 142
	16. South Bihar	0	0·14	—0·14	1·45	0·19	+ 663
	17. North do.	0·37	0·13	+0·24	1·09	0·19	+ 474
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·22	—0·22	1·11	0·26	+ 327
	19. South Oudh	0	0·21	—0·21	0·86	0·27	+ 219
	20. North do.	0	0·17	—0·17	0·80	0·20	+ 300
	21. North-Western Provinces Central		0·18	—0·18	0·21	0·26	— 19
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·10	—0·10	0·06	0·17	— 65
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·15	—0·15	1·00	0·21	+ 376
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·24	—0·24	0·33	0·39	— 15
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·06	0·40	—0·34	1·20	0·73	+ 64
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·22	—0·22	0·02	0·26	— 92
	27. South do.	0	0·24	—0·24	0	0·31	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·34	—0·34	0·11	0·49	— 78
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·39	—0·39	0	0·50	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0·05	0·59	—0·54	0·76	0·94	— 19
	31. North Punjab	0	0·30	—0·30	0·02	0·66	— 97
	32. West do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·13	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·10	—0·10	0·07	0·19	— 63
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·15	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·15	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·05	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·15	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·10	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·10	—0·10	0·02	0·17	— 83
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·08	—0·08	0·02	0·14	— 86
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·14	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·45	—0·45	0	0·73	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·14	—0·14	0·11	0·16	— 31
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·08	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·13	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·02	0·03	—0·01	0·02	0·06	— 67
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·06	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·01	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	0·09	— 89
	56. Do. South	0·17	0·07	+0·10	0·17	0·30	— 43
	57. Madras South	0	0·15	—0·15	0·02	0·35	— 94

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 19th January 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Light showers of rain fell in parts of the southern districts, but none elsewhere. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings are still being made. The standing crops are generally in good condition, except in parts of the Deccan. Harvesting continues, the outturn being almost normal. Pasturage is growing scarce, but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is normal. There has been a general fall in prices.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th January.*—Rain is wanted for the late crops in Shikarpur. The standing crops have been damaged by frost throughout Sind, and by rats or blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Harvesting of the early crops continues in three, and of the late crops in seven districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Preparations for next season continue in parts of the Deccan and the Konkan. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in four and have fallen in six districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—There was no rain during the week except 1·18 inches at Darjeeling. Reports of all crops are favourable. The harvesting of winter rice is practically over, and the gathering of pulses and pressing of sugarcane are going on. The spring crops are thriving and are nearly ready to be cut. Poppy is also doing well. Caterpillars have appeared in Saran and Champaran, and are doing injury to the spring and poppy crops. The transplantation of spring rice is proceeding, and ploughing for autumn rice and jute has begun in some districts. The fodder-supply is everywhere abundant, and cattle are generally in good condition. No important change is reported in the price of common rice.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th January.*—The weather is clear and cold. The standing crops, except for slight damage from frost in parts, are doing well. Irrigation and the pressing of sugarcane continue. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices have slightly risen in places, otherwise they are practically stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th January*—Rain is badly wanted throughout the Province: none fell during the week. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Irrigation and weeding of the spring crops are in progress. Ploughings for the extra spring crops have commenced in Lahore. The standing irrigated spring crops are generally promising, but their condition is below the average in Dera Ismail Khan. Crops on lands dependent on rain are mostly suffering from drought, and the extreme dry cold has stunted the growing crops in Lahore. The gram and rapeseed crops are being damaged by caterpillars (*sundi*) in two tahsils of the Ferozepore district. The condition of cattle is generally good to fair, but poor in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is getting scarce in Delhi, Shahpur and parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Amritsar, Shapur, and Rawalpindi; falling in Delhi, Jullundur, and Sialkot; and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 15⅛ to 21¼, gram 21 to 24, barley 32, bulrush millet 20 to 26½, maize 27 to 33, great millet 25, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th January.*—The weather is clear and cold, the night temperature being very low. The prospects of the

spring crops are fair in all districts, except in Saugor, Damoh, Chanda, and the Behir tahsil of Balaghat, where they are poor to gloomy. Frost has damaged the standing crops in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narshingpur, the Behir tahsil of Balaghat, Damoh, the Lakhnadon tahsil of Seoni and parts of Chhindwara. Blight has caused slight damage in Hoshangabad, and drought and insects in parts of Raipur. The reaping and threshing of the autumn crops are almost complete, and the pressing of sugarcane continues. Reaping of linseed has begun in parts of Nagpur. The cheapest prices are—wheat 19, gram 32, rice 26, and *juar* 30 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 12, gram 15, rice 11⅞, and *juar* 19$\frac{15}{16}$ seers per rupee. Wheat continues to sell above the normal rate in the south, east and west of the provinces, and the price of gram is still low in the Northern districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st January.*—In Lower Burma the reaping of the main crop has been completed in nine districts. Threshing continues. In Upper Burma sowing of dry weather paddy and other crops is still in progress. The standing crops generally promise well. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab and Myaungmya and risen in Pegu and Thayetmyo.

Assam—*For week ending 24th January.*—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of the late rice crop still continues in Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong. Gathering of pulses, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The prospects of the mustard, pulse, and sugarcane crops are generally good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and in parts of Sylhet. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar 14½, Sylhet, Dhubri and Gauhati 16, Tezpur, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh, 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th January.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly in Kolar and Kadur and risen in Bangalore. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

COORG: The threshing of rice has commenced, whilst that of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th January.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. The prospects of the winter crops are unfavourable. Land is under preparation for the ensuing monsoon crops in parts of the Province. Fodder is insufficient in two districts. A scarcity of water prevails in Akola, Amraoti, and Wun. Prices of wheat and *jowar* have fallen in the Akola taluka but are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The autumn rice harvest has been completed, and that of the spring crops has commenced in parts. Winter rice is being sown. Insects are damaging the castor-seed crops in three talukas of the Naldrug and Warangal districts, and rats are causing injury to the *jowar* and gram crops in some talukas in the Aurangabad and Gulburga divisions. Prices continue to fall. Prices—wheat 9, coarse rice 10½, and *jawari* 22 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th January.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops is indifferent in Baghelkhand, and the probable outturn will, it is estimated, be below the average. Crops have been damaged by frost in Baghelkhand, Malwa and two districts in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are rising in Baghelkhand and Indore. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal and fair in Malwa and Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th January.*—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation of crops continues. Their condition is generally good but

they have been damaged by frost in Jeypore and Kerowlee. Cattle are generally in good condition. The Government reserves have been opened to grazing in Ajmere-Merwara. Distress is spreading and increasing in Merwara. Takavi advances have been granted freely with beneficial results. In Ajmere distress is increasing in some villages of Gangwana. Fodder is scarce in parts of Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Jhallawar and are steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 143 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date amounts to 3,869 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were—363 in Ajmere, 2,122 in Merwara, and 102 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22, and Marwar 14½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 24th January.*—The weather has been snowy and cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE :—*For week ending 25th January*—No rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have risen slightly : wheat is selling at 18 and maize 25 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Rainfall 0·11. The weather is intensely cold. Wheat is germinating. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

KHORASSAN TRADE REPORT FOR 1897-98.

General Review of Trade.

It has been explained in previous reports that statistics as to the trade of Khorassan are not obtainable. This report is therefore necessarily restricted to Meshed.

The tabular statement showing the import and export of foreign goods to and from Meshed for the past five years, reveals that there was an increase in the year under report over the previous year of £40,735. This is due to the figures for the year 1896-97 being specially low, owing to the roads between India and Persia and Afghanistan and Persia having been closed for a considerable time on account of a scare caused by a fear of the Plague. Other reasons for this decrease were also detailed in the report last sent in. The year under report, as compared with the year 1895-96, shows a decrease of £68,885. There was, moreover, a decrease as compared with the years 1893-94 and 1894-95. From Russian territory, on the contrary, there has been a steady increase for some years as shown by the following figures:—

	£
1894-95	59,208
1895-96	86,929
1896-97	92,547
1897-98	121,279

This is no doubt due to the Transcaspian Railway, and the existence of a cart-road between Meshed and Ashkabad. The Russian frontier is, as compared with the Indian frontier, very close to Meshed, and there is a large demand for the produce of Khorassan in Transcaspia.

The figures giving the imports from Europe *viâ* Turkey and Tabriz show that the year under report was the best of the last five years. The imports from Afghanistan were up to the average. The total imports tend to show that Meshed imports are somewhat declining. The figures have, however, been obtained from native sources, and can only be regarded as approximate. The exports to Russian territory, as compared with those to India, are about double. The figures of the exports of foreign goods passing through Meshed into Afghanistan show a steady increase. The total exports have much increased during the last five years.

BRITISH IMPORTS.

Imports from India.

Trade from India *viâ* Bombay and Bandar Abbas with Meshed appears to have increased. A considerable proportion passed through Meshed on its way to Russian territory. The figures given in the returns are approximate rather than accurate.

Tea.

There has been a decrease in the imports of green tea during the year under report, as compared with the previous year; while black tea has been imported in largely increased quantities, nearly all the green tea comes from China through Bombay, a very small proportion being Indian. The black tea is chiefly Indian. Only tea of a cheap description can find a ready sale in Meshed, the better descriptions being too expensive. There is no demand for uncoloured Indian green tea in Meshed, but about 300 packages of 100 lbs. each pass through Meshed on their way to Russian territory. The amount of green tea which passed into Russia through Meshed has decreased, while the amount of black tea increased. This subject was dealt with *in extenso* in last year's reports.

Indigo.

The imports of indigo into Meshed have trebled. The increase appears to be accidental, and not to have been caused by anything abnormal. The indigo brought to Meshed is of an inferior quality produced by native growers

in Sukhur and Mooltan. There is no demand for the better descriptions such as are grown in Bengal.

Sheetings, longcloth—bleached and unbleached.

The figures, as compared with the previous year, show a considerable increase in sheetings and longcloth, both bleached and unbleached. These articles have not yet been driven out of the market.

Cotton prints.

Under the head Prints there has been a considerable decrease owing to Russian prints being cheaper and more attractive than those supplied by British firms. It was noted in last year's report that the Russian Government were granting a bounty on prints. Their command of the trade was enlarged on in that report and the reasons were given. Under the head "Miscellaneous piece-goods," there has also been a considerable decrease.

Muslin.

Large quantities of muslin were formerly imported to be sent on to Russia, but this year this commodity was only imported to the extent of £260. The Russians have manufactured muslin. In last year's report it was noted that it was imported into Central Asia *viâ* Batoum.

Cotton yarn and twist.

The imports of cotton yarn and twist have risen from £1,590 to £17,545. These commodities find great favour amongst the inhabitants of Khorassan for manufacture into country cloth of a rough quality. In 1895-96 and 1896-97 there was a great fall in this import. The figures have, however, again risen.

Drugs.

The import of drugs has risen from £154 to £2,100; the increase seems to have been due to an accumulation caused by the closing of the roads into Persia under the Russian plague regulations, otherwise there is no special reason why an unusual amount of drugs should have been imported. Most of these drugs are of Indian produce.

Coffee.

There is an increase under the head of coffee. It is said that there is an increase in the consumption of this article in Meshed and the district.

Spices.

There was an increase also in spices, said to have been caused by a large quantity coming in directly the roads were opened after they had been closed in consequence of the rumours of approaching plague.

Broadcloth.

Broadcloth was imported to the extent of £2,730; the importation of this article is said to be largely on the increase. Formerly broadcloth came *viâ* Turkey and Tabriz. The broadcloth coming from Bombay is of a finer quality and suits public taste better; an increase which has taken place in the import may be thus accounted for.

Russian Imports.

Sugar.

With respect to articles imported from Russian territory it is noticeable that there has again been a considerable increase under the head of loaf-sugar and crystallised sugar. The increase over last year is said to be due to a certain extent to the increase in the custom of drinking tea sweetened to an extent which would be unpalatable in Europe. Other sugars are practically entirely ousted from the market. There is no competition between Russia and other countries with regard to sugar. This point has been noted in previous reports.

Piece-goods.

In piece-goods there was a small decrease for which no very special reason can be assigned.

Iron goods and steel.

There has been an increase in iron goods (chiefly rods) used for a variety of miscellaneous purposes. There has also been a large increase in steel sheets.

Glass and Chinaware.

In glass and Chinaware there was a small increase. In the report submitted last year it was noted that Russian glass and China had ousted the manufactures of other countries.

Gold lace.

Formerly gold thread and lace was imported through Balkh to various parts of Afghanistan, but owing to heavy dues levied by the Amir these articles are now brought in through Russia and pass on through Meshed. This accounts for a large increase under this head.

Paper, Vitriol.

In paper there has been an increase, as is the case in vitriol, for which no specific reason can be assigned. Last year decreases under both heads were reported.

Cotton yarn.

An increased import of cotton yarn is reported. The Russians appear to be manufacturing this article with success.

Sack-cloth.

An increase in sack-cloth is accounted for by an increase in the export of wool to Russia, for the packing of which sack-cloth is required. This wool is not shown in these returns, as it goes from other parts of Persia without entering the town of Meshed.

Tea.

There has been an increase from £390 to £472 under this head. This is Chinese black tea, which is in some cases more appreciated by Persians of the higher classes than the Indian black tea. The increase under this head is not very considerable.

Merv and Bokhara trade.

With respect to the goods imported from Merv and Bokhara, the figures available show that there has been an increase from £1,729 to £4,997. The chief item is skins, the import of which has increased from £660 to £2,260, said to be due to the increase in the wearing of lamb-skin caps in Persia. There has also been an increase in the imports of hides to a considerable extent; they are much required for covering boxes containing opium which are exported to China.

IMPORTS *viâ* TURKEY AND TEHRAN.

In the articles imported *viâ* Turkey, Tabriz and Tehran, there is an increase of £6,933. The chief increases are in piece-goods, mostly English cotton prints. There is also a large increase under the head of aniline dyes; extensively used in dyeing wool and silk. It is to be regretted that popular taste should occasion a demand for these dyes, which are of bad quality and inharmonious colours.

AFGHAN IMPORTS.

In the imports from Afghanistan there was an increase of £5,972. The general increase is probably due to the opening of the roads from Afghanistan which had been closed on the plea of plague. With respect to "barak" there was a considerable decrease owing to the Amir's preventing the export. In sheep and lamb skins there was a very large increase. These articles are largely bought by Russian merchants in Meshed. There was an increase in the import of pistachio nuts, due to the removal of a prohibition placed by the Amir on their export.

EXPORTS TO INDIA.

Exports to India *viâ* Yezd or Kirman have increased by £20,402. The chief increase was under the head of opium from £14,680 to £37,770. This was partly owing to a favourable opium harvest. Probably most of this opium is for China. Opium is very largely cultivated in Khorassan. The export of silk, both piece and raw, decreased, while there was an increase in asafœtida owing to a favourable harvest.

Exports to Russian Territory.

As regards the export of articles from Meshed to Russian territory the returns show that the exports were almost stationary, there being a decrease of only £867. There was a considerable increase in skins owing to the possibility of buying them cheaply in Meshed, while a ready demand is found in Russia. A large decrease in turquoises is noticeable, probably due to their being readily carried by pilgrims and travellers and not passing through the custom house.

Exports to Afghanistan.

The total of exports from Meshed into Afghanistan show a slight increase. The figures hardly call for special remark.

Revenue.

Revenue of Khorassan and Seistan for 1897-98.

Khorassan.

	Tumans.	Krans.	Shahis.	
Cash	621,389	8	11	(£124,268)
	Kharwars.	Mans.	Seers.	
Grain	39,864	69	10	(Tons 11,549)
Chopped straw	5,067	13	25	(„ 1,468)

Seistan.

	Tumans.	Krans.	Shahis.	
Cash	15,364	6	...	(£3,073)
	Kharwars.	Mans.	Seers.	
Grain	10,431	80	...	(Tons 3,022)
Chopped straw	300	...	...	(„ 86)

Population.

As large numbers of people have come from various places to reside at Meshed, it can be safely estimated that the population of this town was about 80,000 souls this year.

Factories—Carpets.

At present there are about 200 carpet-weaving looms. Each loom turns out in a year three carpets, each measuring, on an average, 5 zars long by 4 zars broad. The length of the zar is 41½ inches. There is also a large number of carpet factories in Turshiz and Kain.

Baluch and Herat carpets, which are much appreciated at present, are exported in large numbers to foreign countries.

Silk.

Formerly there were 1,200 looms for silk-weaving in Meshed, but at present there are not more than 250. The falling off is due to a rise in the value of raw silk and less demand for Meshed silks owing to aniline dyes being used.

Shawls.

There are also shawl-weaving factories and other factories for the manufacture of inferior articles for local consumption, such as glazed earthenware, glass, soap, candles, etc.

Turquoise mines.

The turquoise mines at Nishabur are at present held by the Malik-ut-Tujjar of Khorassan (the head of the merchants) at an annual rent of 24,000 Tumans (£4,800). There is great uncertainty as to the continuity of the contracts, which is injurious to the mines. The outturn of the mines can only be a matter of estimate.

Return of Articles Imported into Meshed from India viâ Bombay, Bandar Abbas and Kirman (or Yezd) during the year 1897-98.

Articles.	Value.		Passed on to Russian territory.	
	Persian currency.	Sterling.	Persian currency.	Sterling.
	Tumans.	£	Tumans.	£
Tea, green	197,550	39,510	165,335	33,067
„ black	141,997	28,399	41,940	8,388
„ (colour not specified)	12,550	2,510	...	...
Indigo	53,095	10,619	600	120
Sugar, loaf	125	25	...	...
Sheetings (English and Indian)	10,160	2,032	...	...
Longcloth, bleached (English and Indian)	42,887	8,577	...	...
Longcloth, unbleached (English and Indian)	15,600	3,120	...	...
Cotton prints	3,450	690	...	...
Muslin	1,300	260	...	...
Turkey reds	4,050	810	...	...
Miscellaneous piece-goods	11,450	2,290	26,340	5,268
Shawls	4,000	800	...	...
Cotton yarn and twist	87,725	17,545	...	...
Copper sheets	13,330	2,666	...	...
Tin and lead	3,315	663	...	...
China basin and Chinaware	890	178	...	...
Books	3,650	730	...	...
Ginger, preserved	4,245	849	...	...
Drugs	10,500	2,100	1,750	350
Coffee	850	170	...	...
Spices	8,010	1,602	30	6
Glass beads	600	120	...	...
Broadcloth	13,650	2,730	...	...
Coloured glass panes	160	32	...	...
Miscellaneous	4,250	850	...	...
Brass sheets	2,025	405	...	...
TOTAL	651,414	130,282	235,995	47,199

NOTE.—Tumans 5=£1 sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from Russian territory during the year 1897-98.

Articles.	Value. Persian currency.	Value. Sterling.
	Tumans.	£
Sugar, loaf	197,650	39,530
„ crystallised	95,976	19,195
Candles	15,149	3,005
Kerosine oil	29,428	5,885
Piece-goods (including broadcloth and cotton prints)	94,725	18,945
Iron, iron goods, nails, etc.	31,392	6,278
Steel	1,727	345
Brass, brass-ware, and brass wire	3,135	627
Glass and Chinaware	53,375	10,655
Gold lace, etc.	6,800	1,381
Paper	10,310	2,062
Glass panes and mirrors	1,092	218
Lead and tin	440	88
Sewing machines	1,455	291
Vitriol	5,758	1,151
Cochineal	750	150
Cutlery, Haberdashery and fancy goods	1,140	228
Matches	705	141
Leather	540	108
Cotton yarn	4,850	970
„ twist	225	45
Sack-cloth	11,800	2,360
Cigarettes and Tobacco	2,760	552
Chairs	200	40
Wooden spoons	20	4
Miscellaneous	7,684	1,536
Russian tea	2,360	472
Total	581,551	116,282
Goods imported from Merv and Bokhara.		
Carpets	1,950	390
Camel-hair cloth	1,200	240
Hides	3,195	639
Skins	11,300	2,260
Leather	4,200	840
Silk piece	1,890	378
Pumpkin seeds	500	100
Horse clothing	150	30
Saddlery	150	30
Miscellaneous	450	90
Total	24,985	4,997
GRAND TOTAL	606,536	121,279

Note.—Tumans 5 = £1 sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed viâ *Turkey, Tabriz and Tehran during the year 1897-98.*

Articles.	Value.	
	Persian currency.	Sterling.
	Tumans.	£
Broadcloth	29,450	5,890
Piece-goods of sorts	75,020	15,004
Matches	965	193
China and glassware	3,500	700
Cutlery, watches, fancy goods, etc.	7,800	1,560
Gold lace	800	160
Glass beads	2,050	410
Dye	7,800	1,560
Cigarette paper	400	80
Cochineal	2,150	430
Miscellaneous	1,200	240
Woollen Tape	700	140
Books	1,380	276
Looking glass	150	30
TOTAL	133,365	26,673

NOTE.—Tumans 5=£. sterling.

Return of articles imported into Meshed from Afghanistan during the year 1897-98.

Articles.	Value.	
	Persian currency.	Sterling.
	Tumans.	£
Postins	4,760	952
Barak	2,425	485
Carpets	9,075	1,815
Wool	650	130
Sheep and lamb skins	34,500	6,900
Pistachios	6,045	1,209
Seeds	55	11
Manna	1,230	246
Opium	225	45
Miscellaneous	635	127
Beads	250	50
Cummin seeds	390	78
Medicine	650	130
TOTAL	60,690	12,178

Note.—Tumans 5=£1 sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to India viâ Yezd (or Kirman) and Bandar Abbas during the year 1897-98.

Articles.	Value.	
	Persian currency.	Sterling.
	Tumans.	£
Silk (piece)	2,400	480
Silk (raw)	375	75
Opium	188,850	37,770
Asafœtida	1,900	380
Wool	1,200	240
Pistachios	2,670	534
Miscellaneous	2,660	532
Cummin seeds	150	30
Almonds	210	42
TOTAL	200,415	40,083

Note.—Tumans 5=£1 sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to Russian territory during the year 1897-98.

Articles.	Value.	
	Persian currency.	Sterling.
	Tumans.	£
Wool	54,207	10,841
Cotton	320	64
Almonds	90	18
Fresh and dried fruits	7,250	1,450
Tobacco	545	109
Shawls	59,300	11,860
Carpets	44,079	8,815
Skins	76,740	15,348
Silk (piece)	1,600	320
Turquoises	2,000	400
Walnuts	120	24
Leather	19,985	3,997
Country cloth and prints	65,940	13,188
Postins	900	180
Country shoes	100	20
Miscellaneous	64,097	12,819
TOTAL	397,278	79,453

Note.—Tumans 5=£1 sterling.

Return of articles exported from Meshed to Afghanistan during the year 1897-98.

Articles.	Value. Persian currency.	Value. Sterling.
	Tumans.	£
Sugar, candied	832	166
Silk, raw and piece	375	75
Miscellaneous	4,538	908
TOTAL	5,745	1,149
FOREIGN GOODS PASSING THROUGH MESHED TO AFGHANISTAN.		
Piece-goods	52,400	10,480
Sugar, loaf	13,869	2,773
„ crystallised	4,004	800
Iron and steel	299	60
Candles	1,734	346
Cutlery, haberdashery and fancy goods	312	62
Kerosine oil	427	85
Drugs	80	16
Miscellaneous	2,010	402
Tea, green	300	60
„ colour not specified	3,850	770
TOTAL	79,285	15,854
GRAND TOTAL	85,030	17,003

NOTE.—Tumans 5 = £1 sterling.

Tabular statement showing totals of imports and exports of Foreign goods to and from Meshed for five years 1893-94 to 1897-98.

Imports or Exports.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	REMARKS.
	£ 134,179	£ 251,370	£ 122,995	£ 42,824	£ 47,199	Goods imported from India which passed on to Russian territory.
Imports.						
From India (*viâ* Bombay and Bandar Abbas).	198,496	312,123	199,167	89,547	130,282	
„ Russian territory	72,394	59,208	86,929	92,547	121,279	
„ Europe (*viâ* Turkey and Tabriz).	18,460	19,623	24,166	19,740	26,673	
„ Afghanistan	13,115	13,479	11,859	6,206	12,178	
Total Imports	302,465	404,433	322,121	208,040	290,412	
Exports.						
To India	8,428	6,871	22,269	19,681	40,083	
„ Russian territory	27,750	24,458	67,889	80,820	79,458	
„ Afghanistan	856	915	908	2,879	1,149	
„ ditto	9,217	8,808	11,760	12,694	15,854	Foreign goods that passed through Meshed.
Total Exports	46,251	41,052	102,826	115,074	136,539	
Total Imports and Exports	348,716	445,485	424,947	323,114	426,951	

NOTE.—Tumans 5 = £1 sterling.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked		Rice, husked		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1898	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	14·45	15 3	32 3	34	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Tavoy	13 6	17	30 1	38 25	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	17	13 6	51	51	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	14·11	10·15	37 71	41·65	70 55	91·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	51	55·25		...	...	...	.	...	..	...
Bassein	15 3	13 6	51	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13 26	14·62	38 08	42 67	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Toungoo	13 6	19 55	40 8	54 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	17 51	18·02	43 81	55·25	29·07	72 76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	11·05	.	42 5	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	17	17	40 8	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·2	22·1
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	11·9	13·6	25 5	27·2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Akyab	17	17	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	15	20	26 25	40	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	28 12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Dacca	...	...	20	30	28 75	46 25	...	...	15	35	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	30	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	32·5	45	27·5	42 5	...	...	21·25	30	20	30
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	20	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·25	34 37	26 56	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	25	40	35	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	22·66	29·06	32·81	49·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	19·06	28·12	16·87	32·5	...	...	10	24·37	8·75	14·37
Bihar, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	21·09	28·59	22·5	35·16	...	...	14·37	39·53	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	26·50	28·59	25	36·25	...	...	11·41	28·59	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	14·69	19·27	25·78	36·25	23·7	39·79	28·65	45·16	14·84	26·82	15·47	24·06
Central—												
Cawnpore	13·8	19·06	25	36·35	22·55	37·19	27·13	40	13·33	22·24	14·06	20·26
Jhansi	14·84	22·19	32 03	40·99	26·41	37·19	30·47	43·75	15·21	23·49	13·8	18·18
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	21·61	36·56	25·78	...	16·67	...	15·99	...
Agra	...	...	35	44·37	23·12	38·12	28·75	...	12·5	20·47	13·12	19·53
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13·8	21·04	23·18	31·98	20·52	33·33	...	...	11·09	21·3	...	21·04
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	13·33	21·3	26·15	40	21·56	36·35	26·3	40	11·87	25	14·27	21·35
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15·47	20·47	29·69	...	21·25	39·01	...	...	...	29·58	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·7	73·1	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·36	90·95	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	55	...	...	400	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	53·75	25	62·5	420	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	320	Midnapur.
23·75	30	...	...	15	25	22·5	42·5	30	40	340	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	45	31·25	58·75	290	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	50	18·12	37·5	550	360	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	25	22·5	50	40	70	340	320	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22·5	30·47	17·97	35·78	350	341·25	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	10	15·62	10	19·06	15·62	35·62	15·62	32·5	270	260	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	9·84	19·84	17·5	37·03	19·84	45	310	301·25	Bhágalpur.
...	...	14·53	26·56	13·91	20	18·12	36·87	26·56	56·56	320	266·50	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·5	26·46	...	...	13·28	22·92	16·35	40·78	24·84	54·95	325·78	286·46	Benares.
												Central—
14·79	22·24	...	...	11·09	20	17·4	37·19	22·24	51·61	278·28	255·99	Cawnpore.
16·56	18·38	...	...	12·5	17·19	16·87	36·87	23·28	40·99	252·5	250	Jhánsi.
												Western—
19·43	...	...	...	15·68	...	20	36·56	...	...	297·66	...	Meerut.
15	21·09	...	...	13·12	...	17·5	35·62	23·75	53·28	265	272·5	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
13·8	22·5	...	...	...	...	15·83	40·99	...	...	320	260	Shahjahanpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·53	23·18	...	...	12·86	24·06	19·74	42·08	21·56	...	300	280	Lucknow.
												Northern—
15·94	...	...	...	...	25·94	...	37·19	...	...	285	255·62	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	36·25	40	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36·25	37·5	70	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	36·87	62·5 and 82·5	47·5 and 62·5	...	...	...	...	1·41 to 2·34	1·48
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	35	60	70	...	...	8·75	6·3	7·5	5·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	2·5
Pabna	...	...	38·75	39·06	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	40	80	50	...	...	3·75	·17(a)	5	·17(a)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	31·25	45	65	...	...	5·57	5·56	3·75	2·84
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36·25	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	2·5	3·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·75	38·12	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	34·17	54·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	40	40	...	...	57·5	65	115	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	123·07	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38·75	44·53	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 and 132·5	115 to 125	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	33·33	50	...	...	72·5	75	...	...	2·86	3·33	4·01	5
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	42·5 and 40 to 50	45	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	2·19	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	29·63	40·99	...	...	21·09	25	18·12	23·33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15·36	23·75	40	90	21·04	34·37	26·67	36·87	12·5	25·62	15·36	23·12
Central—												
Lahore	16·67	29·43	30·83	57·34	21·35	33·96	25·83	37·24	21·3	27·08	15·26	22·86
South-eastern—												
Delhi	21·04	25	30·78	36·35	22·24	35·57	26·67	42·08	15·36	21·61	16·3	20
Submontane—												
Amritsar	16·67	28·59	33·33	47·03	20	33·33	25	36·35	11·41	...	...	23·54
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17·4	30	47·66	57·45	23·18	36·35	26·25	40	12·5	25	11·25	26·67
Western—												
Multan	12·97	19·06	24·22	40	24·58	39·06	30·78	43·23	15·99	25·78	14·79	25·78
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	40	44·06	28·75	43·12	...	...	18·75	28·44	16·25	23·59
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	25·16	35·47	...	...	15·16	22·5	13·44	19·37
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26·25 to 28·75	41·87	60	65	21·25	30	17·5	32·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	30·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	41·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	35·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·18	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	31·04	...	...	...	...	...	15·26	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	34·58	...	...	...	...	...	17·29	...
Ahmadabad	...	27·10	31·98	...	33·33	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	27	31	28	39	33·31	56	...	...	17·37	23
Central—												
Jubbulpore	20	...	20	27·56	25	37·19	27·56	43·25	...	...	14·31	19·06
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	22·5	39	22	40	31	53	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	32·41	50	...	...	...	...	14·5	22·59
Ellichpur	...	...	66·66	80	40	53·33	50	66·62	...	...	16	28·57
Amraoti	...	...	40	50	36·36	53·12	44·44	61·25	...	...	14·81	30·78
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	28·75
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	31·25
Cuddapah	23·75	28·12	40	46·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·12	30
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	25	28·75	40	45·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	23·75	28·12	40·62	51·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·12	25·62
Mysore—												
Mysore	23·4	25·33	40·22	43·88	47·51	58·78	54·86	101·48	...	...	18·29	21·95
Bangalore	23·5	20·58	47	54·87	51	58·8	64·02	54·88	...	...	25	24·5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	29·53	...	...	20	24·22	24·06	42·08	...	...	336·87	336·87	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
19·22	23·12	...	...	15·36	22·5	16·67	34·37	36·35	57·5	300	325	Ferozpur.
												Central—
19·74	24·58	...	...	14·27	22·86	18·12	34·74	32·29	54·22	336·87	336·87	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
18·18	21·61	...	...	14·53	19·53	19·53	33·33	27·6	53·33	320	336·82	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	24·22	15·99	33·33	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
												Northern—
18·12	26·67	...	...	15·31	25	18·75	39·06	34·37	57·13	278·28	290·94	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
15·99	28·54	...	...	14·79	25·78	20·47	37·19	...	...	320	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
20	27·5	...	...	...	...	22·5	39·06	...	67·5	345	350	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·37	34·06	...	...	...	318·75	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	33·12	...	...	47·5	...	330	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
15·42	...	...	...	...	...	23·38	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
20·99	...	...	...	...	...	27·55	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
19·37	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
18·38	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
22·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	41	26	52	333·31	318	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·69	34·75	25	50	260	242·5	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	50	22	60	265	270	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
25	40	...	...	...	...	30·78	53·33	30·78	61·5	360	320	Ellichpur.
16·56	36·56	...	...	...	...	25	50	28·57	56·87	300	320	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
18·75	21·87	...	...	...	...	39·37	60	...	...	380·62	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	21·25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	333·75	368·12	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·37	63·75	...	...	270	411·87	Bellary.
20	26·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238·12	333·12	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	27·5	32·5	...	...	...	...	28·12	37·5	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	31·87	60	...	...	320·62	329·37	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	20·62	23·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
25	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	31·25	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	23·11	22·53	...	...	18·47	26·87	74·06	78·17	354	331·87	Mysore.
...	...	17·5	22·86	...	...	29·5	39·2	52	65·86	394	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	53·33	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	130	3·28	5	3·28	5·62
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	100·31	114·27	6·67	...	4·43	6·67
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	123·07	7·97	5·73	6·67	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	36·25	...	...	...	...	...	4·01	5·31
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	150	88·75	3·33	5	5	6·67
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	145·42	133·33	3·07	...	5	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	80	...	...	180	120	140	102·5	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	59·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	60·99	64·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	120	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	40	42	130	180	130	120	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·25	4	3	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	120	200	125	105	·31(*a*)	·22(*a*)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	51·25	71·87	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	120	111·25	89·37	51·87	...	...	6·25	6·87
Central—												
Bellary	55·62	63·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·62	66·87	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·5	66·87	107·5	69·37	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57·5	62·5	...	...	140	131·87	93·75	57·5	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·12	118·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	116·87	111·87	...	...	...	...	4·37	5·62
Mysore—												
Mysore	87·75	68·56	...	...	374	374	140·25	116·87	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	68·5	68·55	...	...	342·75	342·75	110·94	85·69	8·25	3·5	10·5	13·71

(*a*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
3·54	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
3·96	3·12	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	6·67	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
7·97	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
3·33	6·67	...	...	60	55	...	...	60	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
5	3·33	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·81 and 8·44	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	42	35	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	4	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	80	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
2·5	2·5	...	...	90	85	90	85	60	50	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	120	100	120	120	140	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
2·96	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	200	160	...	...	160	120	Bangalore.

Finance and Commerce Department.

January 25, 1899.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 1	15 13	15 5	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	9 4	9 8	...	...	10 12	11 4	13 8	14 12	...	...	...	...
Thóngwa	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 6	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 4	13 14	14 4	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 14	14 14	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 10	11 3	15 5	13 12	39 3	39 3	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	14 10	17 9	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...
Pakókku	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 12	12 12	13 11	49 5	55 8	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 5	15 5	56 14	28 7	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 12	18 4	21 —	24 11	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 4	13 3	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 6½	8 6½	...	...	7 3¼	6 14	10 —	10 11	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 2	5 —	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	9 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	10 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	27 —	26 —	33 —	32 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	20 —	19 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	9 —	9 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 4	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 4 and 15 —	12 — to 17 8	13 4 and 16 —	13 8 to 19 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 —	18 13	20 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	13 —	13 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 — and 18 —	11 — to 11 4	18 — to 20 —	15 — to 20 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 14	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	13 —	13 —	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	11 6	12 4	17 12	18 3	15 —	14 8
Hooghly	14 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 8	13 1	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 9	10 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	11 7	10 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 —	19 —	20 —	18 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	9 12	10 —	22 —	22 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	45 1	56 2	10 10	9 13	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	29 5	29 5	10 15	10 9	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	...	6 7	6 7	9 7	9 7	Bhamo.
...	...	...	...	15 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	14 3	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	14 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	*	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 12	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.
...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	3 6	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goalpara.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	11 8	10 11	10 6	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	...	11 —	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	11 8	11 4	10 8	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 10	10 —	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	22 13	22 1	...	...	22 13	24 10	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	10 —	...	...	16 —	18 —	9 2	10 —	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	22 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

* Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 12	13 12	19 8	21 4	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	14 5	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	..	...
Murshidabad	18 — and 20 —	18 —	27 —	...	13 —	13 — and 15 —	17 — and 18 —	17 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	14 8	13 8	32 —	20 —	13 4	12 4	23 —	23 8	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	18 12	18 6	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 —	15 —	..	...	8 4	9 13½	24 —	24 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	18 12	18 —	26 4	24 —	13 8	15 —	19 8	17 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	30 —	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	..	...	8 —	7 8	15 —	15 —	..	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	10 —	...	10 —	13 5	11 4	19 —	16 12	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 6	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 4	5 4	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 —	...	...	8 6	9 3	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 3	11 13	...	...	10 6	10 8	15 12	16 6	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	..	...	...
Manbhum	13 8	13 —	16 —	20 —	11 8	11 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	8 — to 12 —	6 8 to 12 —	18 —	16 —	10 — to 13 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	18 —	18 —	30 6	30 6	18 9	15 12	20 —	20 4	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	16 —	13 — and 14 8	27 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	18 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	10 —	10 8	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	18 —	16 8	32 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 8	25 —	26 —	...	...
Patna	23 —	20 —	38 —	31 —	14 —	15 —	20 —	21 —	43 —	...	...	...
Shahabad	18 — and 19 —	18 — and 19 —	32 —	...	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	14 — to 17 —	14 — to 16 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	17 —	19 —	...	...	12 — and 16 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	17 12	16 8	27 12	28 —	11 6	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 —	16 —	20 8	19 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	16 —	35 —	25 —	8 —	7 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	17 8	17 —	27 8	25 8	9 8	9 —	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Champaran	14 8	14 8	20 8	21 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 12	14 10	23 8	23 —	11 8	5 8	14 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Benares	15 13½	15 9½	25 8	25 6	8 9	7 15½	14 10	13 6½	25 —	...	21 8	21 8
Ghazipur	16 0	16 —	24 —	24 8	7 8	7 8	14 10	14 4	28 —	24 —	20 8	15 8
Jaunpur	17 —	10 12	25 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 8	15 8	24 8	...	...	...
Allahabad	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 8	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	25 —	26 —	22 —	22 8
Central—												
Banda	15 12	15 8	23 —	26 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	14 —	30 —	28 —	25 —	25 —
Fatehpur	16 4	16 8	24 —	24 —	8 8	8 —	10 8	16 8	30 —	32 —	26 8	26 —
Hamirpur	15 8	15 8	22 —	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	30 —	3[illegible] —	27 —	26 —
Jalaun	15 4	15 4	24 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	32 —	30 —	26 —	25 —
Cawnpore	17 4	17 4	29 —	28 —	...	...	13 8	13 12	28 —	30 —	25 —	26 —
Jhansi	15 —	15 8	20 —	26 12	9 —	9 —	12 4	12 4	29 —	44 —	22 8	22 —
Etawah	17 12	17 12	26 4	28 —	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 8	28 4	30 8	26 8	25 12
Farukhabad	19 1	19 1	31 6	32 11	4 12	4 12	12 4	12 12	30 —	30 —	28 10	28 10
Mainpuri	19 4	19 6	27 8	31 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 8	30 —	29 —	31 —
Etah	19 8	20 —	34 8	30 4	...	...	16 —	16 11	32 8	34 8	26 8	28 8
Western—												
Meerut	17 8	17 —	23 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	23 —	21 —	20 —
Agra	17 8	16 —	29 —	28 8	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	29 —	28 8	25 8	25 —
Muttra	18 —	17 8	31 4	29 12	6 8	6 —	11 12	12 4	32 8	32 8	25 2	25 8
Aligarh	18 —	18 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	27 —	2[illegible] —	25 8	26 —
Bulandshahr	18 8	18 8	31 8	30 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	30 8	31 —	25 —	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	16 —	15 —	25 —	23 12	6 12	6 12	13 —	11 4	...	...	19 —	20 —
Azamgarh	16 4	16 —	24 12	24 12	4 7	4 7	15 9	15 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	20 11	20 11	29 11	28 13	14 0	12 2	18 —	18 —	27 —	27 —	25 3	27 —
Basti	20 8	19 6	28 —	25 —	18 8	16 4	20 —	17 12	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	..	..	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	..	16 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	11 8	11 8	Bardwan.
..	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	26 8	22 14	..	...	28 —	26 10	11 —	10 12	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	20 —	17 —	40 —	39 —	24 —	23 8	10 8	9 4	Santhal Parganas.
..	..	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 —	22 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	10 —	15 5	...		...		9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	24 —	23 12	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	20 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	..	15 —	15 —	24 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	17 8	19 —	.	...	...	...	10 12	10 8	Dinajpur.
..	..	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	..	...	..	14 7	13 10	..	..	15 —	15 7	13 6	13 4	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 1*	17 1*	...	...	21 —	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	..	..	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	22 —	...	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 —	Mánbhum.
35 —	34 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	24 —	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	Lohardaga.
33 12	33 12	...	..	27 —	27 —	33 12	33 12	27 —	27 —	9 —	9 4	Palámau.
24 —	27 —	...	...	22 8	18 —	22 8	26 —	17 12	18 —	8 8	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	35 —	35 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
32 —	30 —	15 —	14 8	27 8	25 —	35 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
39 —	32 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	25 8	39 —	30 —	25 —	25 8	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	25 —	24 — and 25 —	30 —	31 — and 32 —	22 —	20 — and 21 —	10 8	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	22 12	21 8	40 4	38 —	20 4	16 10	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
30 —	28 —	...	...	20 —	19 —	30 —	27 8	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
27 8	25 —	...	...	22 —	19 —	28 —	25 —	22 8	22 —	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
30 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	23 4	23 —	28 —	20 —	24 8	22 —	10 8	10 8	Saran.
...	...	..	...	21 —	21 —	25 —	24 —	21 8	20 —	10 4	10 4	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	15 6½	15 7	23 5	22 1	28 3	27 15	15 4	15 —½	10 11	10 11	Benares.
...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 8	28 —	28 —	16 —	16 8	9 6	9 8	Ghazípur.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 —	24 8	20 —	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	21 —	19 8	20 —	19 4	23 8	22 8	15 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	10 12	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	21 12	21 8	..	...	16 8	16 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	26 —	27 —	16 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 12	10 8	Jalaun.
27 —	28 —	26 —	25 —	23 8	22 8	35 —	34 —	17 —	17 8	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	23 8	21 12	32 —	34 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Jhansi.
28 —	30 —	16 —	20 —	21 12	24 4	29 8	30 8	19 —	19 —	11 8	11 8	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	25 14	25 14	34 1	36 12	18 6	20 —	11 15	11 5	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	33 8	33 8	19 —	18 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	21 8	23 4	40 —	42 8	17 8	17 6	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 8	24 —	15 8	15 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	29 —	39 —	22 —	21 —	30 —	29 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 4	Agra.
...	...	20 —	19 —	23 12	23 4	31 —	29 12	16 8	17 4	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	10 —	...	22 —	23 —	34 —	35 —	16 8	18 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	25 —	26 —	22 8	21 —	31 8	31 8	16 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
24 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	25 —	21 4	26 —	22 —	15 —	15 8	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	19 15	19 4	25 1	24 8	15 8	15 8	9 6	9 8	Azamgarh.
28 13	25 3	19 13	19 13	19 6	19 6	27 7	28 13	19 3	16 —	10	10 6	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	18 8	24 4	23 —	17 8	17 8	11 —	11 4	Basti.

* ; alal.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*continued* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	19 8	20 —	36 —	33 —	5 4	5 4	17 4	15 8	...	...	29 —	28 —
Budaun	19 —	19 —	33 —	34 —	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	30 —	28 —	28 —	26 —
Pilibit	19 8	18 8	32 —	31 4	5 4	5 —	16 8	14 —	26 —	...	23 —	21 4
Bareli	17 8	17 8	25 —	20 4	5 —	3 12	12 8	12 8	28 12	28 12	25 10	26 4
Moradabad	18 12	18 4	29 —	29 —	5 4	5 —	13 12	13 —	32 —	32 8	25 —	27 —
Bijnor	17 7	17 7	27 —	27 —	4 8	4 8	12 15	12 15	...	...	22 8	21 10
Muzaffarnagar	18 7	18 11	28 10	28 9½	...	...	12 1	12 10	26 6	24 4	23 2	22 —
Saháranpur	19 5	17 11	29 8	29 8	4 13	4 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	25 13	25 13
Dehra-Dún	17 12	16 4	29 8	20 12	7 —	6 4	12 12	12 12	24 —	22 —	25 —	21 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	14 8	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	13 4	13 4	17 —	10 —	5 —	5 4	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	18 —	18 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	28 —	28 —	26 —	27 —
Sultanpur	19 8	19 —	28 8	28 8	9 8	8 —	19 —	19 —	26 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Rae-Bareli	20 8	20 —	30 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	18 —	18 —	28 —	30 8	28 —	27 8
Unao	17 —	17 8	25 —	25 —	8 —	6 8	16 —	16 —	20 —	28 —	20 —	26 —
Lucknow	18 4	18 8	32 —	32 8	5 4	5 8	15 —	15 —	27 —	29 —	27 —	26 8
Hardoi	19 —	19 —	35 —	35 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	35 —	35 —	29 —	30 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 8	19 —	30 —	29 —	12 8	12 —	18 —	17 8	26 —	28 —	23 8	23 —
Barabanki	18 12	18 12	25 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	24 —	25 —	24 —	25 —
Gonda	20 8	19 12	32 —	32 8	...	...	17 4	17 8	32 —	32 8	20 —	25 —
Bahraich	20 —	21 —	40 —	40 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	19 —	40 —	40 —	29 —	24 —
Sitapur	19 8	19 4	34 —	33 —	5 —	5 —	15 8	15 8	32 —	32 —	29 —	29 —
Kheri	19 —	19 —	35 —	40 —	6 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	40 —	40 5	34 —	...
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	20 5	20 5	31 4	31 4	7 —	7 13	11 11	10 15	35 15	32 13	...	...
Banswara	13 12	13 12	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	14 6	15 —	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	13 3	14 7	21 7	21 7	8 3	8 3	8 9	8 9	24 3	20 3	14 7	12 1
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	10 —	10 —	...	21 —	7 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	13 10	13 10	20 14	20 14	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 4	20 2	...	17 9	20 2
Ajmere	14 8	14 2½	20 5½	20 —	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	23 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Abu	11 14& 13 3	11 14& 13 4	17 3	18 —	5 12	5 12	6 4	6 7	15 8	16 8	14 8	14 8
Kishengarh	13 12	13 12	21 —	19 12	5 8	5 8	6 8	7 —	21 8	21 8	18 8	17 4
Bundi	18 12	18 2	32 —	31 2	6 8	6 8	7 12	9 —	37 —	40 —	21 —	21 —
Kotah	20 —	19 8	31 8	29 12	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 10	40 —	39 8	19 8	19 12
Jhallawar	17 15	16 10½	43 8	52 5½	7 13	7 13½	12 6	11 7½	34 1	32 15	23 11	23 5
Tonk	13 8	13 9	22 4	22 13	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	22 15	20 7	20 4	21 2
Jaipur	13 8	13 4	21 8	21 8	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	18 4	19 4
Kerauli	17 3	10 9	31 14	30 10	10 5	10 —	11 9	11 4	33 —	33 2	26 4	24 6
Dholpur	10 1	10 3½	27 —	27 —	9 —	8 12¾	10 2	9 9	30 10¼	30 10¾	28 7	27 4¾
Bhartpur	17 —	17 3	29 13	30 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	32 7	32 8	26 0	26 6
Alwar	15 13¼	15 13¼	23 14¼	23 9¼	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	25 4¼	24 15½	24 8¼	22 2¾
Deoli Cantonment	16 —	16 3	21 7	23 1	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	23 —	27 12	22 12¾	22 3
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 12	14 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	23 8	23 8	18 8	18 8
Barmer	11 12	11 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 10
Anádra	12 —& 14 —	12 8& 14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	16 —	16 —	19 —	18 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	22 —	21 12	15 —	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 3 & 12 13	12 3 & 12 13	17 8	17 13	6 4	6 4	7 4	7 8	17 3	17 13	15 10 & 15 15	15 10 & 16 4
Jaisalmer	11 —	10 9	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 6	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 3
Bikaner	13 8	13 11¼	16 —	16 —	3 8	3 12	5 5½	5 4	...	...	15 15	15 7½
Central India—												
Indore	12 12	13 12	22 —	20 8	8 4	8 —	9 8	9 —	30 —	29 —	19 —	20 4
Nimach Cantonment	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Gwalior	14 7½	14 3½	25 8	26 9	6 6	6 4	7 4¾	6 14½	24 5	24 7	20 3	20 11½
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	19 —	19 —
Ferozpur	19 —	17 —	32 —	33 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	25 —	21 —	19 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	18 —	33 —	35 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	19 —
Gujranwala	19 —	20 —	40 —	40 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	26 —	32 —	18 —	24 —
Gujrat	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	24 —
Jhelam	19 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	32 —	25 4	24 —	...	30 —	18 4	17 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	20 —	21 —	24 8	25 —	36 —	33 —	18 —	17 8	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	23 8	21 —	32 —	31 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibhit.
...	...	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 —	32 8	33 12	15 —	13 12	10 10	10 —	Bareli.
...	...	...	20 —	19 —	18 12	32 —	34 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	19 10	19 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	20 15	20 7	28 1	25 5½	14 5	14 5	11 6	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
23 10	23 10	26 14	26 14	20 15	20 7	31 3	31 3	15 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
29 —	27 —	...	...	19 8	18 8	29 —	26 —	14 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
18 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —§	8 —§	...	...	6 —‖	7 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 12	Partabgarh.
32 —	32 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	23 —	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
40 —	30 —	22 —	28 —	19 —	18 —	27 —	27 —	17 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	24 —	24 —	19 8	19 8	33 —	33 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	26 —	26 8	20 —	20 —	30 —	30 —	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	28 —	28 —	31 —	32 —	15 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	20 —	...	23 —	24 8	27 8	27 —	18 —	18 12	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	19 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	14 —	23 8	24 12	32 8	32 8	18 8	17 4	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
49 —	49 —	20 —	18 —	25 —	26 —	34 —	34 —	19 8	19 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
40 —	42 —	28 —	29 —	25 —	24 —	28 —	29 —	18 —	16 8	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	26 —	23 —	38 —	40 —	20 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	23 7	23 7	29 1	37 8	17 3	12 8	21 1	20 9	Partabgarh.
...	...	...	...	21 4	20 —	33 2	33 12	13 12	...	8 2	8 2	Banswara.
...	...	12 14	12 8	10 —	14 7	25 12	24 3	10 15	10 8	10 2	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	15 —	16 8	18 —	19 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	7 8	18 —	17 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	20 —	20 —{	10 2 & 10 10	8 12 & 9 12}	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	19 8	19 4	21 —	19 —	*	*	13 12	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	13 —	20 12	34 —	36 12	...	...	10 8	10 12	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	24 4	22 12	40 —	39 8	9 14	8 14	9 14	10 6	Kotah.
...	...	29 8	29 8½	20 6	20 3½	47 10	46 7½	10 13	10 13	10 1	9 9	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	19 13	18 10	22 9	22 9	...	...	10 —	10 2	Tonk.
*	*	21 —	21 —{	17 12 & 19 —	17 4 & 20 8}	22 8	23 —	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	23 12	24 1	24 6	24 6	...	...	25 —	25 —	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	22 8	22 8	23 14	23 15½	...	...	16 14	16 14	11 8	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	24 6	22 8	24 —	23 5	26 4	25 —	12 7	12 15	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	22 8½	22 4½	24 2	23 11	23 —	23 —	12 15	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	19 6	19 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment
*	*	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 —	19 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Anadra.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 —	18 10	...	...	11 4	11 2	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 10	18 12	18 12	8 12	9 6	12 13	12 13	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 8	36 —	34 —	22 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	3 3	20 2	19 14½	25 8	25 8	19 2	17 8½	9 11	9 7	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	24 —	23 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	26 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
‡	‡	22 —	22 —	21 —	22 —	27 —	27 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 14	Lahore.
‡	‡	22 —	24 —	21 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	†	†	13 —	14 —	Gujrat.
*	*	22 —	*	21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*continued.*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*) Half-month of report.	Jawar or cholum Previous half-month.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or cumbu Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	24 —	23 —	22 —
Delhi	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Rohtak	16 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	21 —
Karnal	18 —	18 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	29 —	26 —	23 —	21 —
Ludhiana	22 —	22 —	33 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	28 —	29 —	22 —	23 —
Jalandhar	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	27 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshiarpur	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	23 —	17 —	16 —
Gurdaspur	21 —	21 —	40 —	40 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	28 —	28 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	19 —	19 —	34 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	17 —	18 —
Siálkot	19 —	19 —	34 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	24 —	31 —	22 —	22 —
Hills—												
Simla	15 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Kangra	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	17 —	31 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	34 —	31 —	21 —	22 —
Hazára	19 —	18 —	18 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	18 —	18 —
Peshawar	15 —	16 —	29 —	31 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	30 —	35 —	20 —	19 —
Kohat	16 —	16 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	‡	‡	21 —	20 —
Bannu	20 —	20 —	35 —	30 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	20 —	23 —
Western—												
Shahpur	20 —	20 —	32 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Jhang	20 —	19 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	30 —	31 —	27 —	26 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	24 —	24 —
Montgomery	19 —	19 —	24 —	‡	...	...	13 —	10 —	28 —	‡	24 —	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	19 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	24 —
Muzaffargarh	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	21 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	16 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	17 —	18 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	22 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	32 —	32 —	27 —	27 —
Quetta	13 8 to 14 8	13 8 to 14 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	15 8
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 10	10 10	13 5	13 5	12 3	12 3
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 6	11 6	13 —	13 —	13 4	13 4
Alibag	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 3	11 3
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	12 —	11 2	12 15	12 —	*	*	10 3	15 5
Deccan—												
Dharwar	12 14	11 —	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 6	12 7	28 5	22 10	18 10	18 10
Belgaum	10 11	10 11	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 1	12 1	20 12	19 11	20 —	18 8
Satara	13 1	12 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 10	13 2	19 12	16 15	19 7	16 10
Sholapur	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 8	12 7	12 11	13 10	25 —	24 5	25 —	24 9
Bijapur	15 1	13 5	..	...	7 6	7 6	12 5	11 6	30 9	28 13	29 1	28 3
Poona	10 7	10 7		...	9 1	8 8	10 3	9 10	20 —	18 13	18 6	17 4
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 1	8 1	11 5	11 5	19 4	19 4	19 —	17 4
Nasik	12 15	11 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	9 8	*	*	10 15	16 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	27 10	22 1	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	23 2	23 2	18 1	18 9
Broach	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Kaira	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Baroda Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	17 —	16 —	17 —	16 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	22 —	21 8	18 —	18 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	24 —	21 —	18 —	17 8
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	14 15	15 4	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	22 13	21 3	15 6	16 3
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 13	12 —	...	...	6 5	6 5	12 8	12 8	27 9	29 12	...	...
Khandwa	11 8	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 3	12 11	24 —	24 —	...	...
Betul	13 8	14 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	24 —	21 10	...	...
Chhindwara	14 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	13 —	11 —	23 —	24 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 4	12 8	14 6	14 6	21 14	21 14	...	...
Wardha	15 5	13 5	...	...	6 —	6 11	11 7	11 7	22 13	22 13	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*) Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	21 —	21 —	26 —	25 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi
†	†	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	27 —	28 —	16 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
33 —	33 —	12 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	27 —	28 —	16 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	30 —	29 —	‡	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	18 —	18 —	25 —	26 —	33 —	34 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ludhiana.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	30 —	29 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	27 —	26 —	8 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiarpur.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	30 —	28 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	27 —	29 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	22 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	21 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	28 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	25 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 12	13 —	Rawalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	18 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	26 —	27 —	11 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	Peshâwar.
†	†	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	†	†	16 10	15 5	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	20 —	20 —	32 —	33 —	10 —	10 —	20 10	20 10	Bannu.
												Western—
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	22 —	20 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
35 —	40 —	35 —	40 —	22 —	20 —	32 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Jhang.
†	†	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —	26 —	24 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	24 —	23 —	28 —	*	10 —	10 —	12 6	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	23 —	23 —	30 —	30 —	11 —	*	15 12	16 0	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	20 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 —	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikarpur.
‡	‡	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	8 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 11	14 11	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 5	12 5	Alibag.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	11 14	12 12	...	...	9 12	9 2	10 8	9 12	Dharwar.
21 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 12	9 4	10 12	10 5	Belgaum.
...		...	...	13 1	11 10	...	...	9 13	9 13	11 —	11 —	Satara.
*	*	...	...	16 3	17 2	...	...	13 4	13 2	11 10	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	13 6	12 8	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 6	10 15	Bijapur.
*	*	...	...	13 13	12 10	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	15 5	13 14	...	...	12 9	11 3	12 1	12 1	Ahmadnagar.
19 9	19 9	...	...	14 15	14 4	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 1	12 1	Nasik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	12 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 9	10 9	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	13 14	14 13	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	14 —	13 —	13 4	13 4	Broach.
24 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	11 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
...	*	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Disa Cantonment.
												Kathiawar—
*	*	...	...	17 4	16 11	...	...	11 —	11 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	..	.	12 1	12 1	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	13 —	*	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 6	14 6	9 2	9 2	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	16 —	13 5	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*concluded.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 7	11 7	19 3	19 3	...	...
Saugor	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	24 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	14 1	14 1	...	...	14 1	13 5	14 9	14 1	...	21 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 8	...	...	12 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	27 —	21 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	17 8	18 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	16 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Bálághát	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	17 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 —	...	...	...	...
Chánda	14 2	14 11	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	25 5	22 1	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 10	25 10	...	...	...	...
Raipur	17 —	16 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	31 8	30 —	26 —	26 —
Básim	12 —	11 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	30 —	25 8	...	...
Akola	11 4	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	6 12	32 —	32 —	...	...
Ellichpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —
Amráoti	11 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	27 —	26 —	26 —	22 —
Wun	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	18 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	10 2¾	10 2¾	*	*	6 —	5 5	7 7	6 3	15 12	14 4	14 10	14 6
Bolárum	9 5	8 12	*	*	5 13	5 13	9 10	9 10	16 15	16 5	*	*
Chadarghát	9 6	10 —	*	*	7 8	7 8	12 —	12 8	23 12	20 —	25 —	23 12
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 2	16 2	19 2	17 8
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	18 3	17 11	14 13	14 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	25 11	24 11	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	25 11	27 5	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	20 10	19 —	18 14	18 8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 5	26 11	25 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	...	...	21 13	21 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	16 13	17 5	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	13 3	14 11	16 13	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 6	15 0	14 14	14 2	13 13
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 6	*	13 10	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	9 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	15 8	16 6	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 8	...	...	20 13	20 —
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 3	...	...	24 11	24 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 13	15 6	15 2	22 13	20 5
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 10	15 —	14 10	12 2	12 6
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 3	16 3	15 6	14 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 —	8 5	9 1	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	7 —	6 8	7 —	6 4	7 8	6 8	8 —	7 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Kolar	7 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Hassan	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	...	...
Shimoga	10 4	8 6	11 5	9 7	7 14	7 6	11 —	11 9	26 5	24 2	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 15	13 2	8 9	9 6

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	12 12	11 4	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 —	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	16 13	19 6	...	...	14 2	13 6	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 3	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 8	...	...	11 8	12 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 12	...	...	14 4	16 4	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 4	12 —	11 12	Akola.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	16 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	11 —	22 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
15 13	15 —¼	*	*	14 4	12 7½	*	*	9 5	9 2	9 2½	9 2½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	14 14	14 9	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
...	*	*	*	17 8	16 4	*	*	11 4	10 —	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 11	Nilgiris.
19 3	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 and 11 8	10 13 and 11 8	Bellary.
23 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
1	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
1	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
20 —	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
19 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
24 13	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
18 13	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
16 11	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
24 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
19 11	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
17 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly.
17 2	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
16 12	16 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	9 8	Mysore.
22 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 5	9 —	9 —	Bangalore.
20 —	20 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
21 —	21 —	...	...	7 —	...	...	...	7 —	6 12	8 10	8 10	Tumkur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Hassan.
20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
28 6	24 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	8 6	10 —	10 8	Shimoga.
26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
18 —	16 8	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 15	9 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

January 25, 1899.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 15TH JANUARY, 1898, AND FROM 1ST TO 14TH JANUARY, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 15th January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 15th January, 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 15th January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 14th January, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th January, 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 14th January, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 15th January, 1898.	Earnings from 1st to 14th January, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	694	1,740	11,60,867	667	1,745	12,41,000	711	24,83,298	24,34,000	...	49,298
Bengal Central	162	125	18,262	146	125	15,900	127	36,496	35,800	...	696
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	1,27,830	148	1,153	1,61,000	140	2,84,013	3,19,000	34,987	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	752	1,42,166	189	868	1,42,000	164	2,89,080	2,79,000	...	10,080
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,560	170	21	2,200	105	6,878	4,700	...	2,178
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	803	89	9	900	100	1,886	1,500	...	386
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	264	1,815	4,14,621	228	1,815	4,69,000	258	8,89,566	9,32,000	42,434	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	589	35	17	800	47	1,000	1,400	400	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,33,943	129	1,018	1,32,000	130	3,18,038	2,77,000	...	41,038
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	2,952	55	54	3,500	65	7,367	7,900	533	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,08,732	89	1,165	90,100	77	2,22,828	1,88,000	...	34,828
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	33,105	112	296	16,900	57	73,392	35,100	...	38,292
Bengal and North-Western system	162	827	1,26,571	153	928	1,30,000	140	2,62,675	2,55,000	...	7,675
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	222	20,875	94	231	21,900	95	43,352	41,100	...	2,252
Assam-Bengal	90	286	24,256	85	398	33,700	85	48,385	64,800	16,415	...
Burma	243	937	2,04,051	218	936	1,62,000	173	4,35,230	3,36,000	.	99,230
TOTAL	260	10,170	25,18,183	248	10,779	26,22,900	243	54,03,484	52,12,300	...	1,91,184
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	287	2,886	6,74,449	234	2,886	6,45,000	223	15,10,530	12,98,000	...	2,12,530
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	1,72,470	197	1,013	2,03,000	200	3,85,167	4,10,000	24,833	..
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6')	319	818	3,07,341	376	825	2,30,000	279	6,06,024	4,46,000	..	1,60,024
East Coast (b)	116	538	46,741	87	720	50,100	78	98,682	1,08,000	9,318	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	1,088	39	25	2,800	112	4,041	4,700	659	...
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(c)	..	8	500	62	(c)	1,000	1,000	..
TOTAL	261	5,145	12,02,089	234	5,477	11,37,400	208	26,04,444	22,67,700	...	3,36,744
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	6,46,287	433	1,491	8,29,000	556	13,76,088	16,94,000	3,17,912	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,41,416	524	461	3,06,000	664	5,20,819	6,15,000	94,181	...
Madras	258	840	1,88,565	224	840	1,68,000	200	4,28,779	3,33,000	...	95,779
TOTAL	450	2,792	10,76,268	385	2,792	13,03,000	467	23,25,686	26,42,000	3,16,314	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,107	47,96,540	265	19,048	50,63,300	260	1,03,33,614	1,01,22,000	...	2,11,614
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	28,018	173	162	24,700	152	55,677	50,800	...	4,877
Tarkessur	320	22	5,112	232	22	5,600	255	11,102	11,200	98	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	75	400	21,549	54	400	24,200	61	43,947	47,000	3,053	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	700	19	...	1,400	1,400	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	1,800	1,800	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	5,169	78	66	6,200	94	9,953	10,800	847	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3,601	100	36	3,600	100	5,730	5,200	...	530
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	14,560	187	78	17,200	221	33,328	31,600	...	1,728
Ahmedabad-Parantij	59	55	2,191	40	55	3,500	64	5,127	6,700	1,573	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	10,903	214	51	7,000	137	21,466	13,000	...	8,466
Bársi	150	21	3,648	174	21	3,000	143	7,331	6,200	...	1,131
TOTAL	135	891	94,731	106	960	96,700	101	1,93,661	1,85,700	...	7,961
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	1,738	23	74	4,900	66	4,261	9,600	5,339	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	8,494	75	114	9,900	87	17,252	19,700	2,448	...
Nagda-Ujjain	86	35	1,447	41	34	1,600	47	2,777	3,000	223	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	61,763	185	334	71,200	213	1,34,704	1,47,000	12,296	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	70	13	385	30	13	800	62	885	1,600	715	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	140	105	12,897	119	108	10,400	96	30,375	19,300	...	11,075
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,075	308	10	3,600	360	7,512	7,000	...	512
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	71	66	4,369	66	66	2,700	41	10,335	5,700	...	4,635
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	4,883	53	93	5,300	57	11,509	10,800	...	709
Kolhapur	55	89	1,079	37	29	1,300	45	2,180	2,700	520	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	2,494	32	79	3,000	38	5,603	6,200	597	...
Rajpipla	13	19	77	4	19	200	11	161	300	139	...
Cooch Behar	63	25	1,185	54	25	1,300	52	2,891	2,400	...	491
TOTAL	133	996	1,03,886	104	998	1,16,200	116	2,30,445	2,35,300	4,855	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	126	334	30,577	92	334	31,000	93	65,519	59,500	...	6,019
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	46	3,391	74	46	2,900	63	7,199	6,609	...	592
Jamnagar	38	54	1,931	36	54	1,600	30	3,578	3,700	122	...
Dhrangadrá	...	...	...	...	21	900	43	...	1,900	1,900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	22,716	62	407	37,500	92	47,616	74,800	27,184	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	43	60	1,641	27	60	2,800	47	3,471	5,400	1,929	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	6,374	68	94	6,100	65	12,942	13,100	158	...
TOTAL	86	952	66,630	70	1,016	82,800	81	1,40,325	1,65,000	24,675	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,946	50,61,787	242	22,022	53,59,000	243	1,08,98,045	1,07,08,000	...	1,90,045

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th January, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 15th January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 14th January, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 15th January, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 14th January, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	11,60,867	667	1,745	12,41,000	711	4,57,55,692	4,61,99,000	4,13,308	...
Bengal Central	183	125	18,262	149	125	15,900	127	9,45,022	7,88,000	...	1,57,022
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,27,830	148	1,153	1,61,000	140	45,49,286	51,50,000	6,00,714	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,42,166	189	868	1,42,000	164	47,61,808	47,90,000	28,192	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,560	170	21	2,200	105	1,25,353	1,18,000	...	7,353
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	803	89	9	900	100	47,564	31,860	...	15,704
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	210	1,815	4,14,621	228	1,815	4,69,000	258	1,53,11,447	1,76,94,000	23,82,553	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	580	35	17	800	47	33,407	27,400	...	6,007
South Indian	166	1,042	1,33,043	129	1,018	1,32,000	130	73,25,586	67,30,000	...	5,95,586
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	2,952	55	54	3,500	65	2,11,720	1,97,000	...	14,720
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,03,732	89	1,165	90,100	77	56,81,223	42,94,000	...	13,87,223
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	290	33,105	112	290	10,900	37	15,64,057	10,14,000	...	5,50,057
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,20,571	153	928	1,30,000	140	47,87,281	49,83,000	1,95,719	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	222	20,875	94	231	21,900	95	6,55,406	7,93,000	1,37,594	..
Assam-Bengal	73	286	24,250	85	398	33,700	85	7,60,976	10,37,000	2,76,024	...
Burma	180	937	2,04,051	218	930	1,62,000	173	62,11,389	63,66,000	1,54,611	..
TOTAL	243	10,170	25,18,183	248	10,779	26,22,900	243	9,87,57,313	10,02,18,200	14,60,887	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	6,74,449	234	2,886	6,45,000	223	2,70,54,224	2,92,56,000	22,01,776	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,72,470	197	1,013	2,03,000	200	68,35,705	78,09,000	9,73,295	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	3,07,341	376	825	2,30,000	279	1,22,32,424	1,14,04,000	...	8,28,424
East Coast (*b*)	106	538	46,741	87	720	56,100	78	22,46,025	20,51,000	...	1,95,025
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,088	39	25	2,800	112	75,447	75,600	153	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(*c*)	...	8	500	62	(*d*) 4,257	(*e*) 4,300	43	...
TOTAL	235	5,145	12,02,089	234	5,477	11,37,400	205	4,84,18,082	5,05,69,900	21,51,818	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	6,46,287	433	1,491	8,29,000	556	2,15,64,857	2,69,62,000	53,97,143	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	401	2,41,416	524	401	3,06,000	664	1,12,03,706	1,28,49,000	16,45,294	...
Madras	201	840	1,88,505	224	840	1,68,000	200	91,05,801	83,61,000	...	7,44,801
TOTAL	379	2,792	10,76,208	385	2,792	13,03,000	467	4,18,74,364	4,81,72,000	62,97,636	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,107	47,96,540	265	19,048	50,63,300	266	18,90,79,759	19,89,60,100	99,10,341	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	28,018	173	162	24,700	152	12,98,617	11,56,000	...	1,42,617
Tarkessur	275	22	5,112	232	22	5,000	255	2,36,372	2,32,000	...	4,372
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	21,529	54	400	24,200	61	(*f*) 1,47,588	11,69,000	10,21,412	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	700	19	...	(*g*) 3,900	3,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	(*h*) 10,400	10,400	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,169	78	66	6,200	94	3,34,800	3,84,000	49,200	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,601	100	36	3,600	100	2,38,440	2,24,000	...	14,440
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	14,500	187	78	17,200	221	6,25,995	6,27,000	1,005	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	2,191	40	55	3,500	64	(*i*) 74,195	1,24,000	49,805	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	10,903	214	51	7,000	137	6,10,015	6,07,000	...	3,015
Bársi	125	21	3,648	174	21	3,000	143	1,01,059	86,100	...	14,959
TOTAL	147	891	94,731	106	900	99,700	101	30,09,151	40,26,400	9,57,211	.
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,738	23	74	4,900	66	75,869	1,10,000	34,131	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	8,494	75	114	9,900	87	2,70,451	3,37,000	66,549	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	1,447	41	34	1,600	47	80,161	99,800	19,639	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	61,763	185	334	71,200	213	28,25,104	30,80,000	2,54,896	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	385	30	13	800	62	54,992	44,000	...	10,992
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	12,897	119	108	10,400	96	5,42,214	5,08,000	...	34,214
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,075	308	10	3,000	300	1,64,375	1,59,000	...	5,375
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,369	66	66	2,700	41	2,45,864	1,64,000	...	81,864
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	4,883	53	93	5,300	57	2,73,721	2,53,000	...	20,721
Kolhápur	57	29	1,079	37	29	1,300	45	70,484	60,700	...	9,784
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	2,494	32	79	3,000	38	1,66,641	1,57,000	...	9,641
Rajpipla	11	19	77	4	19	200	11	5,866	8,500	2,634	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,185	54	25	1,300	52	45,813	52,400	6,587	...
TOTAL	120	990	1,03,886	104	998	1,10,200	110	48,19,555	50,25,400	2,05,845	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	30,577	92	334	31,000	93	13,13,240	13,14,000	760	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	40	3,391	74	40	2,000	63	1,61,263	1,41,000	...	20,263
Jámnagar	38	54	1,931	36	54	1,600	30	(*j*) 88,054	84,900	...	3,154
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	900	43	...	(*k*) 25,000	25,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	22,716	62	407	37,500	92	9,30,118	11,23,000	1,92,882	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	1,641	27	60	2,800	47	99,176	1,18,900	19,724	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,374	68	94	6,100	[illegible]	3,47,014	3,16,000	..	31,014
TOTAL	75	952	66,630	70	1,010	82,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,946	50,61,787	242	22,022	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 30th April, 1898, and from 1st to 14th January, 1899.
(*f*) From 10th November, 1897, to 15th January, 1898.
(*g*) From 1st December, [illegible] to 14th January, [illegible]
(*h*) From 23rd October, [illegible] to [illegible] January, [illegible]
(*i*) From [illegible] May, 1897, to 15th January, 1898.
(*j*) From 8th April, 1897, to 15th January, 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June, 1898, to 14th January, 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1899.

No. 4.—Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 19, dated 23rd June, 1893, recommended Maharaja Rameshwara Singh, Bahadur of Darbhanga, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations; In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict, c. 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Maharaja Rameshwara Singh, Bahadur of Darbhanga, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1899.

No. 126.—The services of Lieutenant Padmahar Krishna Chitale, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th November 1898.

SANITARY.

The 27th January, 1899.

No. 349.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), No. F. and H. 13385, dated London, the 27th December 1898.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 12th instant, from Her Majesty's Representative at Alexandria, reporting that the Egyptian Quarantine Board had decided, on the 11th instant, to enforce the Plague Rules against arrivals from Tamatave, Madagascar.

POLICE.

The 25th January, 1899.

No. 35.—Consequent on the death of Mr. C. A. Fraser, a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, the following promotions are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 20th May 1898:—

Mr. R. Galloway, District Superintendent of the 3rd class, officiating in the 2nd class, to be District Superintendent of the 2nd class.

Mr. R. Mac'Gill, District Superintendent of the 4th class, officiating in the 3rd class, to be District Superintendent of the 3rd class.

Mr. G. G. Wright, District Superintendent of the 5th class, officiating in the 4th class, to be District Superintendent of the 4th class.

Mr. A. D. Szczepanski, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade and Officiating District Superintendent of the 5th class, to be District Superintendent of the 5th class.

Mr. J. C. T. Fairweather, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

No. 291—13-2.—Dr. George Watt, M.B., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, resumed charge of the duties of his office on the forenoon of the 20th January, 1899, on return from the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 1076—21-10, dated 29th April, 1898.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1899.

No. 231-*I. A.*—The services of Lieutenant H. C. M. N. James, 1st Madras Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The 27th January, 1899.

No 254-*I. A.*—In supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3465-I.A., dated the 31st December, 1898, as applies to Bakshi Mir Sadrudin Khan Ajmudin Khan, of Surat in the Bombay Presidency, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 121-*G.*—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 2nd November 1898—

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from special leave of Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 4th November 1898—

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain E. Le Mesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 10th November 1898—

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 11th November 1898—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, and with effect from the 28th November 1898—

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 26th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and the reversion of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 3rd January 1899—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th January 1899 —

Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 19th January 1899—

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Notification No. 1514-*G.*, dated the 25th November 1898, is cancelled.

No. 122-*G.*—Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 124-*G.*—Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. H. V. Cobb, and with effect from the 18th January, 1899.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1899.

No. 375-*S.-R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 40 and 42 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st April, 1899, gratuities shall be payable to the masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles received by them for conveyance on behalf of the Post Office, at the following rates :—

	R	a.	p.	
* Letters and postcards	1	8	0	per pound.
* Packets	0	2	0	" "
Parcels	0	1	0	per pound, or fraction of that weight.

* NOTE.—As regards letters and postcards or packets for a lower or higher weight than one pound, the gratuity payable shall be proportionately lower or higher, as the case may be.

2. The gratuities shall be payable at the time when the mail bags are made over to the masters of the ships by which they are to be conveyed, and on the granting of a receipt for the bags in the form annexed.

Received from the Postmaster .. ________ the following mail bags:—

From	To	No.	REMARKS.

Total (in figures and words)

Dated A.M. P.M. ________ 189 .

Master ________

S.S. " ________ "

N.B.—When one form is not sufficient for all the entries, the forms which are used shall be numbered in consecutive order, and the word "Last" shall be written at the top of the last form.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 26th January, 1899.

No. 427-*Gl.*—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 16th November, 1898—

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th December, 1898, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. C. Chapman—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class III,

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th December, 1898—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert from class III to class IV,

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to revert from class IV to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to revert from class V to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th December, 1898—

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

No. 430-*Gl.*—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, Officiating Comptroller, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 5th December, 1898.

The 27th January, 1899.

No. 446-*Gl.*—Mr. K. B. Wagle, Assistant Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, with effect from the 20th January, 1899.

Mr. Jnan Saran Chakravarti, Probationer, is transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, Burma, with effect from the 20th January, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th January, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 75.—Major R. C. Onslow, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's own) Lancers, Assistant Judge Advocate General, and Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, 5th Circle, is confirmed as a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel R. A. Prideaux, vacated. Dated 6th January 1899.

Captain H. L. B. Acton, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate General on the establishment, *vice* Major Onslow. Dated 6th January 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 76.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel the Honourable L. H. Jenkins, Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. Dated 23rd January 1899.

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain H. McN. Patterson, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. Dated 18th January 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 77.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Percy Langdon Beddy, attached to the 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—28th March 1898.

Alan Moir Graham, attached to the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—25th November 1898.

JUDICIAL.

No. 78.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article I, clauses (1) and (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869, as amended by Act XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895 as amended by G. G. O.s No. 1300-I. of 1896 and No. 781 of 1898, namely :—

(1) In the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested*, for the words "Salutries of all mountain batteries" the words "Salutries of all mountain and heavy batteries" shall be *substituted*.

(2) In the list of *Persons to be enrolled only*, the words "Salutries of other than mountain batteries" shall be *expunged*.

(3) In the *Forms of Attestation*, for the words "Salutries of mountain batteries" the words "Salutries of mountain and heavy batteries" shall be *inserted*.

(4) In Commissariat-Transport Form No. 34, *after* the words "*Establishment of the Commissariat-Transport Department*" the words "*or for the Establishment of attendants on Army transport mules attached to Native cavalry regiments for grass duty*" shall be *inserted*.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 79.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"Supplement to the London Gazette," dated the 30th December, 1898.

INDIA OFFICE,
31st December, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

* * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * *

Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel David Sinclair, M. B., Indian Medical Service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

To be Knights Commanders.

* * * * * *

Major-General Gerald de Courcy Morton, C.B.

Major-General George Corrie Bird, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

To be Companions.

* * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kellock McKay, Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * *

Major Winthropp Benjamin Browning, Indian Medical Service.

Major John Joseph Holdsworth, Gorakhpur Light Horse.

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd January, 1899, pages 5, 9 and 10.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
3rd January, 1899.

Staff, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert C. Low, G.C.B., Indian Army, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, in succession

to Lieutenant-General Sir C. E. Nairne, K.C.B, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 29th October, 1898.

Lieutenant General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, in succession to General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B, K.C.S I., Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Major-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, and to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General whilst so employed, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir C. M. Clarke, K.C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 28th October, 1898.

Major-General Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, and to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General whilst so employed, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 6th November, 1898.

* * * * * *

Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B., from Adjutant-General in India, to command a First Class District in India, *vice* Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B. Dated 8th November, 1898.

Colonel (Brigadier-General in India) Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., from a Deputy Adjutant-General in India, to be Adjutant-General in India, and to have the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, *vice* Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B. Dated 4th November, 1898

Indian Army.—The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals, dated 8th December, 1898 :—

Arthur W. L. Anderson, Madras Infantry.

James G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., Madras Infantry.

Major General A W. L. Anderson, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th December, 1898.

India Office, 3rd January, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 2nd November, 1898.

Peter Robert Bairnsfather.

Dated 13th November, 1898.

Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland.
John Monteith.
Henry Richard Marrett.

Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Henry Montague Pakington Hawkes.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th November, 1898.

Frank Shakespear.

Dated 16th November, 1898.

Ronald Eustace Chaplin.
Alfred Godfrey deVaud Chichester.
George Rainier de Herriez Smith.
Archibald Fawcett Thomason.
Francis Pearson Shaw Dunsford.
William Gibbon Nisbett.
William Richard Stone.
William Walter Gilbert Griffith.
Edward Herbert Boome.
Charles Eustace Bowen.
Carew Barnett.
Frank Cooke Webb Ware.
Charles Edward De Lisle Solbe.
Francis Goodwin Hill Sutton.
Walter Andrew Fraser.
John Latham Rose.
Charles McLeod Porteous.
Richard Carmichael Bell.
Edward Victor Martin.
Charles Græme Robson.
James Alban Wilson.
Harington Owen Parr.
William Edward White
John Charles Campbell Perkins.
Frederick Hugh Hiddingh Jeffcoat.
William Charles Stuart Prince
Arthur Poole Shewell.
Charles Hallyburton Campbell Grace.
Francis Augustus Jacques.
William Hugh Wooldridge.
Algernon Edward Webb.
Pomeroy Holland Pryor.

Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Percy Clare Eliott-Lockhart.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 21st October, 1898.

Algernon John Parker Coke.

Dated 5th November, 1898.

Norman Meredith Geoghegan.
Lionel Francis Jenkins.
Henry Frank Shairp.
Harley Wentworth Ashburner.
William Albany Fetherstonhaugh.
William David Reid.
John Arthur Bald.
Alexander William Daldy.
McVeagh Crichton.
John Louis Dougherty.
Cecil Gardner Ames.
Alfred Charles Samuel Burdon Ellis.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel William McConaghy, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 29th September, 1898.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Charles Pierce. Dated 2nd September, 1898.
John Ried. Dated 26th September, 1898.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT

Cæsar Augustine Hellein. Dated 25th June, 1898.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

William Archel Williams. Dated 2nd September, 1898.

George Wilson. Dated 26th September, 1898.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Joseph Nathaniel Herterlow. Dated 13th July, 1898.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants:—

INFANTRY.

Herbert Aubrey Armstrong. Dated 17th December, 1897.

John Wickes Molyneux Hawes. Dated 20th October, 1898.

Charles Arnold Tulloch. Dated 25th November, 1898.

The appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers of Second Lieutenant M. S. S. O'Connor is antedated to 4th March, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred George Yaldwyn, D.S.O. Dated 17th November, 1898.

Major Henry William Seymour. Dated 9th December, 1898.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Major-General George D'Aguilar Jackson. Dated 8th December, 1898.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Colonel Etwall Walter Smyth, C.B. Dated 5th December, 1898.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Henry Blenkinsop, Madras Establishment. Dated 29th December, 1898.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Augustus Smyth, Bengal Establishment. Dated 27th July, 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phirozsha Jamsetjee Damania, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th October, 1898.

* * * * * *

ERRATUM.

The date of rank of Lieutenant G. C. Garratt, whose admission to the Staff Corps was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd November, 1898, is 5th January, 1898, and not as stated in that Gazette.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 80.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

22nd January, 1899.

Reginald Dennis Burlton.

Alexander Dingwall Fordyce.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O.

Frederick Herbert Yate.

George Henry John Moore.

James William Caldwell Hutchinson.

Walter Ernest Phillips.

Leonard Wilkinson Cleveland Kerrich.

Nowell Sherson Swanston.

Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney.

Piers Richard Legh.

William Anson Thompson.

Charles Irwin Fry.

Frank Herbert Hancock.

Henry Francis Edwards Hodges.

Brevet Major Frederick Charles Wood Rideout.

Llewellyn James Howell.

Ralph Woodchurch Sherard.

James Andrews Brown.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

5th December, 1898.

Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor.

3rd January, 1899.

Arthur Young.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 81.—*5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Ansab Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ismail Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Ressaidar Narayan Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Ram Singh, resigned;

with effect from 11th September 1898.

No. 82.—*13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Sardara Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 83.—*1st Regiment of Madras Lancers*—

Troop Havildar Major Manaji Rao to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 17th November 1898.

No. 84.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Drill Havildar Madho Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurdin, deceased, with effect from 15th October 1898.

No. 85.—*4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ram-Parsad Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jahan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 86.—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Namdar Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Sarwaryar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Hashim Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

No. 87.—*15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Color Havildar Sawan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Waryam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th November 1898.

Havildar Naurang Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mal Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 88.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)* —

Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Subadar and Pay Havildar Atma Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sawan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

No. 89.—*44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Dal-Mardan Basniet to be Jemadar, *vice* Siu-Narayan Nagarkoti, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1898.

No. 90.—*1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Havildar Lachhman Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalu Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

No. 91.—*10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Daulat Rana *Bahadur* to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gambhir Sahi to be Subadar, and Havildar Pahal Sing Karki to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Abhiman Sing Gurung *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 19th November 1898.

No. 92.—*10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Hariset Pillankar to be Jemadar, *vice* Dharmaji Redkar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 19th November 1898.

No. 93.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Quarter Master Havildar Karam Shah to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from 3rd May 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 94.—Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service, Bengal is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 95.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major-General Arthur William Leslie Anderson, General List, Infantry, Madras,—19th December 1898.

Major-General James Graham Robert Douglas MacNeill, C.B., General List, Infantry, Madras,—21st December 1898.

Major Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps,—23rd January 1899.

No. 96.—Honorary Major Henry Charles Hodgkins, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th December 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 97.—Honorary Captain Charles Lightening, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 98.—The first Christian name of Sergeant R. M. Quinn, promoted to Sub-Conductor in G. G. O. No. 961 of 1898, is Roland, and not as therein notified.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 99.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native Officer and Sepoys of the Indian Army serving with the Armed Forces of the British East African Protectorate, during the Military operations in Uganda during 1897-98 :—

14th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Bhagwan Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October 1897, on which occasion he took charge of a maxim gun and for hours practically fought it single-handed in the face of a close and heavy fire, under which most of the gun detachment fell wounded, he and the gun being a special mark for the enemy's musketry.

No. 1733, Sepoy Kaka Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October 1897, on which occasion he took charge of a maxim gun and fought it throughout the engagement, notwithstanding his having been wounded.

No. 1752, Sepoy Bagga Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October 1897, on which occasion he was severely wounded in the leg, but nevertheless crept back into the firing line as soon as his wound had been dressed, and fought to the end of the engagement.

No. 1545, Naick Sham Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the storming of the entrenched position at Kabagambi on the 24th February 1898, on which occasion, under a very heavy fire at a range of twenty or thirty yards, he brought up a maxim gun into the outer works of the enemy's position after they had been carried, and placed it so as to bear on the entrance to the inner work.

15th Bengal Infantry.

No. 3036, Sepoy Sahib Singh, and No. 3277, Sepoy Phuman Singh—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th December 1897, on which occasion they bravely and devotedly stood by Lieutenant Macdonald on that officer falling mortally wounded, though the enemy were almost on him at the time.

No. 3184, Sepoy Golab Singh, No. 3464, Sepoy Bishan Singh, and No. 3385, Sepoy Karpal Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th December 1897, on which occasion, on Lieutenant Macdonald falling mortally wounded, they rushed to the assistance of that officer in the face of overwhelming odds and under a heavy fire, and, after driving back the enemy, carried him to a more secure position.

No. 2354, Havildar Atar Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Kabagambi on the 24th February 1898, on which occasion he brought his detachment of thirteen men and two maxim guns, which had been abandoned by the Swahili carriers, along with the fighting line, under a heavy fire from the fort at a range of a hundred yards, and by his great courage and coolness rendered conspicuously valuable service.

31st Bengal Infantry.

No. 266, Lance-Naick Wazir Ali.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Mruli on the 26th April 1898, on which occasion, though severely wounded in the shoulder and unable to fire himself, he remained in the fighting line, supplying his comrades with ammunition.

No. 100.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the advancement of the undermentioned Native Officer from the 3rd to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit :—

14th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Bhagwan Singh.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th December 1897, on which occasion, on one of the maxim guns being disabled by a shot, he coolly repaired it under a heavy fire at point-blank range, and, though wounded, again brought it into action and assisted materially in repulsing the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 101.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Captain William Fraser McDonell, to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Major C. H. Pope, resigned.

No. 102.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Arthur Henry Austen Meredith, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th September 1898, *vice* Sidey, promoted.

No. 103.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain William Edwin Browne, V.D., retires, and is granted permission to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 104.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

George Tate, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur James Atkinson resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 105.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant William Charles Hurst, Supernumerary List, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th January 1899, to complete the establishment.

No. 106.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

John Frederick Somers-Eve, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Edmiston, promoted.

No. 107.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Richard Craig Farrell resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

No. 108.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

In G. G. O. No. 50 of 1899, *for* " Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, etc.," *read* " Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, etc."

No. 109.—*Malabar Volunteer Rifles*—

Mr. William Stokes M.B., C.M., to be medical officer, *vice* Pemberton, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 110—Lieutenant F. W. Brunner, Royal Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from 1st November 1898.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 26th November 1898:—

To be Assistant Engineer.

Walter Wheatley.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 4.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 11th December 1898:—

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander P. Downes, *vice* Commander J. S. Barrett (retired).

To be Commander, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant C. F. Fletcher.

To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenant A. Hamilton, *vice* C. F. Fletcher.

Sub-Lieutenant W. C. Taylor (seconded), *vice* Sub-Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, temporarily retired.

Sub-Lieutenant C. M. Locke, *vice* W. C. Taylor (seconded).

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermetioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 21st and the 27th January 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant D. C. Kane	23rd January 1899.	Jullundur	...	...
K. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	Major R. M. Crofton	24th January 1899.	In train between Rawal Pindi and Umballa.	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

No. 21.—Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways Lucknow, till further orders.

The 21st January, 1899.

No. 22.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned the undermentioned surveys being undertaken, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

	Miles.
(1) Mymensingh to Netrokona	24
(2) Sripur to Tangail	41
(3) Dacca to Tangail	54
(4) Left bank of the Brahmaputra (opposite Goalundo) to Dacca	42

The project will be known as the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway Extensions Surveys.

The 23rd January, 1899.

No. 23.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper

of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 25.—The Governor General is pleased to sanction, under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.

No. 26.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 5, dated the 6th January, 1899, Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. T. G. Acres, on deputation to the Kohat and Bunno Railway Survey, or until further orders.

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 269, dated the 14th June, 1898, Mr. J. Rickie, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October, 1898.

No 28.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 14th October, 1898 :—

Names.	From	To
G. E. Jones	Class II, grade 2 . . .	Class II, grade I.
E. S. Strong	Class III, grade 1, Officiating in class II.	Class II, grade 4.

No. 24.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 43 R T.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Simla, the 17th January 1899.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 1397 R. T., dated the 27th December 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Ghaziabad-Moradabad railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway

servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ghaziabad-Moradabad railway, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The 25th January, 1899.

No. 31.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 09-R. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1899.

RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUNDS.

Modification of Rules.

Read—

Paragraph 3 of Secretary of State's Despatch No. 40-Ry., dated 26th April, 1894.
Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 1461-E., dated 7th July, 1894.
Despatch No. 82-Ry., dated 19th December, 1894, to Secretary of State.
Despatch No. 7-Ry., dated 24th January, 1895, from Secretary of State.
Despatch No. 12-Ry., dated 12th February, 1896, to Secretary of State.
Despatch No. 28-Ry., dated 26th March, 1896, from Secretary of State.
Despatch No. 3-Ry., dated 13th January, 1898, to Secretary of State.
Despatch No. 58-Ry., dated 14th July, 1898, from Secretary of State.

RESOLUTION.—In the correspondence quoted above, the Government of India have had under consideration various suggestions and representations which have been made in connection with the depreciation of the deposits of subscribers to the Provident Funds of State and Companies' lines, resulting from the fall in exchange. They have also noticed the inadequacy, in many cases, of the funds, as at present constituted, to fulfil the purposes for which they were instituted, and have discussed the question of suitable remedies. The conclusions arrived at were that, while it would be outside the agreement between Government and the depositors to adopt a suggestion, which has been made, that the deposits of non-domiciled employés should be repaid on retirement or death at a privileged rate of exchange, it was desirable and reasonable that depositors, whose intention it was to retire to Europe, America or the British Colonies, should be allowed to convert their subscriptions into sterling at the rate of exchange obtaining in the year in which they were deposited in the fund, subject to the condition that the rate of interest allowed should also be adjusted to that usually obtainable on sterling as distinguished from rupee transactions; also that steps were necessary to place the funds on a more efficient basis by increasing the rates both of subscribers' deposits and of the Government or Railway contributions; and, lastly, that some special concessions were required to meet the case of subscribers who were too near the end of their service to benefit materially by the reconstitution of the funds. The following arrangements for giving effect to those conclusions so far as they affect the Provident Funds of State Railways have been approved by the Secretary of State, and, except as otherwise provided, will come into force from the date of this resolution.

I.—Future entrants, whether married or single, will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at an uniform rate of one-twelfth of pay, to which Government will add half-yearly—

(*a*) a first sum out of the gross revenue of the railway equal to one-half of such subscriptions;

(*b*) a second sum not exceeding one-half of such subscriptions; and also not exceeding one per cent. of net earnings, calculated before any contributions to the fund have been added to the working expenses.

They will also have the option, to be exercised once for all within six months of joining the fund, of having their Provident Fund Account kept in sterling or in rupees, the amount being converted in the case of accounts kept in sterling once a year at the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for his remittances for that year, interest being allowed at 3 per cent. only instead of 3½ per cent., which is the rate at present allowed on accounts kept in rupees.

Note.—Liberty is in both cases reserved to the Government to reduce the rate of interest in certain eventualities.

II.—As regards subscribers now in the service:—

(*a*) European and Eurasian subscribers of less than 20 years' service, or less than 40 years of age when the new scheme comes into force, and all other subscribers without respect to their age or service, will have the option, to be exercised within six months from the date of this resolution, of coming under the new scheme for the remainder of their service. They will also have the option, whether they elect for the new scheme or not, of having their accounts recast from the commencement on a sterling basis, and kept for the future in sterling as in Rule I; this option must also be exercised within six months from the same date.

(*b*) European and Eurasian subscribers of 20 years' service and upwards, or of 40 years of age and upwards, on the 1st January, 1898, that being the date from which the new scheme comes into force, will remain on the old scale and have their Provident Fund balances (compulsory subscriptions with bonus on those subscription and interest) paid to them on retirement to Europe, America or the Colonies, or in the event of death before retirement, to their heirs or assigns, if the latter reside or intend to reside in Europe, America or the Colonies, at 1*s*. 6*d*. per rupee; unless they elect within six months as above, to come under the new scale for the rest of their service, in which case they will be treated in the same way as men of less than 20 years' service or 40 years of age who elect to come under the new scale as in Rule II (*a*). The difference of cost between the actual market value of the rupee and 1*s*. 6*d*. will be chargeable to the working expenses of the railway as additional contributions to the Provident Fund.

III.—The following supplementary rule will apply to all persons:—

An employé with under 20 years' service who may leave the railway voluntarily, otherwise than on medical certificate that he is unfit for further service, or on transfer to another railway with the consent or his employer, or who may be dismissed for ordinary misconduct of negligence, will be liable to forfeit the whole or a portion of the railway contributions and interest thereon, subject to any orders that may be passed on specific cases by Government, on the recommendation of the Managers, or to any general rules on the subject that may be laid down hereafter.

The cases of employés dismissed for gross misconduct or fraud will be governed by the present rule, Public Works Code, Volume IV, Chapter X, paragraph 29.

IV.—The new rules, so far as applicable, will extend to the same classes of employés as those to whom the present rules apply, *vide* Public Works Department Code, Volume IV, Chapter X, paragraph 6.

V.—In the case of employés already in the service who elect for them under the option allowed in Rule II, the new rates of subscriptions and contributions specified in Rule I will come into operation with effect from the 1st January 1898. In individual cases however in which the Manager considers that there will be difficulty or hardship in collecting arrear subscriptions from that date, he may defer the application of the rules to the 1st January 1899.

2. It must be clearly understood that subscribers who do not elect the new rules will remain wholly under the old rules; that is to say, they will receive, as at present, a bonus of 50 per cent. of their compulsory subscriptions, and a second bonus not exceeding 50 per cent. of their compulsory subscriptions and calculated on one-half per cent. of the net earnings only, instead of on one per cent. as under the new rules.

3. The concession regarding payment of their deposits at the rate of 1*s*. 6*d*. per rupee to employés with 20 years' service and over, or of 40 years of age and above [Rule II (*b*)], extends to all persons who, during the years 1897 or 1898, or during the current year, before the issue of this resolution, may have been or may be compelled, by the operation of the 55 years' rule, to retire from the service.

4. Should it appear hereafter that the contributions made by Government to the deposits of subscribers under this scheme, with interest, are, either generally or in particular cases, in excess of the value of the pension admissible to pensionable officers of similar standing and on corresponding pay, Government reserves the right either to modify the rates, or to reduce the amounts payable in individual cases.

5. The question how far the arrangement above notified can be adapted to the Provident Funds of Companies' lines is under separate consideration and will be dealt with hereafter.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam, and the Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State Railways, for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 19th January, 1899.

No. 18.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months, in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 316, dated 17th August, 1897.

The 24th January, 1899.

No. 29.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds, C.I.E., Director General of Telegraphs, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th January, 1899.

No. 30.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., Chief Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed Director General of Telegraphs, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th January, 1899, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. C. H. Reynolds, C.I.E.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 19th January, 1899.

No. 19.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 243, dated the 21st May, 18 6, as modified by Notification No. 241, dated the 19th June, 1897, the services of Mr. R. C. Barker, C.I E., Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, are permanently transferred to the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st September, 1898.

No. 20.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.	11th November, 1898.
Mr. W. P. Henderson . .	Do. do.	Do. do.	21st November, 1898.
Mr. R. Meredith . . .	Do. do.	Do. do.	23rd November, 1898.
Mr. W. Sutherland . .	Do. Officiating	Do. do.	8th December, 1898.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code.

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.			TOTAL.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Civil Officers in Direct Account.							
Bhopal Water-works Endowment Fund	3,37,800	..	...	...	...	3,37,800	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000	
Bani Madho Scholarship Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Kincaid Scholarship Fund	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	
Security Deposit of Seth Gyan Chand, Treasurer, Sehore Treasury	...	...	7,500	...	...	7,500	
Mussamat Kundan Bayee	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Maksudangarh State	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Bhopal Boundary Settlement Fund	5,200	...	...	...	...	5,200	
Security Deposit of Muna Lall, Treasurer, Maksudangarh State	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Excluded Local Fund	..	34,100	...	...	...	34,100	
Narsingarh State	...	32,400	...	...	...	32,400	
Mir Yacoob Khan and Mir Ayub Khan	15,600	...	...	...	...	15,600	Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan.
Zarghoon Khan	4,700	...	...	...	...	4,700	Political Agent, Zhob.
Rao Bahadur Roshun Sing	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	
Bundelkhand Raj Coomar College Fund	25,000	...	...	...	...	25,000	
Prince of Wales' Recovery Fund	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400	
Sarila State	1,50,000	...	...	...	...	1,50,000	Political Agent, Bundelkhand.
Debi Gir, a minor	7,000	...	...	...	...	7,000	
Security Deposit of Har Prashad, Treasurer	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Security Deposit of Seth Shambhu Lall, Treasurer	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	
Security Deposit of Treasurer	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkhand.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Rewah State	27,000	...	...	...	...	27,000	Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Superintendent of Rewah.
Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomani	19,000	...	...	...	...	19,000	Political Agent and Consul, Muskat.
Abdul Aziz, minor	2,600	...	...	...	...	2,600	
Abdul Ghaffar	900	...	...	..	..	900	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Peshin.
Abdul Shakur and Abdul Tahir, minors	4,700	...	...	...	...	4,700	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Residency Office	2,500	...	...	...	...	2,500	Resident in Nepal.
Security Deposit of Mutsuddy, Resident's Office	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Hussain Ali Khan, minor	600	...	...	...	...	600	First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad.
Mahomed Najmuddin	...	800	...	...	...	800	
Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Executive Commissariat Officer, Port Blair.
Security Deposit of Contractors	8,500	...	...	...	...	8,500	
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
" " " Indore Treasury	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	
Daly College Fund	30,100	...	...	...	...	30,100	
Kibia Scholarship Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	3,500	...	...	...	...	3,500	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Guna Agency Local Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Carried over	9,07,300	87,300	7,500	...	...	10,02,100	

ist of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—*continued.*

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ Per cent, 1865.	3 Per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.			Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Brought forward	9,07,300	87,300	7,500	...	...	10,02,100	
ına Agency School Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
ına Dispensary Fund	2,500	..	...	...	...	2,500	
ypore College Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Agent Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident, Jeypore.
ıu Vernacular School Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Magistrate, Mount Abu.
ayo College Accumulated Fund	12,200	25,000	...	...	...	37,200	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College.
ayo College Endowment Fund	6,80,600	...	...	...	...	6,80,600	Agent, Governor General, Rajputana.
serve Fund for Hospital Assistants	48,300	...	...	...	...	48,300	Agent, Governor General, and Administrative Medical Officer in Rajputana.
ıu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	
dore Residency Bazar Fund	...	10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Agent, Governor General, Central India.
mere Dispensary Fund	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmere.
ıdgorh Dispensary Fund	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
mere Government College Fund	40,000	..	...	...	...	40,000	Commissioner of Ajmere and Principal, Government College, Ajmere.
olice Clothing Fund	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
jmere Government College Scholarship Fund	1,400	...	...	...	...	1,400	Commissioner and Director of Public Instructions, Ajmere, and Principal, Government College, Ajmere.
rincipal, Mayo College, Ajmere	12,400	4,000	...	...	...	16,400	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
amsar Dispensary Fund	2,500	...	...	...	..	2,500	Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.
eolia Dispensary Fund	500	...	...	...	...	500	
hakur Kesri Sing	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	Manager, Court of Wards, Ajmere.
hakur Sankar Sing	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	
econd Assistant Resident, Meywar	2,200	...	...	...	...	2,200	Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.
ecurity Deposit of Opium and Ganja Contractors	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg.
pparandra Mandana	1,600	...	...	...	...	1,600	
ellachandra Belliappa	500	...	...	...	...	500	
ubedar Kodandra Cootiah	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
ppaneravana Jyanna	300	...	...	...	...	300	
. Rangachar Sheristadar	500	...	...	...	...	500	
aley Kandja Jyemaah Subedar	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
lahomed Hussain Saib Subedar	...	200	...	...	...	200	
ulianda Deviah	500	...	...	...	...	500	
andanda Appiah Sheristadar	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Ram Row, Treasurer	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	2,500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Makata Appachoo	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Minor Lakshmi	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Madanda Mandana, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Madanda Moodiah, Do.	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Nuchimaniandra Devaiya	200	...	...	...	...	200	
T. Moothana	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Nayakanda Belliappa, Revenue Inspector	200	...	...	...	...	200	
Kalumadada Pooviah, Parputigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
B. Narsiengar, Parputigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Ittira Ponnappa, Parputigarh	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Thompson Prize Fund	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara.
School Endowment Plantation Fund	8,500	...	...	...	...	8,500	
Carried over	17,62,100	1,28,500	7,500	...	...	18,98,100	

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—*continued.*

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.			Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Brought forward	17,62,100	1,28,500	7,500	...	...	18,98,100	
Fraser Endowment for the Fraserpett School	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
Dispensary Fund, Verajandrapett	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapett Municipality.
Municipal Fund, Verajandrapett	1,100	...	...	...	...	1,100	
Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpett Municipality	500	...	...	...	...	500	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Sanawarpett Municipality.
Kongetti Chengappa, a minor	200	...	...	...	...	200	Commissioner and District Judge, Coorg.
Abkari Contractor	77,400	1,400	...	...	...	78,800	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
Civil Dispensary Fund	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000	President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
Machamada Chik Ganapathy	200	...	...	...	...	200	District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
Chikkana Somakka	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Vakkaligar Basavegowda	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Chenna Basavanja	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Puppiah Mallama	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	
Shivachar Sannaki Erappa	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Security Deposit of Chuni Lall, Contractor	500	...	...	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
Do. Chandmal	75,500	...	...	...	...	75,500	
Mihidpore Cantonment Fund	9,400	...	...	...	...	9,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Brandis Prize for Sylviculture	2,700	...	...	...	...	2,700	Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund	300	...	...	...	...	300	
Colonel Campbell Walker's Prize Fund	600	..	..	...	...	600	
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Director of Public Instructions, Punjab.
Security Deposit of Bullion Keeper	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta.
Do. Senior Melter	300	1,600	...	...	...	1,900	
Do. Krishna Lall Roy, Contractor	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	6,200	...	...	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
Estate of late King of Oudh	5,68,800	...	...	...	...	5,68,800	
Security Deposit of Head Clerk and Cashier	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	2,500	Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta.
Do. Medal Contractor	2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	Secretary, Government of India, Military Department
Do. Cashier	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000	Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Do. Srigopal Banerjee, Forest Ranger	500	.	...	...	...	500	Conservator of Forests, Assam.
Do. Mahomed Yasin, do.	400	...	.	...	...	400	Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, Central Provinces.
Do. Aswini Kumar Ghose, Forester	300	...	...	...	...	300	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division.
Do. Kedar Nath Bose, Ranger	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Do. Dwarka Nath Chackerbutty, Forester.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Jogendra Nath Ghose, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Gopal Chander Chackerbutty, do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Durga Charan Chackerbutty, do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Bama Charan Bose, do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Rosick Lal Ro[illegible], do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Kali Parsonna Banerjee, do.	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
Do. Prosonno Kumar Sen, Ranger.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Carried over	25,76,900	1,37,500	8,000	...	...	27,22,400	

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—*continued.*

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.		Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Brought forward	25,76,900	1,37,500	8,000	...	...	27,22,400	
Security Deposit of Bignan Chander Banerjee, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division.
Do. Gopal Chander Mitter, do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Umesh Chander Chuckerbutty, do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Aukhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Nundo Lal Singha, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Brojo Lal Ghose, Dy. Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Poresh Nath Chatterjee, Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Nepal Chander Mukerjee, Forester	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Avoy Charan Bhattacharjee, Head Clerk	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Rhidoy Nath Mitter, Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Priya Nath Ganguly, do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Dwarka Nath Banerjee, do.	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Jadob Chander Chatterjee, Dy. Ranger	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Do. Preo Nath Chuckerbutty, Ranger	...	500	...	...	...	500	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Puri Division.
Do. Soonder Sing, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Ditto, Darjeeling Division.
Do. Luchman Sing, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Guru Das Chatterjee, do.	400	...	...	...	...	400	Ditto, Singbhoom Division.
Do. Tarak Brahmo Biswas, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Hari Gopal De Biswas, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Congandra Ponnappa, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg.
Do. Palekandra Atchaiya, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Jivan Krishna Sanyal, Forester	500	...	...	...	...	500	Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Chittagong Division.
Do. Brojo Kumar Sen, do.	500	...	..	...	...	500	
Do. Nobo Kumar Kastagir, Ranger	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Kali Kumar Sen, do.	...	500	...	...	...	500	
Do. Rajani Kanto Mukerji, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	
Do. Tirath Pershad, do.	500	...	...	...	...	500	Forest Divisional Officer, Betul Division.
Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong	1,500	...	...	...	...	1,500	Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong.
Collector of Shahabad, Political Agent, Baghelkhand, and Rai Jai Pergash Lal Bahadur	1,28,700	...	...	...	...	1,28,700	Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, for credit to H. H the Maharajah of Rewah.
Security Deposit of Treasurer and his Subordinates	73,900	...	...	...	...	73,900	Assistant Comptroller General, Paper Currency.
Do. Annukul Chander Mookherjee, Cashier	2,000	8,000	...	...	...	10,000	Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.
Do. G. W. Allen & Co.	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT	28,00,400	1,47,500	12,000	...	...	29,59,900	
GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD UNDER ARTICLE 167 OF THE CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE—							
Commissioner of Coorg	...	...	...	200	...	200	No interest drawn.
Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Montgomery Division	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400	
Superintendent, Government Printing	...	500	500	...	...	1,000	
TOTAL CIVIL OFFICERS IN DIRECT ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	...	500	1,900	200	...	2,600	
Carried over	28,00,400	1,48,000	13,900	200	...	29,62,500	

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—*continued.*

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1865.	3 per cent., 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	4 per cent. Debenture.	Total.	Names of Officers to whom Interest is sent.
Brought forward	28,00,400	1,48,000	13,900	200	...	29,62,500	
Comptroller General's Trust Account.							
INDEMNITY DEPOSIT OF LOST PROMISSORY NOTES—							
S. Appu Row, Pensioned Tasildar	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	2,000	
F. J. Gonsalves	400	...	...	...	...	400	
Koylash Chander Sen	...	...	700	...	...	700	
Hari Moti Dassi	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Mussamat Moola Bibee	1,500	...	..	...	...	1,500	
Navanidrai Dulputrai	500	...	...	...	...	500	
INVESTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF LOST CURRENCY NOTES:—							
Raman Chetty	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	
GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES HELD ON ACCOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING:—							
Abdar Razack Indemnity Fund	86,400	...	...	...	...	86,400	
Poolin Behary Addy	...	...	...	...	500	500	
Jhallawar State	4,85,300	...	...	...	...	4,85,300	
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	6,90,000	...	...	...	...	6,90,000	
General Family Pension Fund	...	2,59,000	...	...	...	2,59,000	
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,73,000	...	...	...	...	3,73,000	
Patriotic Fund	2,64,300	...	...	...	...	2,64,300	
Persian Famine Relief Fund	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000	
Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	70,500	...	...	...	...	70,500	
National Leprosy Fund	17,000	...	...	...	...	17,000	
Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	6,76,100	...	...	...	...	6,76,100	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT	26,84,000	2,61,000	700	...	500	29,46,200	
INVESTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF LOST CURRENCY NOTES—							
Shaikh Bhadoo Biswas	...	...	...	600	...	600	No Interest drawn.
Mowlovi Ahmed Ali	...	...	...	800	...	800	
Radha Madhab Dutta	...	...	...	500	...	500	
Mr. A. Carapiet	...	...	...	400	...	400	
Nobo Coomar Bose	...	...	...	400	...	400	
Toolsi Ram	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Munshi Nundjee	...	...	...	200	...	200	
Ram Lall	...	...	...	100	...	100	
Syed Mahomed Ibrahim Hossain Khan and Syed Akbar Ali Khan	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Heera Lall Chatterjee	...	...	200	...	...	200	
H. Fidda Ali	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Dwarka Nath Kundu	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Raj Coomar Chowdhuri	...	...	300	...	...	300	
J. Kabiraj	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Shib Doyal Singh	...	...	5,600	...	...	5,600	
Abinash Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Bhogobut Chunder Roy	...	...	500	...	...	500	
	...	...	10,300	3,100	...	13,400	
Carried over	54,84,400	4,09,000	14,600	200	500	59,08,700	

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st December 1898, deposited under Article 164, Volume I, C. A. Code—*concluded.*

Names of Persons or Fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						Names of Offices to whom Interest is sent.
	3½ per cent, 1865.	3 per cent, 1896-97.	Various 3½ per cent. Loans.	Various 4 per cent. Loans.	4 per cent. Debenture.	TOTAL	
Brought forward	54,84,400	4,09,000	14,600	200	500	59,08,700	
	...	...	10,300	3,100	...	13,400	
Chunder Kanto Bose	...	..	200	...	...	200	
P. G. Paul	.	...	100	...	...	100	
Mah Nin Byoo	.	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Janoki Nath Biswas	...	...	800	...	...	800	
Land Mortgage Bank	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	
Moung Tun Gyee Maook Bhamo	...	...	900	...	...	900	
Moula Bux Abdar Rashid	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Deoki Ram Jaisuer	...	...	300	...	...	300	
Abdul Roshid of Alur Bazar, Dacca	...	...	400	...	...	400	
Hari Nath Sircar	...	...	2,100	...	...	2,100	
Mr. J. H. Freeborne	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Mahomed Sheriff Khan	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	
Chunder Kanto Mozumdar	.	...	1,300		...	1,300	
Taji Ahir	...	500	...	...	...	500	No Interest drawn.
Bharosi Ram	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,300	
Ram Saran Ram	...	500	...	...	...	500	
S. R. M. M. Arnuachellam Chetty	..	...	3,600	...	...	3,600	
Sobhani Biswas	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Pyari Mohun and Nanda Mohun Shaha	...	...	400	...	.	400	
Aukhoy Kumar Dutta	...	...	200	...	...	200	
Giridhari Lall Shaha	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Rakhal Chander Singha	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	
Kali Krishna Sen Kabiraj	...	.	100	...	...	100	
Ram Golam Sing	...	...	100	...	...	100	
Jaggan Nath Kajarimal	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Mohamed Amin of Pendra Road	...	...	500	...	...	500	
Amrita Nand Gupta	...	...	600	...	..	600	
Government Agency Balance	...	...	...	500	...	500	
TOTAL COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S TRUST ACCOUNT IN SAFE CUSTODY	..	1,000	30,300	4,600	...	35,900	
GRAND TOTAL	54,84,400	4,10,000	44,900	4,800	500	59,44,600	

Besides the above, the following G. P. Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificates :—

		R
Case No. 465	Patriotic Fund	4,400
" " 471 and 484	Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	2,300
" " 480	Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	3,500
" " 470	Dy. Commissioner, Quetta, Peshin	800
" " 477, 517 and 518	Dy. Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division	1,500
" " 495	Political Agent, Bhopal	19,900
" " 500	Dy. Conservator of Forests, Kurseong Division	1,000
" " 505	Political Agent, Zhob	200

One Port Trust Bond for R300 received from Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sunderbun Division, with his No. 2350 $\frac{411}{S}$, dated 20th December 1898, the upper half of which was returned for endorsement in favour of the Comptroller General.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 18th January 1899.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 27th January 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 326 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 21st January 1899:—

No. 19 of 1899.—John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon, Jaffna, Ceylon. *Improvements in tea-rolling machines whereby the leaf can be treated with electricity during the process of rolling.*

No. 20 of 1899.— John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon, Jaffna, Ceylon. *Improvements in tea-rolling machines whereby light is supplied to the leaf during the process of rolling to promote its oxidation.*

No. 21 of 1899.—Margaret Robertson Moon Anderson, widow, of Edenfield, Springfield, Fifeshire, Scotland. *Improvements in hats and other head coverings.*

No. 22 of 1899.—Sidney Prescott Wood, manager to Messrs. McKenzie and Holland, Railway signal engineers, of Newport, in the county of Bourke, in the colony of Victoria. *Improvements in or relating to lamp signals suitable for use on railways and tramways.*

No. 23 of 1899.—Charles Léon Bachelerie, chemist, of 60, Rue Caumartin, Paris. *An improved apparatus and process for the treatment of ramie or other textile plants.*

No. 24 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32, Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in switches for electric circuits.*

No. 25 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in non-synchronous electric motors.*

No. 26 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in electric switches.*

No. 27 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.*

No. 28 of 1899.—Manik Chand, mechanic and artist to His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, resident of Mahalla Kabir Choura, in the city of Benares. *An electro-magnetic steam shutter.*

No. 29 of 1899.—Vinayak Anandrao Talcherkar, L.M.E., L.T.M., of the City of Bombay Mills, Chinchpoogly, Bombay. *A process for settling mixings of cotton for manufacturing into yarns.*

No. 30 of 1899.—A. Reynaud, of Goorelli Silk factory, Daspur P. O., in the district of Midnapur. *A process for the preparation and use of a glycerine solution and tamarind seed gum solution in the preparation of tussah or wild cocoons for improving the quality of raw silk.*

No. 31 of 1899.—Charles Henry Stearn, electrician, of 47 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in the manufacture and production of a filamentary material and fabrics therefrom.*

No. 32 of 1899.—Charles Henry Stearn, electrician, of 47 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in the manufacture and production of a material in film, sheet or web form.*

No. 33 of 1899.—Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Brigade-Surgeon, I.M.S., late Bengal sappers and miners, Roorkee. *An automatic folding doolie.*

No. 327 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 1 D of 1899.—John Somerville and company, limited, distillers and whisky merchants, of 46 to 53, Quality street, Leith, in the county of Midlothian, North Britain. *The peculiar shape given to a bottle intended to contain whisky.*

No. 328 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 56 of 1898.—John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers and contractors of the Byculla iron works, Bombay. *An improved latrine seat for the use of natives of India, to be called "the Aryan latrine seat."* (Specification filed 13 January 1899.)

No. 90 of 1898.—Amyas Morse, executive engineer, P. W. D., North-Western Railway, Lahore. *Securing the safe working of facing points and signals, to be called "Morse's detector key-locking."* (Specification filed 10 January 1899.)

No. 94 of 1898.—Johann Gotthelf Dornig, chemical manufacturer, of Coswig near Dresden, Theodor Zeunert, merchant, of Trachau near Dresden, and George Wolf, manufacturer, of Glashütte, all in Germany. *An improved process and means for the sanitary disposal of human excrement, and the production therefrom of gas and bye-products serving for manure and other purposes.* (Specification filed 14 January 1899.)

No. 224 of 1898.—George Dubern, manager of the Calcutta ice association, residing at 158 Lower Circular road, Calcutta. *Improved aërated water bottles.* (Specification filed 12 January 1899.)

No. 295 of 1898.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, Bombay presidency. *An improved system of rodding, especially applicable to interlocking apparatus for points and signals on railways.* (Specification filed 11 January 1899.)

No. 342 of 1898.—Charles Dratz, engineer, of 58 Rue de Hongrie, Brussels. *Process and apparatus for printing multi-coloured designs upon fabrics and warp chains.* (Specification filed 10 January 1899.)

No. 372 of 1898.—William Loftus Carlton Crawford, coffee planter, residing in the Ossur estate, Hassan district, Mysore. *A new combination tile.* (Specification filed 14 January 1899.)

No. 434 of 1898.—Jacob Pulver Wright, mechanical engineer, of 46 Avon street, in the city and county of New Haven, state of Connecticut, U. S. A. *Improvements in and relating to mechanism for feeding match splints and the like.* (Specification filed 17 January 1899.)

No. 329 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 129 of 1888.—Sandford James Kilby. *An improved means for facilitating the hoisting, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other articles.* (From 9 January 1899 to 9 January 1900.)

No. 128 of 1890.—Ellis Carr. *Improvements in tin vessels for packing biscuits and other perishable goods, and instruments for opening such vessels.* (From 25 February 1899 to 25 February 1900.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler. *Improvements in and connected with compressing and pumping apparatus.* (From 14 April 1899 to 14 April 1900.)

No. 306 of 1893.—Joseph Temperley. *A travelling pulley carriage for raising, lowering and traversing loads.* (From 19 January 1899 to 19 January 1900.)

No. 7 of 1894.—Frank Arthur Williams. *Improvements in the means of joining edges of sheet, strip and thin plate metal, for the purpose, more especially, of facilitating and improving the manufacture of tubes, cisterns and other hollow metallic articles.* (From 31 January 1899 to 31 January 1900.)

No. 24 of 1894.—P. Donaldson. *A sanitary latrine, called the "Oriental sanitary latrine for natives of India."* (From 25 January 1899 to 25 January 1900.)

No. 88 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonnè Estienne. *Improvements in machines for decorticating ramie and other plants.* (From 27 April 1899 to 27 April 1900.)

No. 222 of 1894.—Charles Chandler. *A new or improved water closet, called "the Hindustan water closet."* (From 23 November 1898 to 23 November 1899.)

No. 314 of 1894.—Isaac John Collins. *Improvements in overhead regenerative gas lamps.* (From 23 February 1899 to 23 February 1900.)

No. 366 of 1894.—William McDonnell Mackey. *Improvements in making potassic cyanide, and apparatus therefor.* (From 15 February 1899 to 15 February 1900.)

No. 330 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 131 of 1894.—Cecil James Dissent. *An improved cooking stove, called "the cook and baker."* (Specification filed 17 October 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th January, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	77,72,914	14	5	1,76,76,134	2	5
Public Deposits at branches	99,03,219	4	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,05,30,269	6	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,47,474	9	5
Sundries				21,01,391	11	2
RUPEES				9,96,55,269	13	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				57,07,004	0	0
Other authorized Investments				67,01,453	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,96,55,520	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,70,81,815	9	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,88,98,645	11	1
Balances with other Banks				7,52,036	9	10
Bullion				1,612	7	0
Dead Stock				12,94,961	1	11
Stamps				12,040	9	6
Sundries				17,21,718	9	1
				7,18,26,807	15	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,07,41,514	1	5	2,78,28,461	13	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,70,86,947	12	4			
RUPEES				9,96,55,269	13	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th January, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Percentage 39·4.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46 – 1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
319	Coins (dams) of the Sultans of the Suri Dynasty (Shir Shah, Islam Shah, Muhammad Shah 1540—1556 A.D.) . . .	Copper .	0 4 0	18	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than December, 1899.
	FOUND IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.				
320	Coins (dirhams) of the Pathan Sultan Muhammad ibu Sam of Delhi 1193—1205 A.D. . .	Silver .	1 8 0	39	
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
326	Aurangzib 1659—1707 A. D. .	" .	1 4 0	10	
327	Muhammad Shah 1719—1748 A.D.	" .	1 4 0	37	
	FOUND IN THE HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
329	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D. .	Silver .	1 8 0	24	
	FOUND IN THE NIMAR DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
330	Aurangzib 1658—1707 A.D. .	Silver .	1 8 0	52	
331	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D. .	" .	1 8 0	24	
	FOUND IN THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Sultans of Bengal.				
334	Ghiyasuddin Muhammad Shah III 1526—1537 A.D. . .	Silver .	1 8 0	5	
335	Ala-ud-din Husani Shah 1493—1518 A.D. . . .	" .	1 8 0	43	
336	Nasir-ud-din-Nasarat Shah 1518—1532 A.D.	" .	1 8 0	45	
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
340	Old Indo-Sassanian Vigraha Coins of Vigrahapala of Magadha C.910 A.D. (Godhiye Paise)	Silver .	0 4 0	593	
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
342	Muhammad Shah	Silver .	1 4 0	32	
343	Ahmad Shah 1748—1754 A.D. .	" .	1 4 0	523	

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884)—contd.

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.		
	FOUND IN THE SARAN DISTRICT.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
344	Shah Alam, Mint Patna (Azimabad) Bengal year 7 . .	Silver .	1 0 0	1	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than December, 1899.
345	Shah Alam, Mint Patna (Azimabad) Bengal year 9 . .	,, .	1 0 0	2	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th January, 1899.

B. SCOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th January, 1899.

No. 407. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), as applied to the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to make the following rules for regulating in the territories aforesaid the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons:—

I. For the purposes of these rules, stamps are divided into four classes, namely:—

(1) Impressed stamps, other than impressed labels and hundi stamps;
(2) Adhesive labels of the value of one anna, commonly called "receipt stamps";
(3) All other adhesive stamps authorized by Section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879;
(4) Hundi stamps.

II. All Government Treasurers and their agents and subordinates entrusted with the custody and sale of stamps on behalf of Government in the Quetta Treasury and in all sub-treasuries, and such other persons as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, shall be *ex-officio* vendors, and shall sell to licensed vendors and to the public, on application, all kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule I.

III. Such persons as may be licensed by the Political Agent of the district shall be licensed vendors. They shall sell only such stamps as may be indicated in their licenses, and they may be licensed to sell any or all of the kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule *I*.

IV. *Ex-officio* vendors may also be licensed, at the discretion of the Political Agent.

V. The license shall be in the following form, and shall be revocable at any time by the authority which granted it:—

FORM OF LICENSE.

License is hereby granted to (name, father's name and residence of licensee) to sell at (place of vend) stamps of the description mentioned in the margin for a period of (here state duration of license) commencing from (date) subject to the rules made on that behalf, under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, as applied to the Agency territories and subject to the following conditions (here state conditions, if any). The infringement of any of these rules will render the holder liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 68 of Act I of 1879, as applied to the said territories, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

(*Signature of Political Agent.*)

VI. Subject to Rules VII and VIII, every licensed vendor who purchases stamps of the kinds authorised by his license from an *ex-officio* vendor by payment of ready money shall receive the same at the following rates of discount:—

Description of stamp.	Rate of discount.
Class (1)—	
If he is licensed to sell stamps at a place where there are *ex-officio* vendors . . .	3 per cent.
If he is licensed to sell stamps at a place where there are no *ex-officio* vendors . .	5 do.
Class (2)	6¼ do.
Classes (3) and (4)—	
When the value of each stamp does not exceed eight annas	6¼ do.
When the value exceeds eight annas	3⅛ do.

Provided that no discount shall be allowed under this rule on the sale of stamps to persons not being licensed vendors, nor of kinds not mentioned in Rule I, nor on the sale of any stamp exceeding fifty rupees in value, nor when the total value of the stamps purchased at one time is less than five rupees.

VII. Political Agents may, in their discretion, grant special licenses for the sale of stamps of the kind falling under class (1) of Rule I, to sub-postmasters in their respective districts at places other than the head-quarters of a tahsil subject to the following conditions; and may also, in their discretion, withdraw or cancel such special licenses:—

(*a*) Any sub-postmaster specially licensed under this rule may, at the time of being licensed receive without payment of ready money an advance of stamps of the class which he is licensed under this rule to sell, of an aggregate value not exceeding fifty rupees. The sub-postmasters receiving such advance shall give a receipt for the money value thereof, which receipt shall be renewed from year to year in the manner prescribed for permanent advances on account of contingent expenditure. When he ceases to be licensed, or desires to discontinue the advance, the sub-postmaster shall refund the value entered in the receipt, either in money, or in stamps of the class which he is licensed to sell; and the receipt shall then be returned to him;

(*b*) Stamps of the kind falling under class (1) of the Rule I other than those included in the above-mentioned advance, shall be supplied to sub-postmasters specially licensed under this rule on payment of ready money for their value, less a discount of 2 per cent.;

(*c*) The stamps supplied to licensed sub-postmasters under this rule as well as their remittances of the value to the nearest Treasury, shall be sent through the post in insured parcels, the charges for the postage and insurance being borne by the Stamp Department.

VIII. With the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, Political Agents may, in their discretion, grant special licenses for the sale of stamps of class (2) to any patwaris employed in their respective districts, subject to the following conditions; and may also, in their discretion, withdraw or cancel such special licenses:—

(*a*) A patwari specially licensed under this rule may, at the time of being licensed, receive without payment of ready money an advance of stamps of class (2) of an aggregate value not exceeding five rupees. A patwari receiving such advance shall give a receipt for the money value thereof, which receipt shall be renewed from year to year in the manner prescribed for permanent advances on account of contingent expenditure. When he ceases to be licensed, or desires to discontinue the advance, the patwari shall refund the value entered in the receipt, either in money, or in stamps of class (2); and the receipt shall then be returned to him;

(*b*) Stamps of class (2), other than those included in the above-mentioned advance, shall be supplied to patwaris specially licensed under this rule on payment of ready money for their value, less a discount of 6¼ per cent: provided that no discount shall be allowed when the value of the stamps purchased at one time is less than five rupees.

(*c*) The stamps supplied to licensed patwaris under this rule, as well as their remittances of the value to the nearest Treasury, shall be sent through the post in insured parcels, the charges for postage and insurance being borne by the Stamp Department.

IX. Every licensed vendor shall exhibit conspicuously, at his place of vend, a sign-board bearing his name and the words "Licensed vendor of stamps." He shall also have at the same place, for reference on application by intending purchasers, a copy of these rules and of the Act of the Legislature relating to the stamps sold by him.

X. Every vendor shall endorse, on each stamp of class (1) which he sells, the following particulars:—

(*a*) a serial number, there being a separate series for each calendar year;
(*b*) date of sale;
(*c*) name, father's name and residence of purchaser;
(*d*) value of stamp in full, in words;
(*e*) his ordinary signature.

He shall at the same time make a corresponding entry in a register to be kept in the following form; provided that when an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps of class (1) to a licensed vendor, no such endorsement or entry shall be made :—

FORM OF REGISTER.

(Name of vendor, district, and place of vend to be written on the top of the page.)

Date of sale.	Serial No.	Value of stamps in full in words.	Description of stamps.	Name, father's name and residence of purchaser.	Purpose for which required.

XI. No vendor shall knowingly make—

(*a*) a false endorsement on any stamp sold under Rule X, or

(*b*) a false entry in the register prescribed in Rule X.

XII. In addition to the register mentioned in Rule X, every *ex-officio* vendor shall keep such registers and accounts as may be prescribed from time to time by the Revenue Commissioner.

XIII. Every vendor shall allow the Political Agent of the district or other officer duly authorised by him at any time to inspect the registers and accounts which he is required to maintain by Rules X and XII, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

XIV. Every vendor shall at any time on the demand of the Political Agent deliver up all stamps, or any class of stamps, remaining in his possession. When stamps are returned into the Political Agent's store on (1) resignation of license, (2) revocation of license for any fault of the licensee, (3) death of the vendor, (4) application of the vendor for leave to restore any stamps, the stamps should be taken back at their full value less a deduction of one anna in the rupee ; but when they are returned on (5) expiration of license, (6) recall of stamps by Government, (7) revocation of license for any other cause than that mentioned in (2), they should be taken back at their full value less only any discount allowed on their sale to the licensed vendor.

XV. Every licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamps which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value thereof in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government at the Government Treasury, and he shall not demand or accept therefor any consideration exceeding its proper value; provided that no vendor shall sell stamps of any kind the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be iscontinued.

XVI. (1) Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor to whom application for an impressed sheet is made shall supply a single sheet of the required value, unless no single sheet of the value in question is available.

(2) If no single sheet of the value required is available, the vendor shall supply the smallest number of sheets he can furnish that may be sufficient to make up that value, and shall certify upon each of the sheets supplied and in his vend register that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, and that the number of sheets supplied is the smallest that he can furnish sufficient to make up that value.

(3) No certificate shall be made under the above rule by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorised to sell.

XVII. Any person other than an *ex-officio* or licensed vendor, who sells or offers for sale any stamps of class (1), or (2), or (3), or (4), is liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 68 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, as applied to the Agency territories, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

No. 408.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 27 and 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to make the following rules for regulating in the territories aforesaid the supply and sale of court-fee stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons :—

I. For the purposes of these rules, court-fee stamps are divided into two classes, namely :—

(1) Impressed court-fee stamps;

(2) Adhesive court-fee stamps.

II. All Government Treasurers and their agents and subordinates entrusted with the custody and sale of stamps on behalf of Government in the Quetta treasury and in all sub-treasuries, and such other persons as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, shall be *ex-officio* vendors, and shall sell to licensed vendors and to the public, on application, all kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule I.

III. Such persons as may be licensed by the Political Agent of the district shall be licensed vendors. They shall sell only such stamps as may be indicated in their licenses, and they may be licensed to sell any or all of the kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule I.

IV. *Ex-officio* vendors may also be licensed, at the discretion of the Political Agent; provided that no officer charged with the duty of affixing or cancelling judicial stamps shall be licensed to sell court-fee stamps.

V. The license shall be in the following form, and shall be revocable at any time by the authority which granted it :—

FORM OF LICENSE.

License is hereby granted to (name, father's name, and residence of licensee) to sell at (place of vend) stamps of the description mentioned in the margin for a period of (here state duration of license) commencing from (date) subject to the rules made on that behalf, under the Court-fees Act, 1870, as applied to the Agency territories, and subject to the following conditions (here state conditions, if any). The infringement of any of these rules will render the holder liable to the penalty prescribed in section 34 of Act VII of 1870, as applied to the said territories, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

(*Signature of Political Agent.*)

VI. Every licensed vendor who purchases stamps of the kinds authorized by his licence from an *ex-officio* vendor by payment of ready money shall receive the same at the following rates of discount :—

Description of stamps.	Rate of discount.
Classes (1) and (2)	$1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent.

Provided that no discount shall be allowed under this rule on the sale of stamps to persons not being licensed vendors, nor of kinds not mentioned in Rule I, nor on the sale of any stamp exceeding fifty rupees in value, nor when the total value of the stamps purchased at one time is less than five rupees.

VII. Every licensed vendor shall exhibit conspicuously, at his place of vend, a sign-board bearing his name and the words "Licensed vendor of court-fee stamps." He shall also have at the same place, for reference on application by intending purchasers, a copy of these rules and of the Act of the Legislature relating to the stamps sold by him.

VIII. Every vendor shall endorse, on each stamp of class (1) which he sells, the following particulars :—

(*a*) a serial number, there being a separate series for each calendar year ;
(*b*) date of sale ;
(*c*) name, father's name, and residence of purchaser ;
(*d*) value of stamp in full, in words ;
(*e*) his ordinary signature.

He shall at the same time make a corresponding entry in a register to be kept in the following form ; provided that when an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps of class (1) to a licensed vendor, no such endorsement or entry shall be made :—

FORM OF REGISTER.

(Name of vendor, district, and place of vend to be written on the top of the page.)

Date of sale.	Serial No.	Value of stamps in full in words.	Description of stamp.	Name, father's name, and residence of purchaser.	Purpose for which required.

IX. Every vendor shall enface on each stamp of class (2) which he sells, the following particulars :—

(*a*) name of purchaser ;
(*b*) date of sale ;
(*c*) his ordinary signature ;

provided that when an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps of class (2) to a licensed vendor, no such enfacement shall be made.

X. No vendor shall knowingly make—

(*a*) a false endorsement on any stamp sold under Rule VIII ; or
(*b*) a false enfacement on any stamp sold under Rule IX ; or
(*c*) a false entry in the register prescribed in Rule VIII.

XI. In addition to the register mentioned in Rule VIII, every *ex-officio* vendor shall keep such registers and accounts as may be prescribed from time to time by the Revenue Commissioner.

XII. Every vendor shall allow the Political Agent of the district, or other officer duly authorized by him, at any time to inspect the registers and accounts which he is required to maintain by Rules VIII and XI, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

XIII. Every vendor shall at any time, on the demand of the Political Agent, deliver up all stamps, or any class of stamps, remaining in his possession. When stamps are returned into the Political Agent's store on (1) resignation of license, (2) revocation of license for any fault of the licensee, (3) death of the vendor, (4) application of the vendor for leave to restore any stamps, the stamps should be taken back at their full value less a deduction of one anna in the rupee; but when they are returned on (5) expiration of license, (6) recall of stamps by Government, (7) revocation of license for any other cause than that mentioned in (2), they should be taken back at their full value less only any discount allowed on their sale to the licensed vendor.

XIV. Every licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value thereof in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government at the Government Treasury, and he shall not demand or accept therefor any consideration exceeding its proper value; provided that no vendor shall sell stamps of any kind the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

XV. (1) Every *ex-officio* or licensed stamp vendor to whom application for an impressed sheet is made shall supply a single sheet of the required value unless no single sheet of the value in question is available.

(2) If no single sheet of the value required is available, the vendor shall supply the smallest number of sheets he can furnish that may be sufficient to make up that value, and shall certify upon each of the sheets supplied and in his vend register that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, and that the number of sheets supplied is the smallest that he can furnish sufficient to make up that value.

(3) No certificate shall be made under the above rule by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorized to sell.

XVI. (1) Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor to whom application for a court-fee stamp is made shall supply a single stamp of the required value, unless no stamp of the value in question is available.

(2) If no single stamp of the value required is available, the vendor shall supply the smallest number of stamps he can furnish to make up that value, and if any or all of the stamps supplied are impressed sheets, shall certify upon each sheet supplied and in his vend register that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, and that the number of stamps supplied is the smallest that he can furnish sufficient to make up that value.

(3) No certificate shall be made under the above rule by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorized to sell.

XVII. Any person other than an *ex-officio* or licensed vendor, who sells or offers for sale any stamps of classes (1) and (2), is liable to the penalty prescribed in section 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, as applied to the Agency territories, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

By order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th January, 1899.

No. 406.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for British Baluchistan for regulating the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted and the duties and remuneration of such persons :—

I. For the purposes of these rules, stamps are divided into four classes, namely :—

(1) Impressed stamps, other than impressed labels and hundi stamps;
(2) Adhesive labels of the value of one anna, commonly called "receipt stamps";
(3) All other adhesive stamps authorised by Section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879;
(4) Hundi stamps.

II. All Government Treasurers and their agents and subordinates entrusted with the custody and sale of stamps on behalf of Government in the Quetta Treasury and in all sub-treasuries, and such other persons as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, shall be *ex-officio* vendors, and shall sell to licensed vendors and to the public, on application, all kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule I.

III. Such persons as may be licensed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall be licensed vendors. They shall sell only such stamps as may be indicated in their licenses; and they may be licensed to sell any or all of the kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule I.

IV. *Ex-officio* vendors may also be licensed, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

V. The license shall be in the following form and shall be revocable at any time by the authority which granted it:—

FORM OF LICENSE.

License is hereby granted to (name, father's name and residence of licensee) to sell at (place of vend) stamps of the description mentioned in the margin for a period of (here state duration of license) commencing from (date) subject to the rules made on that behalf, under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, and subject to the following conditions (here state conditions, if any). The infringement of any of these rules will render the holder liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 68 of Act I of 1879, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

Signature of Deputy Commissioner.

VI. Subject to Rules VII and VIII, every licensed vendor who purchases stamps of the kinds authorised by his license from an *ex-officio* vendor by payment of ready money shall receive the same at the following rates of discount:—

Description of stamp.	Rate of discount.
Class (1)—	
If he is licensed to sell stamps at a place where there are *ex-officio* vendors	3 per cent.
If he is licensed to sell stamps at a place where there are no *ex-officio* vendors	5 do.
Class (2)	6¼ do.
Classes (3) and (4)—	
When the value of each stamp does not exceed eight annas	6¼ do.
When the value exceeds eight annas	3⅛ do.

Provided that no discount shall be allowed under this rule on the sale of stamps to persons not being licensed vendors, nor of kinds not mentioned in Rule I, nor on the sale of any stamp exceeding fifty rupees in value, nor when the total value of the stamps purchased at one time is less than five rupees.

VII. Deputy Commissioners may, in their discretion, grant special licenses for the sale of stamps of the kind falling under class (1) of Rule I, to sub-postmasters in their respective districts at places other than the head-quarters of a tahsil, subject to the following conditions; and may also in their discretion, withdraw or cancel such special licenses:—

(*a*) Any sub-postmaster specially licensed under this rule may, at the time of being licensed, receive without payment of ready money an advance of stamps of the class which he is licensed under this rule to sell, of an aggregate value not exceeding fifty rupees. The sub-postmaster receiving such advance shall give a receipt for the money value thereof, which receipt shall be renewed from year to year in the manner prescribed for permanent advances on account of contingent expenditure. When he ceases to be licensed, or desires to discontinue the advance, the sub-postmaster shall refund the value entered in the receipt, either in money, or in stamps of the class which he is licensed to sell; and the receipt shall then be returned to him;

(*b*) Stamps of the kind falling under class (1) of Rule I other than those included in the above-mentioned advance, shall be supplied to sub-postmasters specially licensed under this rule on payment of ready money for their value less a discount of 2 per cent.;

(*c*) The stamps supplied to licensed sub-postmasters under this rule, as well as their remittances of the value to the nearest treasury, shall be sent through the post in insured parcels, the charges for the postage and insurance being borne by the Stamp Department.

VIII. With the previous sanction of the Revenue Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners may, in their discretion, grant special licenses for the sale of stamps of class (2) to any patwaris employed in their respective districts, subject to the following conditions; and may also, in their discretion, withdraw or cancel such special licenses:—

(*a*) A patwari specially licensed under this rule may, at the time of being licensed, receive without payment of ready money an advance of stamps of class (2) of an aggregate value not exceeding five rupees. A patwari receiving such advance shall give a receipt for the money value thereof, which receipt shall be renewed from year to year in the manner prescribed for permanent advances on account of contingent expenditure. When he ceases to be licensed, or desires to discontinue the advance, the patwari shall refund the value entered in the receipt, either in money, or in stamps of class (2); and the receipt shall then be returned to him;

(*b*) Stamps of class (2), other than those included in the above-mentioned advances, shall be supplied to patwaris specially licensed under this rule on payment of ready money for their value,

less a discount of 6¼ per cent.; provided that no discount shall be allowed when the value of the stamps purchased at one time is less than five rupees;

(c) The stamps supplied to licensed patwaris under this rule, as well as their remittances of the value to the nearest Treasury, shall be sent through the post in insured parcels, the charges for postage and insurance being borne by the Stamp Department.

IX. Every licensed vendor shall exhibit conspicuously, at his place of vend, a sign-board bearing his name and the words "Licensed vendor of stamps." He shall also have at the same place, for reference on application by intending purchasers, a copy of these rules and of the Act of the Legislature relating to the stamps sold by him.

X. Every vendor shall endorse, on each stamp of class (1) which he sells, the following particulars:—

(a) a serial number, there being a separate series for each calendar year;
(b) date of sale;
(c) name, father's name and residence of purchaser;
(d) value of stamp in full, in words;
(e) his ordinary signature.

He shall at the same time make a corresponding entry in a register to be kept in the following form; provided that when an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps of class (1) to a licensed vendor, no such endorsement or entry shall be made:—

FORM OF REGISTER.

(Name of vendor, district, and place of vend to be written on the top of the page.)

Date of sale.	Serial No.	Value of stamps in full in words.	Description of stamp.	Name, father's name and residence of purchaser.	Purpose for which required.

XI. No vendor shall knowingly make—

(a) a false endorsement on any stamp sold under Rule X, or
(b) a false entry in the register prescribed in Rule X.

XII. In addition to the register mentioned in Rule X, every *ex-officio* vendor shall keep such registers and accounts as may be prescibed from time to time by the Revenue Commissioner.

XIII. Every vendor shall allow the Deputy Commissioner of the district or other officer duly authorised by him at any time to inspect the registers and accounts which he is required to maintain by Rules X and XII, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

XIV. Every vendor shall at any time on the demand of the Deputy Commissioner deliver up all stamps, or any class of stamps remaining in his possession. When stamps are returned into the Deputy Commissioner's store on (1) resignation of license, (2) revocation of license for any fault of the licensee, (3) death of the vendor, (4) application of the vendor for leave to restore any stamps, the stamps should be taken back at their full value less a deduction of one anna in the rupee; but when they are returned on (5) expiration of license, (6) recall of stamps by Government, (7) revocation of license for any other cause than that mentioned in (2), they should be taken back at their full value less only any discount allowed on their sale to the licensed vendor.

XV. Every licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamps which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value thereof in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government at the Government Treasury, and he shall not demand or accept therefor any consideration exceeding its proper value; provided that no vendor shall sell stamps of any kind the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

XVI. (1) Every *ex-officio* or licensed stamp vendor to whom application for an impressed sheet is made shall supply a single sheet of the required value, unless no single sheet of the value in question is available.

(2) If no single sheet of the value required is available, the vendor shall supply the smallest number of sheets he can furnish that may be sufficient to make up that value, and shall certify upon each of the sheets supplied and in his vend register that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, and that the number of sheets supplied is the smallest that he can furnish sufficient to make up that value.

(3) No certificate shall be made under the above rule by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorised to sell.

XVII. Any person other than an *ex-officio* or licensed vendor who sells or offers for sale any stamps of class (1), or (2), or (3), or (4), is liable to the penalty prescribed in section 68 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both:

No. 409.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 27 and 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for British Baluchistan for regulating the supply and sale of court-fee stamps and stamped papers, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted and the duties and remuneration of such persons :—

I. For the purposes of these rules, court-fee stamps are divided into two classes, namley :—

(1) Impressed court-fee stamps;
(2) Adhesive court-fee stamps.

II. All Government Treasurers and their agents and subordinates entrusted with the custody and sale of stamps on behalf of Government in the Quetta Treasury and in all sub-treasuries, and such other persons as the Revenue Commissioner may appoint, shall be *ex-officio* vendors, and shall sell to licensed vendors and to the public, on application, all kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule I.

III. Such persons as may be licensed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district shall be licensed vendors. They shall sell only such stamps as may be indicated in their licenses and they may be licensed to sell any or all of the kinds of stamps mentioned in Rule I.

IV. *Ex-officio* vendors may also be licensed, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner; provided that no officer charged with the duty of affixing or cancelling judicial stamps shall be licensed to sell court-fee stamps.

V. The lincense shall be in the following form and shall be revocable at any time by the authority which granted it :—

FORM OF LICENSE.

License is hereby granted to (name, father's name and residence of licensee) to sell at (place of vend) stamps of the description mentioned in the margin for a period of (here state duration of license) commencing from (date) subject to the rules made on that behalf, under the Court-fees Act, 1870, and subject to the following conditions (here state conditions, if any). The infringement of any of these rules will render the holder liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 34 of Act VII of 1870, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both.

(*Signature of Deputy Commissioner.*)

VI. Every licensed vendor who purchases stamps of the kind authorized by his license from an *ex-officio* vendor by payment of ready money shall receive the same at the following rates of discount :—

Description of stamp.	Rate of discount.
Classes (1) and (2)	$1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent.

Provided that no discount shall be allowed under this rule on the sale of stamps to persons not being licensed vendors, nor of kinds not mentioned in Rule I, nor on the sale of any stamp exceeding fifty rupees in value, nor when the total value of the stamps purchased at one time is less than five rupees.

VII. Every licensed vendor small exhibit conspicuously, at his place of vend, a sign-board bearing his name and the words "Licensed vendor of Court-fee stamps." He shall also have at the same place, for reference on application by intending purchasers, a copy of these rules and of the Act of the Legislature relating to the stamps sold by him.

VIII. Every vendor shall endorse, on each stamp of class (1) which he sells, the following particulars :—

(*a*) a serial number, there being a separate series for each calendar year ;
(*b*) date of sale ;
(*c*) name, father's name and residence of purchaser;
(*d*) value of stamp in full, in words ;
(*e*) his ordinary signature.

He shall at the same time make a corresponding entry in a register to be kept in the following

form; provided that when an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps of class (1) to a licensed vendor, no such endorsement or entry shall be made:—

FORM OF REGISTER.

(Name of vendor, district, and place of vend to be written on the top of the page.)

Date of sale.	Serial No.	Value of stamps in full in words.	Description of stamp.	Name, father's name and residence of purchaser.	Purpose for which required.

IX. Every vendor shall enface on each stamp of class (2) which he sells the following particulars:—

(*a*) name of purchaser;
(*b*) date of sale;
(*c*) his ordinary signature;

provided that when an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps of class (2) to a licensed vendor no such enfacement small be made.

X. No vendor shall knowingly make—

(*a*) a false endorsement on any stamps sold under Rule VIII, or
(*b*) a false enfacement on any stamp sold under Rule IX, or
(*c*) a false entry in the register prescribed in Rule VIII.

XI. In addition to the register mentioned in Rule VIII, every *ex-officio* vendor shall keep such registers and accounts as may be prescribed from time to time by the Revenue Commissioner.

XII. Every vendor shall allow the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or other officer duly authorsied by him, at any time to inspect the registers and accounts which he is required to maintain by Rules VIII and XI, and to examine the store of stamps in his possession.

XIII. Every vendor shall at any time on the demand of the Deputy Commissioner deliver up all stamps, or any class of stamps, remaining in his possession. When stamps are returned into the Deputy Commissioner's store on (1) resignation of license, (2) revocation of license for any fault of the licensee, (3) death of the vendor, (4) application of the vendor for leave to restore any stamps, the stamps should be taken back at their full value less a deduction of one anna in the rupee; but when they are returned on (5) expiration of license, (6) recall of stamps by Government, (7) revocation of license for any other cause than that mentioned in (2), they should be taken back at their full value, less only any discount allowed on their sale to the licensed vendor.

XIV. Every licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value thereof in any currency which would be accepted on behalf of Government at the Government Treasury, and he shall not demand or accept therefcr any consideration exceeding its proper value; provided that no vendor shall sell stamps of any kind, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

XV. (1) Every *ex-officio* or licensed stamp vendor to whom application for an impressed sheet is made shall supply a single sheet of the required value, unless no single sheet of the value in question is available.

(2) If no single sheet of the value required is available the vendor shall supply the smallest number of sheets he can furnish that may be sufficient to make up that value, and shall certify upon each of the sheets supplied and in his vend register that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, and that the number of sheets supplied is the smallest that he can furnish sufficient to make up that value.

(3) No certificate shall be made under the above rule by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorized to sell.

XVI. (1) Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor to whom application for a court-fee stamp is made shall supply a single stamp of the required value, unless no stamp of the value in question is available.

(2) If no single stamp of the value required is available, the vendor shall supply the smallest number of stamps he can furnish to make up that value, and if any or all of the stamps supplied are impressed sheets, shall certify upon each sheet supplied and in his vend register that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, and that the number of stamps supplied is the smallest that he can furnish sufficient to make up that value.

(3) No certificate shall be made under the above rule by a stamp vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorized to sell.

XVII. Any person other than an *ex-officio* or licensed vendor, who sells or offers for sale any stamps of classes (1) and (2), is liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 34 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, namely, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

By order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th January, 1899.

No. 81.—The following promotions and reversions have been sanctioned in the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates noted, *vice* Mr. J. Huntley, whose services have been dispensed with, and in consequence of the return from furlough of Mr. Superintendent L. E. R. Smith :—

Name.	From	To	Date.	REMARKS.
Mr. B. W. Stainton .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	25th November, 1898.	
" A. J. V. Palmer .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Ditto.	
" J. Hughes . .	Senior Clerk . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto . .	1st Engineer, *Patrick Stewart.*
" F. W. Townsend .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Ditto .	1st Officer, *Patrick Stewart.*
" W. A. Tindall .	Superintendent class IV, and Temporary Superintendent, class III, grade II.	Superintendent, class IV.	29th November, 1898	Commander, *Patrick Stewart.*
" W. K. Wood . .	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I, and Temporary Superintendent, class IV.	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I.	Ditto.	
" F. W. Townsend .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II, and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto . .	1st Officer, *Patrick Stewart.*
" J. McIntyre . .	Senior Clerk and Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Senior Clerk . .	Ditto.	
" J. Wartenby . .	General Service Clerk.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	6th August, 1898.	

The 26th January, 1899.

No. 82.—The following reversions in the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned, with effect from 1st January, 1899, in consequence of the return to duty of Superintendent Mr. H. B. Harrison from furlough :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. B. McMullen	Temporary Superintendent, class III, grade II.	Superintendent, class IV.
" W. S. Navarra	Temporary Superintendent, class IV.	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I.
" A. J. V. Palmer	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.
" J. Wartenby	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	General Service Clerk.

S. G. WOOD,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890, during the fourth quarter ending the 31st December, 1898.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
28	1st October, 1898.	Police Manual, Raj Shahpura.	Hindi.	M. Bhola Nath Kamdar, Rayasat Shahpura.	The Manual of Police Rules in force at Shahpura.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	M. Samarth Dán.	20th August, 1898.	19 pages.	18×13 (Foolscap size).	First edition	200 copies.	Printed.	Free.	Nil.	
29	3rd October, 1898.	Kanoon Miyád.	Hindi.	M. Bhola Nath Kamdar, Rayasat Shahpura.	State Rules of Miyád.	Ajmere.	Seth Kan Mal.	25th August, 1898.	96 pages.	4½ × 5⅛ inches.	First edition.	100.	Printed.	Free.	Nil.	
30	3rd October, 1898.	Report of Dharmamrit Varshini Sabha Rajasthan Banera.	Hindi.	Pandit Nagji Ram Sharma.	Annual report of Dharmamrit Varshini Sabha.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	M. Samarth Dán.	21st September, 1898.	12 pages.	8 × 5.	First edition.	100.	Printed.	Free.	Nil.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890 during the fourth quarter ending the 31st December, 1898—continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31	4th November, 1898.	How to learn Physical Geog raphy in a fortnight.	English.	Thakur Baldeo Singh.	Geography.	Ajmere.	Mission Press, Ajmere.	31st October, 1898.	19.	16 mo.	First edition.	500 copies.	Printed.	Four annas.	P. Baldeo Singh, Head Master, High School, Kotah.	Treasury receipt for R2 sent to Commissioner.
32	7th December, 1898.	Way to Health simplified.	English.	T. Baldeo Singh.	Way to simplify health.	Ajmere.	Mission Press, Ajmere.	5th December, 1898.	9.	32 mo.	First edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	One anna.	T. Baldeo Singh, Head Master, High School Kotah.	Treasury receipt for R2 sent to Commissioner.
33	16th December, 1898.	Model questions with answers on the English Entrance Course for 1899-1900.	English.	T. Baldeo Singh.	English.	Printed at Ajmere, British India.	The Proprietor, Job Printing Press, Ajmere.	19th December, 1898.	26 pages.	Octavo.	First edition.	1,000 copies.	Printed.	Five annas.	T. B. Sinha, Head Master, High School, Kotah.	Treasury receipt for R2 sent to Commissioner.
34	29th December, 1898.	Sirajul-Munir.	Urdu and Persian, both.	Hafiz-Munir-ud-din Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law, Mhow.	Poetry.	Moinul Hind Press, Ajmere.	M. Sikandar Khan.	7th December, 1898.	60 pages.	5×6½.	Second edition.	300.	Lithographed.	Free.	Nil.	

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, as amended by Act X of 1890 during the fourth quarter ending the 31st December, 1898—concluded.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
35	20th December, 1898.	Proceedings of Bhargao Conference IX.	Urdu.	M. Mithan Lal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Ajmere.	Conference Proceedings.	Moinul Hind Press, Ajmere.	M. Sikandar Khan.	13th December, 1898.	56.	5×6¼.	First edition.	200.	Lithographed.	Free.	*Nil.*	

G. R. KHANDEKAR,
for *Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.*

AJMERE;
The 13th January, 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1899.

No. 1-Camp.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, I.S.C., Controller of Military Accounts, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*
Accountant-General, Military Department.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

No. 1.—Mr. W. A. E. Hanby, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st February, 1899, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. V. TAYLER,
For Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

ERRATUM.

Notification regarding a Treasure trove found in Kalligudi village, Paramakudi firka in Madura District, published in the *Gazette of India*, Part II, dated 10th December, 1898, is cancelled.

B. C. SMITH,
For *Acting Collector.*

MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 17th January 1899.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.

No. 10.—Mr. H. T. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to the 22nd October, 1899, in extension of that granted him by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 5, dated the 17th May, 1898.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following appointments in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. E. J. Birch to be Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

Mr. G. I. Arbuthnot to be Cashier, *vice* Mr. Birch.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;

The 26th January, 1899.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1898.

No. 11—Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, Storekeeper in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for nine months, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th January, 1899, or such subsequent date as it may be availed of.

A. BRERETON,

Director.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their values have been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W-19 of 98-99.	W-91—16718	5	C. Mesquita & Co., Tobacconist and General Merchant, Fort Street, No. 32 Mody Bay, Fort, Bombay.
	Z-10—53065	20	
	Z-12—44340	50	
	Z-14—79588	100	
	Z-14—96828	100	

R. C. CHAPMAN,

Assistant Accountant General, Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY;

The 23rd January 1899.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1899.

No. 11690.—Mr. A. Lumsden, Postmaster, Delhi, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the 16th November 1898.

Mr. W. H. McDermott is appointed to act as Postmaster, Delhi, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Lumsden or until further orders.

The 26th January, 1899.

No. 11833.—Mr. C. E. O'Shea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 17th January, 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 23rd January, 1899.

Adie, D.
Adolf Charmaty, Dr.
Battimwalla, B. L., care of Framji Narmaji.
Berger, G. C., late of Ahmedabad.
Chatterton, Alf.
Corvet, Edwin.
Festin, Karl.
Francis & Co., Surgical instrument makers.
Gipperich & Burchardi.
Gwalior Tea Association Manager.
Hoft, Heinr.
Jehring.
Johnson, Chas., General Agent.
Kinsbruner.
Kinsbruner, E.
Lamm, A.
Leach & Co., Chemists.
Leinhaas, G. A.
Leslie, Norman.
Marshall & Co., G. M.
Macleod, G.
Meier, Lorenz.
Meyer, K.
P. Blamey.
Robey, Miss, care of Mrs. Allen.
Schaller, Adolf.
Schmidt, H.
"Slephan," S. S.
Smith, H. S.
"Sports" Editor.
Stevens, G. W.
Thurston, R. N.
Trivillion & Co.
Warden, Sarah, Mrs.
Wells, W. H. B., care of W. C. Orr, Esq.
Zonnet, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Joc. S.
Allen, C. H.
Andrew-Smith, J.
Bannerman, A.
Barlow, D. E.
Barlow, D. G.
Beavis, Miss Maude.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Benditte, Peter.
Benghall, Sam.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, Mrs. E. D.
Besant, Mrs. Annie.
Blacker, Esqr.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bodmer, Mrs.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, C. J.
Brown, D. S., Lieut.
Brydon, E.
Buhon, H. R.
Bull.
Cardoso, G. E.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Christy, W.
Clark, F. W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Clarke, M., Mrs.
Clarke, M. A., Mrs.
Cohen, Max.
Collet, Mrs.
Collins, P. W.
Collinson, H. M.
Commerell, Chas.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordhan.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
D'Cruz, T.
deBoinvelle, Miss C.
Dodd, J. R.
Draper, J. J.
Dubois, P.
Duffey, Mr.
Dunlop, R., Mrs.
Dunstone, A. H.
Duyster, Madame.
Engles, J.
Fell, F. P.
Finn, Major H.
Finnie, Wm. D.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Forbes, K. R.
Fordham, J.
Freeman, Miss.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
Glover, Mr.
Glover, Tirrot.
Gordon, J. B.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Gore, Geo.
Greene, Miss H.
Guinness, E. W.
Guiness.
Halliday, M. M.
Hanby, Miss.
Hay, John E.
Henry, G. S.
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hill, W. Cal.
Hinder, M. L.
Howard, W.
Ino, M., Miss.
Jackson, H. M.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Kennedy, R. O., Mrs.
Kelley-Patterson, W.
Keys, C. F.
Klngvett-Hoff, M. E., Mrs.
Klymrachter, Mrs.
Landon, J., Miss.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Lee, E., Mrs.
Liddell, G.
Lisbey, Mrs.
Lyle, Robert.
Macaulay, Mrs. M.
Maple, E.
Marsden, H. W.
Mason, A.
Mate, A. E., Mrs.
McCrosoh & Co.
McIntosh, B.
McKenzie, J. A.
Mackay, E. D.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Meashock, Jhon.
Menzer, F. K.
Michel, M., Prof.
Millard, G. A.
Moscowitch, M.
Moullrie, Capt.
Muller, V.
Newman, F.
Norman, F.
Oliver, C., Mrs.
Onborough, Mr.
Oviedo, F.
Paoli, G. S.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Percy, J. O.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Phillips, E.
Phillips, Miss.
Porter, T.
Quin, N. W.
Radmore, F.
Robinson, B. A.
Ross, J.
Sandys, H. M.
Saunders, R. P.
Schondienst, Josef.
Seiber, Tony, Mrs.
Shepherd, L.
Shingleton, W., Mrs.
Shumaker, Frank W.
Smith, A., Miss.
Smith, F.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, J. C.
Smith, J. Christie.
Standley, H. W.
Stanley, W. V. H.
Stehelin, J F.
Stokes, Miss.
Straitly, E. G.
Stuart, R.
Sturdy, E. V.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, Alfred.
Tayler, Thos.
Taylor, Mrs. M.
Teplixki, Miss Lila.
Thompson, R.
Turkletoba, L.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vincent, R. H.
Wakefield, Mrs., care of W. M. Wakefield.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood.
Wylly, Mrs.
Zurn, Ralph.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Cowell, J.
Horowitz, Matilda.
Laizom, Michael H.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Somerville, A. R., & Co.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, G., Mrs.
Alvares, N., Dr.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Anderson, J.
Algar, Mrs.
Archer, J. J.
Browne, C. H., Revd.
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff.
Baboo Boynath Chowbey.
Brodsky Sopine, Miss.
Bunser Lothar de.
Barker, Miss.
Blatchford, Huntingdon.
Blacklaw, Mrs.
Ball, A., Miss.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
Deavin, H. P.
David, Domingo.
Drucker, Emilia, Miss.
Dickson, D. D.
Dhanbai Ratanshaw Dhanjishaw.
Daboo Ellen, Miss.
Dumaresq, H.
Eagan, A. B., Miss.
Elmore, John H.
Eick Ockonomist, Dr.
Field, H. C.
Flewker, John.
Feast, A., Miss.
Greene, S. Clayton.
Gaitley, W. A.
Gordon, Robert V.
George, Elias.
George, Mary, Miss.
Gundry, R. H., Rev.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Harrington, H. S.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Hemingway, F. R.
Harvey, E. J.
James, James R.
Kiernander, E. M.
Khumbabata Ardasheer, K.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Lingi, Marienaro.
Lokim, Mrs.
Lozarus, E. M.
Law, W. M.
Lambert, Alfred.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Malla & Co.
Mitchell, W., Professor.
Morrison, J. W.
Mackenzie, L. D.
Moritz, M.
MacNeill, Miss.
McDonald, Miss.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Newhouse, Miss.
O'Brien, R.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
O'Connor, W.
Oldmeadow, E., Miss.
Powell, Miss.
Pillay, C. Rangasamy.
Pelite, F.
Peterson, C. K.
Pierce, Winifred J., Dr.
Plusto, H.
Primadis Antoni.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Parker, Mrs.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Robert, O. G.
Sen, B. B.
Schesichelnizki, N.
Sutcliffe, S.
Saunders, T. E.
Shepherd, G. A.
Sledd, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Samuel, Max.
Sarrow Maiwill, W. B.
Sieber, Tony, Mrs.
Schwarzenberg, Engen.
Sterling, Mr.
Thomson, G. L.
Toussaint, Gartrude, Miss.
Vakil, A. K.
Valentine, Mrs.
Witkowski, C.
Wood, F. N., Mrs.
Wilson, Claude.
Walker, Mrs.
Wood, M. B., Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd January, 1899.

Butler, T.
Cartland, Anderson.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 28th January, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	2nd Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	1st "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	28th Jan.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	4th Feb.	Ditto.
Colombo	6th "	Per P. and O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	31st Jan.	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	2nd Feb.	Per B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	30th Jan.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	28th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	4th Feb.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	28th Jan.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	4th Feb.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	30th Jan.	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto At 5-30 A.M.	31st "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	30th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.
For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POSTAL NOTICE.

In supersession of the postage rates shown in the current edition of the *Indian Postal Guide*, the following revised rates will apply, with immediate effect, to parcels for the British possessions and agencies mentioned below.

2. The other conditions applicable to these parcels will remain unaltered.

British possessions and agencies.		Scale.	Postage.	
			Viâ Gibraltar.	Overland.
Antigua.	Nevis.			
Ascension.	Newfoundland.			
Bahamas.	Niger Coast Protectorate.	For a parcel—		
Barbados.				
British Honduras.	St. Helena.	Not over 1 lb.	1 5	2 3
Beyrout.	St. Kitts.			
Constantinople.	St. Lucia.	Over 1 lb. but not over 2 lbs.	1 6	2 3
Dominica.	St. Vincent.			
Falkland Islands.	Sierra Leone.	„ 2 lbs. „ „ 3 „	1 7	2 3
Gambia.	Smyrna.			
Gold Coast Colony.	Tobago.	„ 3 „ „ „ 7 „	3 0	3 12
Grenada.	Tortola.			
Lagos.	Trinidad.	„ 7 „ „ „ 11 „	4 12	5 8
Montserrat.				

CALCUTTA ;
The 12th January, 1899.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels may now be sent to Nigeria, *i.e.*, the territories of the Royal Niger Company, under the conditions mentioned in the schedue below.

2. The conveyance of the parcels beyond the port at which they are landed, Akussa or Burutu, as the case may be, will be at the risk of the addressees.

British possession.	Route.	Scale.	Postage.		Limit of Weight.	Limits of Size.		Specially Prohibited Contents. (For general prohibitions, see Clause 214 of the *Indian Postal Guide*.)
			Viâ Gibraltar.	Overland.		Maximum.	Minimum.	
			R a.	R a.	lbs.			
Nigeria	Through United Kingdom.	For a parcel—				Six feet in girth and length combined or 3½ feet in length.	Three inches in length by 2 inches in width and 2 inches in depth or 12 cubic inches in all. NOTE.—A parcel measuring, say, 12×2×1 inches would not be refused on the ground that it was less than 2 inches in depth, as its cubic measurement would be 24 inches, or double the prescribed minimum cubic measurement.	Breech-loading guns, rags, shoddy, used bedding.
		Not over 1 lb.	1 5	2 3	11			
		Over 1 lb., but not over 2 lbs.	1 6	2 3				
		„ 2 lbs. „ „ „ 3 „	1 7	2 3				
		„ 3 „ „ „ „ 7 „	3 0	3 12				
		„ 7 „ „ „ „ 11 „	4 12	5 8				

3. In all other respects parcels posted for transmission to Nigeria will be subject to the general rules of the Foreign Parcel Post as given in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

CALCUTTA ;
The 12th January, 1899.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنے چار ونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیون کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتي هی - یعنے چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانون مین بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
। আধ „	„	৮৷০	„	৯,
। সিকি „	„	৪৷০	„	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is *4a.* per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Student.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I*

Section	I.	**Building Materials,**	R2-6.
„	II.	**Masonry,**	R1-4.
„	III.	**Carpentry,** (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	**Earthwork** (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	**Tools and Plant** (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	**Buildings.** (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	**Bridges,**	R4-4.
„	VIII.	**Roads,**	R1-8.
„	IX.	**Railways** (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	**Irrigation Works.** (Under revision.)	

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics,** Parts I and II in one (in the Press)

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating,** with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing** used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 8a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussec Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time) 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculas. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.

„ „ (Canal „). R1-4.

„ „ (College „). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

„ **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.
Project for College Mess (Sample Project). R1.
Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.
Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4
Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 4a.
Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.
Irrigation by Rajbahas, } 4a. each.
Irrigation Tract, No. I.
„ „ „ **II.**
„ „ „ **III.**
Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.
Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1860. 8a.
Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.
Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—
1. **Taming of the Shrew,** } Each 4a.
2. **Othello,**
3. **Macbeth,**
4. **Comedy of Errors,**
5. **Merchant of Venice,**
Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)
Bengal, 51 Plans. } Each 5a.
Madras, 99 Plans.
Bombay, 91 Plans.
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans.
Oudh, 21 Plans.
Rajputana, 4 Plans.
British Burma, 19 Plans.
Central Provinces.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.
Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 } 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7,
„ **VI,** „ **Nos. 24 and 25,**
„ **VII,** „ **Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,**
Extra No., April 1870.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers. 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.
Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.
The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.
In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-0

	Without postage. R	a.	p.	With postage. R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series	10	0	0	12	8	0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6	0	0	7	0	0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	..			2	0	0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			1	0	0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R	a.	p.	For mofussil. R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . . .	0	8	9	0	10	0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0	5	3	0	5	9
„ the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7	2	6	8	0	3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4	4	6	4	11	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—
Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues . . .	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „ . . .	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „ . . .	„ 145	„ 95	„ 64
„ twelve „ . . .	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R	a.	p.	With postage. R	a.	p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20	0	0	22	8	0
Single copies, R2 per copy.						
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20	0	0	22	8	3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1870 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special concession is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Third edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. First edition.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898.

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-6. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. *a*. (2*a*).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August 1897. 10*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6*a* (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*.).
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6p. (1a)

Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6a.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a)

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1898 Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4a., including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part X, 1897. Demy 4to. R4 (8a.)

Do. do. Part X, 1898. R2 (4a.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10a.)

Chronological Tables for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12a. (4a.)

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12a. (3a.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E., Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6a). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Report on the Improvement on Indian Agriculture. By J. A. VOELCKER, Ph.D., B.A., B.S.C., F.I.C., etc. 2nd edition, 1897. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (6a.)

Preliminary Note on Rinderpest or Experiments commenced at Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. By Profr. KOCH. F'cap. 2a. (½ anna.)

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berar. By H. COUSENS, M.R.A.S. R5-8. (12a.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14a.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. III, No. 4. An account of the Insects and Mites which attack the tea-plant in India. By E. C. COTES, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum. Green cloth boards, super royal 8vo. R1 (2a. 0p.)

Ditto No. 5, 8a. (1a. 6p.). No. 6, 6a. (2a.). No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8a. (1a.). No. 2, R1 (1a. 6p.)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12a. (5a.)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6a.) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97. F'cap. boards. R3 (6a.)

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7a.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8a. (2a.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5a.) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2a.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a (2a.) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Inland Waters, for 1897. F'cap, boards. 12a. (3a.)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. No. 1 of 1898-99. R1 (6a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (1 2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to November, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898. In monthly parts, Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1896, 16th Issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. op) each.

Budget Estimate,	**Imperial Civil Works,** for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.
Ditto,	Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.
Ditto,	Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (6a.) each.
Ditto,	State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99 R5 (12a. each.
Ditto,	and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.
Ditto,	and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1896-97. R6 (R1-4).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March, 1897—In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, ESQ. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act I of 1882, 1898. R1. (3a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK R1 (1a.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897 98. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897, in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—
- for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
- for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1 8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory School for 1895. 6a. (1a).

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1898. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Board's Rules, 1896 R1-8 (5a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Fishes, Volume I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Birds, Volume I. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R9-12 (4a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume IV. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume II. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume III. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, ditto, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Hymenoptera, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste-lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. Basu, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. Sen, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. Bannerjee, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume II. R5 (13a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1895. R1 (3a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

5, LYONS RANGE,

Calcutta, 2nd January, 1899.

We, ALEXANDER LOGIE, formerly of New York, and JAMES LOGIE, Jr., of Dundee, have to-day started business here under the firm of

LOGIE BROS. & Co.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-first Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 28th January, 1899, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to elect Directors and Auditors under Rules 5 and 8, and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
H. W. STEVENS,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December, 1898.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the question submitted in Circular No. 7, dated 4th October, 1898.

SUBJECT.	Yes.	No.
Whether modified Rule 3, for reasons stated and as proposed in the Circular, be adopted.	932	1

By order of the Directors,
H. W. STEVENS, *Secretary.*

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
The 18th January 1899.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Quarter ending 30th April 1898, being the Fourth quarter of the year 1897-98, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1896-97.

PARTICULARS.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1898. R a. p.	For the quarter ending 30th April 1897. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,35,72,058 6 4	1,32,59,788 11 3	3,12,269 11 1	......
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1898 in the Widows' Fund	1,91,827 11 3	1,59,441 9 9	32,386 1 6	......
Subscriptions from 1st February to 30th April 1898 in the Children's Fund	86,249 1 10	91,678 2 3	......	5,429 0 5
Entrance fees and stamps	18 0 0	237 7 6	......	219 7 6
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	63 4 0	797 0 0	......	733 12 0
Amount of pensions with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the fund in consequance of the mutiny of 1857	1,255 7 0	1,523 15 2	......	268 8 2
Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1897-98, and on subscriptions in arrear	8,00,292 11 6	7,88,193 12 11	12,098 14 7	.....
Amount of fines imposed on subscriptions in arrear	1 9 6	10 0 0	......	8 6 6
TOTAL RECEIPTS	10,79,707 13 1	10,41,881 15 7	44.485 0 1	6,659 2 7
GRAND TOTAL	1,46,51,766 3 5	1,43,01,670 10 10	A 3,56,754 11 2	6,659 2 7
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	1,26,884 7 0	1,25 413 14 0	1,470 9 0	......
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Children's Fund	81,638 13 9	82,184 6 3	......	545 8 5
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies	10,423 13 6	9,493 3 9	930 9 9	......
Loss by exchange on remittances out of India	15,558 1 4	4,058 14 4	11,499 3 0	......
Commission paid on account of money-orders	619 11 6	576 15 6	42 8 12	......
Amount of fines written back	8 11 0	...	8 11 0	......
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	2,35,133 10 1	2,21,727 5 10	B 13,951 12 9	545 8 6
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,44,16,632 9 4	1,40,79,943 5 0	C 3,42,802 14 5	6,113 10 1
GRAND TOTAL	1,46,51,766 3 5	1,43,01,670 10 10	3,56,754 11 2	6,659 2 7
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	1,21,399 5 0	95,561 11 0	25,837 10 0	......

	1898 Widows' Fund.	1898 Children's Fund.	1897 Widows' Fund.	1897 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,472	941	1,499	977	...	...	27	36
Ditto of incumbents	587	814	563	772	24	42	...	...
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,250	801	1,241	795	9	6	...	...

	R a. p.
A.—Net increase in grand total of receipts	3,50,095 8 7
B.—Net increase in total disbursements	13,406 4 3
C.—Net increase in balance	3,30,689 4 4

LOVELOCK AND LEWES, *Chartered Accountants*,
S. GEORGE, *Professional Accountant*, } *Auditors.*

F. W. DEMONTE,
Accountant.

Published by order of the Directors,

FUND OFFICE:
Calcutta, the 30th December 1898.

H. W. STEVENS,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 27th January, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of Municipal laws

of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality. He said he would reserve any remarks he had to make till the next meeting of the Council, when he proposed to move that the Select Committee's report be taken into consideration and that the Bill be passed.

INDIAN STAMP BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps, as amended, be passed.

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL said :—" My Lord, the Bill now before Your Excellency's Council has been framed by the Hon'ble Member in charge of it after a good deal of careful investigation and consideration, and has, even after the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee, been further considered by him. The few amendments made by the Hon'ble Member in the Bill as altered by the Select Committee and carried by Your Excellency's Council are useful and are calculated to make the reading and application of the sections concerned clearer.

" The Bill, My Lord, is of great importance, and, detailed, lucid and comprehensive as it now stands, it will affect beneficially the interests of both the Government and the public.

" With these few words, my Lord, I beg to support the motion that the Bill as now amended be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT (1882) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said that he had one or two brief remarks to make, but that he would make them on the next motion which stood in his name. He would, however, rather have any remarks Hon'ble Members might have to make at this stage.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said :—" In making this motion I desire to make one or two remarks about the Bill. The Bill, as Hon'ble Members are aware, is directed to two objects. In the first place, it gives the Local Government power to appoint, when necessary, a Chief Judge from outside the Court. The Select Committee had before them a suggestion that this should not be done when there was any Judge of the Court legally qualified to act. The Select Committee considered that recommendation, but they could not accede to it. They say in their Report, and I fully agree with it :

'As a general rule, no doubt, a Judge already in the Court, if legally qualified, would be the proper person to officiate for the Chief Judge during the latter's absence; but we feel that occasions might arise where the only Judge legally qualified to fill the place of Chief Judge might be a person whom it would be undesirable to appoint over the heads of his seniors on the Bench; and we have, therefore, made no change in clause 3.'

" I may say that the difficulty which the Select Committee refer to is a difficulty which in the case of one Court has already arisen in practice. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Judges of the Small Cause Court are graded, and it would be clearly inexpedient that a Junior Judge, who might have the legal qualification for that position, should be put over the heads of the other Judges to act when the Chief Judge was absent. We might have a Junior Judge who was qualified to act but who had not been appointed more than a week. If there is a Judge qualified to act, clearly he is the proper person, and nobody wishes to go outside the Court if, taking all qualifications into consideration, there is a Judge who is qualified to act as Chief Judge.

"The other object of the Bill was to validate certain rules which had been drawn up for the Calcutta Small Cause Court by a Committee of the High Court Judges. That Committee was presided over by Mr. Justice Sale. The rules they framed are designed to accelerate and to make more efficient the proceedings in the Small Cause Court, and I think they are well adapted to effect those objects. They do not go quite so far as I should like myself. They do not make the procedure of the Small Cause Courts anything like so quick, or perhaps I might say so efficient, as the procedure of the County Court at home, but still they do effect a very great improvement in the practice, and they go as far as the Committee of Judges thought it was safe to go in the first instance at any rate. I think I may express our thanks to Mr. Justice Sale for the great care and skill with which he has drafted these rules—rules which undubtedly will benefit the practice of the Court and make it more efficient. The actual point on which the learned Judges of the High Court suggested legislation was this: in order to facilitate proceedings in the Small Cause Court they suggested that undefended cases and certain formal applications should be disposed of by the Registrar or Deputy Registrar, but they doubted whether under the existing rule-making power rules could empower the Registrar or Deputy Registrar to do this. We have now made the necessary amendment in the Act to make the rule-making power sufficient to cover the cases which I have alluded to."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—" I have only to add to the special reasons just mentioned by the Hon'ble Member that it seems to me on general grounds also desirable that in such a matter as this the hands of the Local Government should be, as far as possible, unfettered. The Bill produces this effect, as well as those which the Hon'ble Member has detailed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ARBITRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Spence and the mover. He said that this was a Bill of some little importance and complication, and therefore it had been referred to a large Select Committee in order to have the full strength of the Council represented on it.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT (1872) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR CHALMERS moved that the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees and the mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 3rd February, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 27th January, 1899.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1899.

No. 80.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 9th January 1899.

MEDICAL.

The 28th January, 1899.

No. 146.—Captain J. O. Pinto, I.M.S. (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Major R. B. Roe, I.M.S. (Madras), or until further orders.

The 1st February, 1899.

No. 158.—Captain C. G. Spencer, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant H. J. Walton, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal),

are placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duty.

No. 161.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on plague duty :—

Captain H. A. Cooper, 1st Sikh Infantry.
Captain G. P. Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry.
Captain O. A. Smith, 27th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant W. C. Paleologus, 28th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant E. B. Peacock, 31st Punjab Infantry.

The 3rd February, 1899.

No. 173.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major R. Ross, I.M.S. (Madras), on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for six months. Pension Service, 18th year, commenced 23rd June 1898.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 31st January 1899.

No. 411.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailar in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Karuikam festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibonnur and Chalgeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 12th to the 26th February 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to Mailar on the occasion of the Karuikam festival.

The 3rd February 1899.

No. 447.—THE following notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

(F. & H. 313.)

Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 10th, 1899.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Brussels, enclosing the following copy of a Decree issued by the Belgian Government, *viz.*:—

Moniteur Belge 1r Janvier 1899.

Peste.—Mesures aux frontières de mer.

Le Ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics,

Vu l'arrêté royal du* 5 avril 1897, prescrivant des mesures sanitaires relativement aux provenances de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales déclarés contaminés de peste ;

Vu spécialement les articles 5 et 6 de cet arrêté, chargeant le Ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics de désigner les pays ou parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu par les 1er à 4 du dit arrêté concernant l'importation et le transit des marchandises, sera rendu applicable, et de régler les mesures à prendre dans les ports, au point de vue de la visite médicale, de l'

---

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1649, dated the 4th June 1897.

isolement et de la désinfection, à l'égard des navires considérés comme infectés, suspects ou indemnes ;

Revu les arrêtés ministériels des 23 février 1897,† 1er mai 1897 et ‡ 16 août 1898 ;

Vu l'avis de la commission sanitaire de l'Escaut.

Arrêté :

ART. 1er. Les dispositions qui font l'objet des articles 1er à 4 de l'arrêté royal du * 5 avril 1897, susvisés, sont rendues applicables aux provenances de l'Empire Indien, contaminé par la peste.

Ces dispositions continueront á être appliquées aux provenances de la Perse, de la partie de l'Empire chinois située au sud du 30e degré de latitude et de l'île de Formose.

ART. 2. Ces provenances, arrivant par voie de mer, seront soumises, à la station sanitaire de l'Escaut et dans les ports d'Ostende et de Nieuport, ainsi qu'à Selzaete, au régime stipulé par les chapitres II, III et IV du règlement sanitaire général annexé á la Convention sanitaire internationale de Venise, en date du 19 mars 1897.

ART. 3. Les marchandises et objets visés à l'article 1er de l'arrêté royal du * 5 avril 1897 et provenant d'un des ports de l'océan Indien, autres que ceux reconnus contaminés de peste, doivent être accompagnés, à l'importation et au transit, par application du premier alinéa de l'article 3 de cet arrêté, d'un certificat d'origine visé par un agent consulaire belge et, à défaut de pariel agent résident au port d'expédition, d'un certificat d'origine visé par l'autorité locale de ce port.

Bruxelles, le 30 Décembre 1898.

LÉON DE BRUYN.

POLICE.

The 30th January, 1899.

No. 48.—The services of Lieutenant E. W. M. Purvis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The 31st January, 1899.

No. 55.—The services of Captain H. E. Whiffin, 13th Bengal Lancers, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 28th February 1899.

The 3rd February, 1899.

No. 60.—The services of Captain E. Wintour, 3rd Madras Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd February, 1899.

No. 41.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Ven'ble Brook Deedes, Archdeacon of Lucknow, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th January 1899.

No. 43.—THE Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the Right Reverend James Edward Cowell Welldon, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, arrived in India on the 28th January, and was installed in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 1st February, 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

---

* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1649, dated the 4th June 1897.

† Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1724, dated the 18th June 1897.

‡ Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 3062, dated the 23rd September 1898.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th January, 1899.

No. 132-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough and extraordinary leave, as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, with effect from the 24th January, 1899.

The 2nd February, 1899.

No. 140-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Johannes Scharnhorst as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon *vice* Mr. H. Schmidt, resigned.

No. 273-F.—The services of Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner and Superintendent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th of January, 1899, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar.

The 3rd February, 1899.

No. 174-E.B—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette*, dated 25th October, 1898, is re-published for general information :—

AT *the Court at BALMORAL*, the 20th day of *October*, 1898.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.
Duke of Fife.
Earl of Kintore.
Lord George Hamilton.

WHEREAS by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has jurisdiction in China and Japan.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the "Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The Registrar of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan shall be appointed by Her Majesty.

He shall be either a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland, or a Writer to Her Majesty's Signet, or a Solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

He may also, with the approval of the Secretary of State, hold the office of Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

In case of the absence or illness of the Registrar, or during a vacancy in the office of Registrar, or during the employment of the Registrar in another capacity, or on emergency, the Chief Justice may, by writing under his hand and the Seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person to act as Registrar for the time therein mentioned, or until the appointment is revoked by the Chief Justice or disapproved by the Secretary of State.

2. The Registrar shall, subject to any directions of the Supreme Court, hear and determine in a summary way such criminal cases as may, under the Orders in Council relating to China and Japan, be so heard and determined, and for that purpose shall have the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court.

3. The Registrar shall, subject to any directions of the Supreme Court, have and discharge within the district of the Consulate-General of Shanghae all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England ; and Article 53 of "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865," shall apply to the Registrar in like manner as to the Supreme Court and every other Court.

4. On the commencement of this Order the Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court shall cease to be the Registrar of that Court ; and the existing Chief Clerk shall be the first Registrar under the provisions of this Order.

Sub-article (2) of Article 4 of "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1878," is hereby revoked.

5. This Order shall come into force on the day on which it is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consulate-General of Shanghae, and that day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

6. This Order may be cited as "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1898."

A. W. FitzRoy.

No. 317-*I. B.*—Lieutenant A. G. Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 1st July, 1898. Lieutenant Maxwell continued to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, and is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

No. 318-*I. B.*—Captain F. H. B. Commeline, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry, from the date of joining, *vice* Lieutenant A. G. Maxwell, and is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd February, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 111.—Major J. Shearer, M.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, who was appointed to be Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, *pro tem.*, in G. G. O. No. 996 of 1898, is confirmed in that appointment.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 112.—Major J. G. Downing, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 16th November 1898, *vice* Brevet-Colonel G. W. Sawyer, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

No. 113.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 16th November 1898, *vice* Major J. G. Downing, promoted to the grade of Controller of Military Accounts:

Names.	From	To
Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. R. Burgess, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Major G. A. Williams, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Mr. H. G. Whelan .	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain T. A. Harrison, Indian Staff Corps.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Lieutenant G. S. Sheppard, Indian Staff Corps, 9th Bengal Lancers.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant F. W. Bagshawe, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant H. G. W. Chandler, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	...	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 114.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

To be Officiating Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. Wigram, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Dated 11th January 1899.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 56 of 1899.)

STAFF CORPS.

No. 115.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Henry Watson Stace, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—16th March 1898.

George Benson Brown, Officiating Wing Officer, 11th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—25th December 1898.

No. 116.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Hoskyns Bury, South Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—4th January 1899.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 117.—Conductor Henry William Mortimer, Commissariat—Transport Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 118.—Conductor James Carter, Commissariat—Transport Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 119.—Conductor John Bell, Public Works Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

No. 120.—Conductor Louis Murray, Public Works Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 121.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. King, K.C.I.E., retired. Dated 28th February 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Russick Lall Dutt, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., retired. Dated 1st April 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke, *vice* Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., promoted. Dated 2nd April 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John McConaghey, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, M.D., retired. Dated 7th April 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Palmer, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., retired. Dated 26th June 1898.

No. 122.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Archibald Henry Kellie,—1st February 1899.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 123.—Sub-Conductor John McGill to be Conductor, with effect from the 5th December 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 124.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Donovan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Devine, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor John Watson, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Frederick Wiseman, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Adrian Johnston, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 7th January 1899, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Chapman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 125.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Mukarrab Khan, deceased, with effect from the 28th September 1898.

No. 126.—*16th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Durvasulu to be Subadar and Havildar Venkatasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Gopalasami, deceased, with effect from 26th November 1898.

No. 127.—*31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Harsukh to be Subadar and Havildar Bijai Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st October 1898.

No. 128.—*9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Major Itoojee Cadam (from 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, Pioneers) to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad Khan, promoted, with effect from 3rd February 1899.

No. 129.—*19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Color Havildar Sumer Singh and Havildar Shaikh Ahmad to be Jemadars, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Govind Sirke, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st November 1898.

No. 130.—*26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Sher Singh (from 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry) to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Muhammad, deceased, with effect from 15th December 1898.

No. 131.—*Bhopal Battalion*—

Havildar Gokul Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khajan Singh, discharged with a gratuity, with effect from the 20th December 1898.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 132.—*3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Arjun Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Jai Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurmukh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 133.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Farwell, General List, Infantry, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 27th February 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 134.—Honorary Captain Thomas Chapman, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 2nd January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 135.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity for the quarter ended on 31st December 1898 :—

Colour Sergeant William O'Brien, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command.

Sergeant Clement Arthur Spicer, Ordnance Department.

No. 136.—The undermentioned trooper of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard is granted a medal inscribed "for long service and good conduct" with gratuity, under the provisions of clause 64, India Army Circulars, 1890 :—

No. 35, Trooper Prag Singh.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 137 —The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Indian Army :—

No. 756.—*Naick Butta Singh, 4th Bombay Infantry.*—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Helishid, on Lake Wama, East Africa, on the 22nd June 1898, on which occasion, though twice severely wounded himself, he went to the assistance of Sepoy Maya Singh, who was mortally wounded, and after driving off several parties of the enemy, finally brought Maya Singh into camp with the assistance of two other sepoys.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 138.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Paterson Purdie resigns his commission.

No. 139.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

2nd-Lieutenant John George Knowles to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th October 1898, *vice* Blakeney, resigned.

Harold John Mounsey, Esq., to be Captain, with effect from the 15th December 1897, *vice* Walliker, placed on the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Henry McBain to be Captain, with effect from the 14th September 1898, *vice* Brown-Constable, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Lyon Sidey to be Lieutenant, *vice* McBain, promoted.

No. 140.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Lieutenant William Henry Swales to be Captain, *vice* Clarke, resigned.

No. 141.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles William Davison, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Milne, promoted.

Lieutenant William Milne to be Captain, with effect from the 1st December 1898, *vice* Captain and Honorary Major E. Nicholl, V.D., deceased.

No. 142.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Henry Charles Hodgkins resigns his commission.

Dr. Arnold Caddy, F.R.C.S., to be medical officer, *vice* Greenhill, resigned.

Samuel Gregson, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 143.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Edward John Farmer, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, *vice* Lee, promoted.

William Parkin, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, *vice* Arden, promoted.

George Aubrey Roberts, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Charles Pusey Gay, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 144.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain George Edward Jones to be Major, *vice* Rickie, transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

Lieutenant Cyril Hitchcock to be Captain, *vice* Jones, promoted, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

2nd-Lieutenant Bryan Stapleton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hitchcock, promoted, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—Mr. A. E. Nash, Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, is granted one year and nine months' furlough, under Articles 371 and 378 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1899.

No. 32.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Way, R. A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary rank, *supernumerary*.	Superintending Engineer, class 2.	......	22nd October, 1898.
Martyn, G. V. . .	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary rank.	Ditto	......	22nd October, 1898.
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E. .	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class 3.	Temporary .	15th November, 1898.

The 28th January, 1899.

No. 36.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 1st grade, are promoted to Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), with effect from the 1st January, 1899:—

Mr. S. C. Tomkins.
„ G. B. Goyder.

No. 37.—Mr. M. W. Clifford, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, on probation, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch and promoted to Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade (new classification), with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 38.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 2nd grade, are promoted to Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade (new classification), with effect from the 1st January, 1899:—

Mr. W. English.
Pundit Gangarama Kaula.
Mr. E. D. Chanter.
„ F. P. B. Wood.
„ C. C. Fink.

No. 39.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, are confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch and promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade (new classification), with effect from the date noted against each:—

Mr. W. H. Scott, 17th January, 1899.
„ W. Courtenay, 24th January, 1899.

The 30th January, 1899.

No. 41.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is temporarily transferred to that of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 42.—Public Works Department Notification No. 550, dated 3rd December, 1898, placing temporarily the services of Lieutenant W. K. Russell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service, is hereby cancelled.

The 31st January, 1899.

No. 43.—Public Works Department Notification No. 549, dated 3rd December, 1898, placing temporarily the services of Lieutenant H. E. C. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service, is hereby cancelled.

No. 44.—Mr. R. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough up to the 15th October, 1899, in extension of that published in Burma Government (Railway Branch) Notification No. 3, dated the 4th January, 1899.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 25th January, 1899.

No. 33.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Toogood, J. H. . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	......	22nd October, 1898.
Sutherland, A. R. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	......	22nd October, 1898.
Atkinson, R. P. . .	Ditto	Ditto	......	7th November, 1898.
Perram, G. J. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary .	7th November, 1898.
Higgins, A. F. . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto . .	7th November, 1898.

The 26th January, 1899.

No. 34.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 35.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Accounts, Madras.

The 30th January, 1899.

No. 40.—Mr. B. E. Luffman, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is granted leave on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 571, dated 21st December, 1898.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L. M. S. Examination:—

In alphabetical order.

Bagchi, Jnanendranarayan	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sureschandra	Ditto.
Basak, Sasibhushan	Ditto.
Biswas, Brajendrakumar	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kaminikumar...	Ditto.
Das, Harendrakumar	Ditto.
Datta, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
„ Tulsicharan	Ditto.
Haldar, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Konar, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajanikanta	Ditto.
Lahiri, Kamakhyaprasad	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	Ditto.
Misra, Kunjeswar	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kisorilal	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	Ditto.
„ Sitalchandra	Ditto.
„ Sripati	Ditto.
Nag, Upendranath	Ditto.
Pal, Jogindranath	Ditto.
Ray, Hemantakumar	Ditto.
Sinha, Nrisinhadas	Ditto.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 28th January 1899.

W. BOOTH,
Offg. Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. In supersession of previous orders, the following dates have been fixed for the ensuing Medical and Engineering Examinations:—

M. B. Examinations ...	Monday, the 13th March 1899, and following days.
L.M.S. Examinations ...	10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th April 1899.
F. E. Examinations .	10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th April 1899.
L.E. and B.E. Examinations	Monday, the 10th July 1899, and following days.

2. The Entrance Examination in 1900 will be held on the 5th March 1900 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 23rd January 1900.

3. The F.A. and B.A. Examinations in 1900 will be held on the 19th March 1900 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the above examinations must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 6th February 1900.

4. The M.A., Premchand Roychand Studentship, B.L. and Honours in Law Examinations in 1899 will be held on the 27th November 1899 and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the M.A. Examination in 1899 must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th August 1899.

Applications and fees for admission to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th May 1899.

Applications and fees for admission to the B.L. Examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th October 1899.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination for Honours in Law must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 26th August 1899.

5. The half-yearly second L.M.S. Re-examination will be held on the 27th November 1899 and following days.

Applications and fees of candidates for admission to the second L.M.S. Re-examination must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 14th November 1899.

6. The following revised course in Burmese has been prescribed for the Entrance Examination in 1901 and future years:—

Prose.

Wethandaya Jataka.

Poetry.

Lok Sara Sonmasa, prepared from original manuscripts, by the Text-Book Committee, Rangoon.

Grammar.

Lonsdale's Burmese Grammar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th January 1899.

W. BOOTH,
Offg. Registrar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 397 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 28th January 1899:—

No. 34 of 1899.—Allibhoi Valliji and Sons, tin despatch box manufacturers, Mooltan Cantonment. *An improved ladies' air-tight tin hat box.*

No. 35 of 1899.—John Pullman and Edward England Pullman, manufacturers, both of 17 Greek street, Soho square, London, and Ernest Edward Munro Payne, analytical chemist, of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham. *Improvements in the process of leather manufacture.*

No. 36 of 1899.—Mary Glover, spinster, saddle and harness maker, of No. 29 Lower Charles street, Leicester, in the county of Leicester. *An improved trunk or case for carrying or exhibiting ladies' wearing apparel and other articles.*

No. 37 of 1899.—James Allen Hill, salesman, of Ravenswood, West Virginia, Alfred Elijah Cole, Allan Davis Cole and William Throop Cole, lawyers, of 214 Court street, Maysville, Kentucky, all in the United States of America, and Henry Hamilton Remfry, solicitor, of Calcutta. *Severing mechanism for aerial torpedœs.*

No. 38 of 1899.—Henri Jules Caillet, engineer, of 39 Rue Lafayette, Paris. *Improvements in the rolling stock and permanent way of single rail railways.*

No. 39 of 1899.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, of 34 Portman square, in the county of London. *Improvements in the coupling and traction of bicycles.*

No. 40 of 1899.—Walter Mardon Ducat, colonel, late Royal engineers, of 13 Devonshire terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. *An improvement in the method of and apparatus for, purifying water, sewage and other foul liquids.*

No. 41 of 1899.—Edward Tyer, engineer, of Ashwin street, Dalston, in the county of London. *Improvements in railway signals.*

No. 42 of 1899.—John Douglas, head draughtsman, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways company, limited, Secunderabad, Deccan. *An improved, railway screw coupling, to be called "Douglas' patent screw coupling."*

No. 398 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 469 A of 1897.—Eduardo Migual de Monte, civil engineer, of Allahabad, in the North-West Provinces of India. *A contrivance for readily detaching and re-attaching the body or drum of a conservancy cart.* (Specification filed 18 July 1898.)

No. 474A of 1897.—Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, in the city of London. *Improvements in handles for bicycles and the like.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 43 of 1898.—L. P. DeClosets d'Errey, civil engineer, Pondicherry. *A water lift, called the "Jubilee water-lift."* (Specification filed 22 August 1898.)

No. 143 of 1898.—James Jones Meldrum, Thomas Frederick Meldrum, John Wesley Meldrum and Fred Clayton, engineers, all of Atlantic works, City road, Manchester. *Improvements in or connected with mechanical stokers.* (Specification filed 14 January 1899.)

No. 230 of 1898.—David Roche, retired mariner, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C. *Improvements in or relating to cranes and the like.* (Specification filed 12 January 1899.)

No. 324 of 1898.—Wasudeva Balwant Soman, merchant, of 20 Parel Cross lane, Parel, Bombay. *Improvements in shuttles.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 424 of 1898.—O. E. Dobreé, engineer, Cossipur sugar works, Cossipur, near Calcutta. *Improvements in and additions to his punkah-pulling wheel.* (Specification filed 20 January 1899.)

No. 399 P.—THE fee prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

No. 14 of 1893.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *An improved process and apparatus for vulcanising wood.* (From 1st August 1899 to 1st August 1900.)

No. 400 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 102 of 1894.—James Donnan. *A new or improved terrameter.* (Specification filed 25 October 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd January, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	80,20,000	9,25,69,955	10,05,89,955	3,32,57,028	20,07,119	3,52,64,147
Allahabad	...	1,18,33,740	1,18,33,740	1,29,19,687	...	1,29,19,687
Lahore	...	2,17,73,205	2,17,73,205	2,94,37,345	...	2,94,37,345
Bombay	9,26,850	6,61,80,580	6,71,07,430	1,38,19,480	27,91,040	1,66,10,520
Karachi	...	67,97,455	67,97,455	33,40,880	...	33,40,880
Madras	5,26,345	3,01,22,580	3,06,48,925	2,12,41,955	...	2,12,41,955
Calicut	...	9,08,010	9,08,010	2,22,675	...	2,22,675
Rangoon	...	71,44,520	71,44,520	2,61,53,560	135	2,61,53,695
	94,73,195	23,73,30,045	24,68,03,240			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			6,12,390			
TOTAL R			24,61,90,850	14,03,92,610	47,98,294	14,51,90,904
Add—Amount under remittance between Circles						10,00,000
NET TOTAL R						14,61,90,904
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R						24,61,90,850

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1899.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,60,80,000	9,45,84,695	11,06,64,695	3,82,52,858	20,07,119	4,02,59,977
Allahabad	...	1,39,43,510	1,39,43,510	2,18,66,452	...	2,18,66,452
Lahore	...	2,26,05,115	2,26,05,115	3,09,80,825	...	3,09,80,825
Bombay	8,22,405	6,49,90,380	6,58,12,785	1,45,76,150	27,91,040	1,73,67,190
Karachi	...	65,09,940	65,09,940	32,90,525	...	32,90,525
Madras	18,56,305	2,81,40,935	2,99,97,240	2,03,85,490	...	2,03,85,490
Calicut	...	8,72,975	8,72,975	2,21,290	...	2,21,290
Rangoon	...	62,93,530	62,93,530	2,23,27,960	135	2,23,28,095
	1,87,58,710	23,79,41,080	25,66,99,790			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
Total			25,66,99,790	15,19,01,550	47,98,294	15,66,99,844
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
Net Total						15,66,99,844
Add—Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Grand Total						25,66,99,790

W. DOBBIE,
for *Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th January, 1899.

No. 1-*A*.—The following promotion and reversion are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the date specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant H. S. Rogers, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	10th Dec., 1898.
Lieutenant C. B L. Greenstreet, R.E	Executive Engineer, IV grade, Temporary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	20th Dec., 1898.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.,*
Director General of Military Works in India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st January, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	83,25,949	10	1	1,96,50,428	11	6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,13,24,479	1	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,96,21,928	6	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,74,422	10	11
Sundries				20,83,293	4	8
RUPEES				10,07,30,073	1	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				56,47,252	0	0
Other authorized Investments				65,65,493	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,02,06,950	14	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,70,86,407	13	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,87,91,804	10	3
Balances with other Banks				2,56,397	12	7
Bullion				1,582	7	0
Dead Stock				12,94,996	9	11
Stamps				12,789	5	6
Sundries				17,02,556	12	6
				7,15,66,231	6	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,10,73,701	15	6	2,91,63,841	11	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,80,90,139	11	7			
RUPEES				10,07,30,073	1	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH.
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 40·7.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Andrew Clark	Khadimnagar Tea Estate in Sylhet.	9th November, 1898	District Judge, Sylhet, on 17th January, 1899.	The deceased left a Will which has been forwarded to his brother. It is not reported whether any one has applied for Probate of the Will.
Mr. Ronald Bowman, a Head Ticket Collector on the North-Western Railway.	Not stated	12th December, 1898	District Judge, Lahore, on 18th January, 1899.	The deceased has left a declaration with the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, in respect of his deposit in the Railway Provident Institution. Mr. J. W. Bowman, the brother of the deceased, has obtained Letters of Administration.
Mr. Henry Harrington, of the Ship "Belfast."	Presidency General Hospital.	8th January, 1899	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 18th January, 1899.	No Will found. No application for Administration.
Mr. C. F. Barrow, a Barrister and Advocate of the High Court.	Not reported	Not reported	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 25th January, 1899.	No Will found and no one has applied for Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command, on 31st December, 1898, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.							
		3½ per cent., 1865.	4 per cent. 1835.	4½ per cent., 1879.	3½ per cent., 1893-94.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
	STOCK.							R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	19,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,400 0 0
2	" " Allahabad	15,100	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	16,800 0 0
3	" " Agra	19,900	...	...	...	900	...	...	20,800 0 0
4	" " Lucknow	21,100	...	...	...	4,000	...	...	25,100 0 0
5	" " Bareilly	20,200	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	23,200 0 0
6	" " Meerut	24,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	24,500 0 0
7	" " Jubbulpore	9,500	...	...	...	500	...	...	10,000 0 0
8	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500 0 0
9	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	55,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,000 0 0
10	Superintendent, Remount Rearing Depot, Karnal	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
11	Superintendent, Remount Rearing depot Saharanpore	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
12	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0
13	Ordnance Officer, Agra	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
14	" " Allahabad	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0
15	" " Fort William	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
16	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	26,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,400 0 0
17	Officer Commanding, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600 0 0
18	Pay Examiner	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
		2,26,700	...	...	...	10,600	...	...	2,37,300 0 0
	SAFE CUSTODY.	Various 3½ per cent. loans.							
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta	40,100	...	...	...	17,700	...	1,603 7 6	59,403 7 6
2	" " Allahabad	7,900	...	...	200	800	...	10,920 0 0	19,820 0 0
3	" " Agra	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,200 0 0
4	" " Lucknow	11,200	...	...	...	...	...	38,974 14 7	50,174 14 7
5	" " Bareilly	2,500	...	...	800	...	...	21,760 0 0	25,060 0 0
6	" " Meerut	3,300	500	100	...	500	...	41,435 0 0	45,835 0 0
7	" " Jubbulpore	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	2,800 0 0
8	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0
9	Superintendent, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000 0 0
10	Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
11	Superintendent of Kheddas, Dacca	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0
12	" Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
13	Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta	1,400	...	...	...	200	...	...	1,600 0 0
14	Agent for Government Consignment, Calcutta	6,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,700 0 0
15	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	5,025 0 0	9,025 0 0
16	" " Fort William	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0 0
17	" " Agra	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0
		91,500	500	100	1,000	19,200	...	1,20,718 6 1	2,33,018 6 1

W. J. B. BIRD, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, BENGAL COMMAND,
Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1899.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 23rd January, 1899.

No. 627.—Under the provisions of Article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to suspend the lien of Khan Sahib Mir Shams Shah, at present on Foreign Service in the Kalat State, on his appointment of Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 628.—Consequent on the suspension of the lien of Khan Sahib Mir Shams Shah on his appointment of Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, Lalla Bagh Mall, sub. *pro. tempore* Native Assistant, Bolan Pass, is confirmed provisionally in that appointment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th January, 1899.

No. 24.—Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 23rd December 1898.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-General*,

Director-General of Military Works in India.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th January, 1899.

No. 1.—Lieutenant A. ff. Garrett, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, and the Colloquial Examination, prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same Chapter, on the 16th and 17th December, 1898, respectively.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th January, 1899.

No. 12.—Mr. J. P. Williams, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III, grade 2 (on probation) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 3rd January, 1898.

A. BRERETON,

Director of Railway Traffic.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1899.

No. 11994.—Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, M.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen is appointed, with effect from the date on which he takes charge, to officiate as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th January, 1899.

Adie, D.
Alford, W.
Bell, Miss.
Birch, J. B.
Broun, Arthur, R.
Burn, T. W.
Cartwright, S. W.
Compagnie Industredle Commercealle Framco Indeanne.
Corvet, Edwin.
Dick, Karr & Co., Machinery Merchants.
Dutkewick, P., Mr., care of Station Master.
Eastern Seed Company, Manager.
Festin, Karl.
Francis & Co., Surgical instrument makers.
Hook, Herman.
Jackson, Mrs.
Jehring, Korl.
Johnson, G. E.
Macfarlane & Co., Walter.
Macleod, G.
Marshall & Co., G. M.
Meyer, K.
Milward, Bason, Mrs.
Morris, P., care of Morris, Karamsey & Co.
Robey, Miss, care of Mrs. Allen.
Rown, G. H. H.
Schaller, Adolf.
Scourso Howard & Co.
"Sports" Editor.
The Asiatic, Manager.
The Eastman Photographic Co.
Trivillion & Co.
Varieties, Editor.
Wells, W. H. B., care of W. C. Orr, Esq.
Zonnet, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Jeo. S.
Allen, C. H.
Barlow, D. G.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Benditte, Peter.
Benghall, Sam.
Bennett, D. F.
Besant, Mrs. Annie.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bodmer, Mrs.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, C. J.
Brown, D. S., Lieut.
Brydon, E.
Buhon, H. R.
Bull.
Cardoso, G. E.
Carefalis Christo.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Cator, C. F., Mrs.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Clark, F. W.
Cohen, Mac.
Collet, Mrs.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cowie, E. H., care of J. Fordhan.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Davies, G. J.
d'Humieres, Robert, Vicomte.
dePolignac, Vicomte.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dodd, J. R.
Draper, J. J.
Dubois, P.
Dunstone, A. H.
Dutkewich, P.
Duyster, Madame.
Engles, J.
Finn, Major H.
Finnie, Wm. D.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Forbes, K. R.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
Gedder, J. A.
George, G.
Glover, T.
Glover, Tirrot.
Gordon, J. B.
Gore, Geo.
Greene, Miss H.
Guiness.
Guinness, E. W.
Halliday, M. M.
Hanby, Miss.
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hill, W. Cal.
Hinder, M. L.
Hodding, M., Mrs.
Howard, W.
Ino, M., Miss.
Jackson, H. M.
Janglave, Miss.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Kelley-Patterson, W.
Keys, C. F.
Klymrachter, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Knyvett-Hoff, Mrs.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Lisbey, Mrs.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Martin, R. A.
Mason, A.
McCrea, G. R. S.
McCrosph & Co.
McKenzie, J. A.
Meashock, John.
Michel, M., Prof.
Moscowitch, M.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Muller, and McLeon.
Newman, F.
Oliver, C., Mrs.
Onborough, Mr.
Paighia.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Phillips, Miss.
Pollock, H.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Ross, J.
Sandys, H. M.
Schondienst, Josef.
Seiber, Tony, Mrs.
Smellee, T. W.
Smith, A., Miss.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, J. C.
Smith, J. Christie.
Standley, H. W.
Stanley, W. V. H.
Stehelin, G., Mrs.
Stehelin, J. F.
Sultana, W. F.
Tayler, Thos.
Teplixki, Miss Lila.
Thompson, R.
Turkletoba, L.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vincent, R. H.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Hon'ble.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood.
Wylly, Mrs.
Zurn, Ralph.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Leonard, Thos.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Pollock, H. C.
Smith, Andrew, Mrs.
Somerville, A. R., & Co.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alvares, N., Dr.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Anderson, J.
Algar, Mrs.
Archer, J. J.
Browne, C. H., Revd.
Burjorjee Bomanji Shroff.
Baboo Boynath Chowbey.
Brodsky Sophie, Miss.
Bunser L. de.
Ball, A., Miss.
Blacklaw, Mrs.
Berens, Randolph, Mrs.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
Cardozo Maria, Mrs.
Commerell, Carl.
Curtiss, Miss.
Deronzier, P.
David, Domingo.
Drucker, Emilia, Miss.
Dickson, D. D.
Dumaresq, H.
Elmore, John H.
Eick Ockonomust, Dr.
Ewing, A., Orr.
Field, H. C.
Feast, A., Miss.
Gaetley, W. A.
Gordon, Robert V.
George, Elias.
George, Mary, Miss.
Gundry, R. H., Rev.
Henderson, V. C.
Hartnall, Miss.
Helberg, Adolf.
Harrington, H. S.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
James, James R.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Lazarus, E. M.
Low, W. M.
Lambert, Alfred.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Mitchell, W., Professor.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Mority, M.
MacNeill, Miss.
McDonald, Miss.
Matthews, Miss.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Newhouse, Miss.
Nikols, Harold.
O'Brien, R.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
O'Connor, W.
Pillay, C. Rangasamy.
Petile, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Pierce, Winifred J., Dr.
Plurto, H.
Premadis Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Robert, O. G.
Sen, B. B.
Schesichelniski, U.
Sutcliffe, S.
Saunders, T. E.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Samuel, Max.
Borrow Maiwill, W. B.
Schwarzenburg, Eugen.
Stirling, Mr.
Spuidle, G.
Spindle, G
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Toussaint.
Thomson, Alexander.
Vakil, A. K.
Valentine, Mrs.
Witkowshi, C.
Wood, M. B., Miss.
Wood, A., Ottiwell.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th January, 1899.

Gibb, C.
Ritchie, D.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 4th February, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1899.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	9th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	8th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	4th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	6th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	9th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	6th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A. M. At 5-30	7th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	5th ,,	Per R. I. M. Str. *Minto.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.
For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوتانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوتانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هي - ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½ „	R8-8,		„	R9-0.
¼ „	R4-4,		„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০	
½ আধ „ „	৮৷০	„	৯৲	
¼ শিকি „ „	৪৷০	„	৪৸০	

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.
2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.
3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.
4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.
5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.
6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.
7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.
8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.
9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.
10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.
11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Agni Purana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Vol. I, Fasc. I—V, and Vol. II, Fasc. I—V; Vol. III, Fasc. I—V; Vol. IV, Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R6-12.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aphorisms of Sandiya, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Astasáhasriká Prajnapáramitá, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Acvavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each. R10.

***Bhamati**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VIII, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Brahma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Brhaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Brhaddharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

***Caturvarga Chintamani**, (Text) Vols. II, 1—25; III, Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—10, at annas 6 each. R19-14.

Crauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Crauta Sutra of Acvalayana, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6. R4-2.

***Crauta Sutra of Latyayana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—IX, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Crauta Sutra of Cankhayana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. I—VII, Vol. II, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. III, Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Cri Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Kala Madhava, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Kala Viveka, Fasc. I and II. 12a.

Kátantra, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Katha Sarit Sagara, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Kurma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each, R3-6.

***Lalita-Vistara**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VI, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Lalita-Vistara**, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

Madana Párijáta, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Manutika Sangraha, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Markandeya Purana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VII, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Markandeya Purana, (English) Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R3-12.

***Mimamsá Darsana**, (Text) Fasc. VII—XIX, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Narada Smriti, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R1-2.

Nyayavartika, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6. R1-2.

***Nirukta**, (Text) Vol. III, Fasc. 1—6, Vol. IV, Fasc. 1—8, at annas 6 each. R5-4.

***Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, by Kamandaki.** (Sans.) Fasc. III—V, at annas 6 each. R1.

Nyayabindutika (Text). 10a.

Nyaya Kusumanjali Prakarana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

Padumawati. R2.

Paricishta Parvan, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (Text) Part I, Fasc. I, Part II, Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (English) Part II, Fasc. I. 12a.

Prakrta Laksanam, (Text) Fasc. I. R1-8.

Paracara Smriti, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—8; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—5, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Paracara, Institutes of, (English). 12a.

***Sama Veda Samhitá**, (Text) Vols. I, Fasc. 5—10; II, 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at annas 6 each. Fasc. R12-6.

Sankhya Sutra Vritti, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Dito, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12. each. R2-4.

Sucruta Samhitá, (English) Fasc. I, at annas 12. 12a.

* **Sucruta Samhitá**, (Text) Fasc. IX—XLII, at annas 6 each. R12-12.

Tandya Brahmana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each, R7-2.

Tattva Chintamani, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—10; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—2; Vol. IV, Fasc. 1; Vol. V, Fasc. 1—5, Part IV, Vol. II, Fasc. I—III, at 6 annas each. R11-4.

Tul'si Sat'sai, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Uvasagadasao, (Text and English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12. R4-8.

Varaha Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 6 each, R5-4.

***Vayu Purana**, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 2—6; Vol. II, Fasc 1—7, at annas 6 each. R4-8.

Vishnu Smrti, (Text) Fasc. I—II, at annas 6 each. 12a.

Vivadaratnakara, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Vrihannaradiya Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Vrihat Svayambhu Purana, Fasc. I—V. R1-14.

TIBETAN SERIES.

Pag-Sam Thi S'in, Fasc. 1—4, at R1 each. R4.

Sher-Phyin, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—5; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—3, at R1 each. R11.

Rtogs brjod dpag hkhri S'in, (Tibn. and Sans.) Vol. I Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each. R10.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN SERIES.

Alamgirnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIII, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Al-Muqaddasi, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. I. 12a.

Ain-i-Akbari, (Text) Fasc. I—XXII, at R1 each. R22.

Ain-i-Akbari, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—7; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—5; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—5, at R1-12 each. R29-12.

Akbarnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XXXVII, at R1 each. R37.

Akbarnamah, English Fasc. I. R1.

Arabic Bibliography, by Dr. A. Sprenger. 6a.

Badshahnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Catalogue of the Persian Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Fasc. I—III at R1 each. R3.

Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix Fasc. I—XXI, at R1 each. R21.

Farhang-i-Rashidi, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at R1 each R14.

* The other Fasciculi of these works are out of stock, and complete copies cannot be supplied.

Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 12 each. R3.

Futuh-ush-Sham of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 9 each. R3-6.

Futuh-ush-Sham of Azadi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Haft A'sman, History of the Persian Masnawi, (Text) Fasc. I. 12a.

History of the Caliphs, (English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 51 Fasc., at annas 12 each. R38-4.

Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. III, 1—10, Index to Vol. I, Fasc. X and XI, and Index to Vol. III, Fasc XI and XII, Index to Vol. II, Fasc. X, XI and XII, at annas 6 each. R13-2.

Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, (Text) Fasc. I—XV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R6-12.

Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Ma'asir-i- Alamgiri, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) Fasc. I. 6a.

Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) Fasc. I and II, at annas 12 each. R1-8.

Riyazu-s-Salatin, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Suyaty's Itqan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran, with Supplement,** (Text) Fasc. VII—X, at R1 each. R4.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri Index. R1.

Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi of Zia-ud-din Barni, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Tarikh-i Firuzshahi, of Shams-i-Siraj Aif, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Ten Ancient Arabic Poems, Fasc. I and II, at R1-8 each. R3.

Wis o Ramin, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Zafarnamah, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9, Vol. II, Fasc. 1—8, at annas 6 each. R6-6.

Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

1. **Asiatic Researches,** Vol. VII, Vols. XIII and XVI and Vols. XIX and XX, at R10 each. R50.
2. **Proceedings** of the Asiatic Society from 1865 to 1869 (incl.), at annas 6 per No.; and from 1870 to date, at annas 8 per No.
3. **Journal** of the Asiatic Society for 1843 (12), 1844 (12), 1845 (12), 1846 (5), 1847 (12), 1848 (12), 1866 (7), 1867 (6), 1868 (6), 1869 (8), 1870 (8), 1871 (7), 1872 (8), 1873 (8), 1874 (8), 1875 (7), 1876 (7), 1877 (8), 1878 (8), 1879 (7), 1880 (8), 1881 (7), 1882 (6), 1883 (5), 1884 (6), 1885 (6), 1886 (8), 1887 (7), 1888 (7), 1889 (10), 1890 (11), 1891 (7), 1892 (8), 1893 (11), 1894 (8), 1895 (7), 1896 (8), at R1-8 per No. to Members, and at R2 per No. to Non-Members.

N.B.—The figures enclosed in brackets give the number of Nos. in each Volume.

4. **Centenary Review of the Researches of the Society from 1784—1883.** R3.

General Cunningham's Archæological Survey Report for 1863-64 (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1864). R2.

Theobald's Catalogue of Reptiles in the Museum of the Asiatic Society (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1868). R2.

Catalogue of Mammals and Birds of Burmah, by E. Blyth (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1875). R4.

Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar, by G. A. Grierson, Part II, Chrestomathy and Vocabulary (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1882). R4.

5. **Anis-ul-Musharrahin.** R3.
6. **Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata.** R3.
7. **Catalogue of the Library of the Asiatic Society, Bengal,** by W. A. Bion. R3-8.
8. **Istilahát-us-Sufiyah,** edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, 8vo. R1.
9. **Inayah,** a Commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II and IV, at R10 each. R32.
10. **Jawami-ul-'ilm ir-riyazi,** 168 pages, with 17 plates, 4to. Part I. R2.
11. **Khizanat-ilm.** R4.
12. **Mahábharata,** Vols. III and IV, at R20 each. R40.
13. **Moore and Hewitson's Descriptions of New Indian Lepidoptera,** Parts I—III, with 8 coloured Plates, 4to., at R6 each. R18.
14. **Sharaya-ool-Islam.** R4.
15. **Tibetan Dictionary,** by Csoma de Körös. R10.
16. **Tibetan Grammar,** by Csoma de Körös. R8.
17. **Kacmiracabdamrta,** Part I. R1-8.

Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Fasc. I—XXVI, at R1 each. R20.

Nepalese Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, by Dr. R. L. Mitra. R5.

N.B.—All Cheques, Money Orders, etc., must be made payable to the "Treasurer, Asiatic Society," only.

Books are supplied in value-payable post.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE HAND-BOOKS FOR SALE.

No.	TITLE.	PRICE. In English Coin.	PRICE. In Indian Coin.	POSTAGE. Indian.	POSTAGE. Foreign.
1	Padauk Wood	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	Ipecacuanha	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
3	Podophyllum Emodi	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
4	Sida Fibre	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
5	Jute	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
6	Al (Morinda) Dye and Dyeing	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
7	Resin and Turpentine from Indian Pines	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
8	Iron	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
9	Coal	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
10	Adhatoda Vasica	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
	Ditto (revised edition with plate)	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
11	Linseed	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
12	Fibres for Brush-making	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
13	Cutch	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
14	Kut	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
15	Turpeth or Indian Jalap	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
16	Kamela Dye	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
17	Garjan Oil	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
18	Jalap	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
19	Mica	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
20	Castor Oil	0 0 6	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
21 22	Gingelly or Sesame Oil	0 0 6	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
	Albizzia Lebbek	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 0
23	Silk	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
24	Ground-nut	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
25	India rubber	0 0 3	0 3 6	0 0 6	0 1 6
26	Barley	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
27	Steatite	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
28	Salep	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 0
29	Caulmugra Oil	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 0
30	Black Wood or Rose Wood of Southern India (Dalbergia latifolia)	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
Guide No. 1	Guide to Commercial Collections, 1892	0 0 9	0 9 0	0 1 0	0 2 6

GEORGE WATT,
Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September, 1897.

* The other Fasciculi of these works are out of stock, and complete copies cannot be supplied.

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
„	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
„	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works.	(Under revision.)

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7.

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one (in the Press).

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy. R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Bolleau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Bolleau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.

„ „ (Canal „). R1-4.

„ „ (College „). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

„ Measurement Book. R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.
Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.
Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.
Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.
Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.
Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas,	4a. each.
Irrigation Tract, No. I.	
" " " II.	
" " " III,	

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.
Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8a.
Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.
Shakespearian Readings, viz.:—

1. Taming of the Shrew,	Each 4a.
2. Othello,	
3. Macbeth,	
4. Comedy of Errors,	
5. Merchant of Venice,	

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans.	Each 5a.
Madras, 99 Plans.	
Bombay, 91 Plans.	
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans.	
Oudh, 21 Plans.	
Rajputana, 4 Plans.	
British Burma, 19 Plans.	
Central Provinces.	

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.

Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7,	
" VI, " Nos. 24 and 25,	
" VII, " Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,	
Extra No., April 1870.	

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.
Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.
The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.
In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
" the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 6	8 6 3
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 6	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—
Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues . . .	" 55	" 36	" 24
" six " . . .	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine " . . .	" 145	" 96	" 64
" twelve " . . .	" 180	" 120	" 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.
The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

FOR SALE.

Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India during 1893-94 and 1894-95. By JAMES GRUNDY, Inspector of Mines in India (1894 and 1896). Price R1 and R2, respectively.

To be had on application to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1a. 6p. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co, Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co, Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co, Ld, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co, 46, Great Russel Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special concession is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo, cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876, Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict, Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam, and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897 2a 0p. (1a)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a 6p (1a)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a 9p (1a)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1 (3a)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a 6p (1a. 0p)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2*a*).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August 1897. 10*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 0*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 0*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*.).
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

*Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a*.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1898 Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881) the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

B—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1883. R3 (7*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6*a.*)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10*a.*)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8*a.*)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8*a.*)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5 (10*a*).

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12*a.*)

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to 1st November, 1895:—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 5*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. R2-8. (5*a.*)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8. (2*a.*)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an Index. R1-2 (2*a.*)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4. (3*a*)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11*a.* (2*a*).

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12*a.* (2*a*).

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4*a.*)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1. (2*a.*)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12*a.* (2*a*).

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2*a.*)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15*a.* (2*a.*)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10. (3*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3. (6*a.*)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10*a.* (2*a.*)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2604, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a* 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1. (2*a*. 0*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3 from No. II of 1875 to 1896. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895.
Ditto In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (5*a*.)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8. (5*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners) as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a* 6*p*. (1*a*. 0*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*. 0*p*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a*. 6*p*. (3*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a*. (3*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*p*.)

Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment.) In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL —*concld.*

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri 1a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1896 (Cotton duties). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu, 2a. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu, 2a. (1a. 6p.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap, boards. R1. (5a.)

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882 to 1896. Super-royal, 4to. Annual subscription R5. (R1.) Single issue 4a. including postage.

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed. 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5. (12a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862-86 and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836-86, with an Index of cases. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price, R50 per set.; quarter-bound copies, R55. (R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J.M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government, of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo.:—

Vol. I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected up to 30th November, 1888. Price R2-8. (4a.)

Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Price R4-8. (6a.)

Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal and Baluchistan) Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891. Price R4. (6a.)

[Vol. IV (Rajputana) is out of print.]

Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1892. Price R4. (6a.)

Vol. VI. (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency, together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5. (8a.)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7a. (2a.)

Contents to ditto In Urdu and Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2a. (1a. 6p.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12a.).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4a.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc. of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10a.)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4a. (1a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India. Papers relating to the Provincial Service, 1888—96. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (5a.)

Rules under the Arms Act. Revised and corrected to 9th July, 1897. 6a. (1a.)

List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal, Vol. I. F'cap., cloth bound. R3. (8a.)

Village Sanitation in India. Papers relating to, 1888—95. Selection No. 337. Serial No. 19. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Papers relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1875—94. Selection No. 342, Vol. I. R4 (12a.)

Ditto ditto. Vol. II. R3 (10a.)

Papers relating to the arrangement made with Messrs. Cook & Son for the conduct of the Pilgrim Traffic to and from Red Sea during 1894-95. Selection No. CCCXXX. Serial No. 16. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.)

Leprosy in India. Papers relating to the treatment of, from 1887—95. Selection 331. Serial No. 17. F'cap., boards. R3 (8a.)

Statistics of British India for the Judicial and Administrative Departments Subordinate to the Home Department for 1894-95. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4a.) For 1895-96 For 1896-97. R2 (10a) each.

Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. A Manual of—, by SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 6th edition, 1893. Full cloth 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R4 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage 8a.

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is available for sale to the Public from 31st March 1895, @ R5 per copy, plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India, by W. W. HUNTER, in 14 volumes. Royal 8vo., quarter bound. R43-8 per set (R4-9).

Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of District Officers of the Civil Department. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (3a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Report on. F'cap., boards. R2-8 (7a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States. Vol. I. F'cap., boards. R5 (10a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States. Vol. II. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Populations in the Andamans. Statistics of, 17th February, 1881. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (1a.)

Andaman and Nicobar Manual, as in force on 1st January, 1886. By LIEUT.-COL. W. B. BIRCH. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4a.)

Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science. Text Book on. For the use of the Senior Classes in English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Royal 8vo., cloth. R1 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India from 1888 to 1896, Reports on. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (4a.) each.

Fauna of British India—

Mammalia. Part I, by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto. Part II, by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-14 (3a.)

Birds. Vol. I, by EUGENE W. OATES. Super royal 8vo. Full cloth. R13 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by EUGENE V. OATES. Super royal 8vo. Full cloth. R9-12 (6a.)

Birds. Vol. III. By W. T. BLANDFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R9-12 (7a.)

Fishes. Vol. I, by FRANCIS DEY, C.I.E., LL.D. Super royal 8vo. R15 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by FRANCIS DEY, C.I.E., LL.D. Super royal 8vo. R15 (7a.)

Moths. Vol. I, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (9a.)

Ditto. Vol. III, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (7a.)

Reptilia and Batrachia, by GEORGE A. BOULENGER. Super royal 8vo. R13 (7a.)

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India—

Edited by SIR B. SIMPSON, M.D., PARTS I and II, Demy 4to. R2 each part (2a.), each. Part III, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.) Part IV, Demy 4to. R2 (2a.) Part V, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.)

Edited by SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. RICE, M.D., C.S.I., Part VI, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.), without plates R1 (4a.) Part VII, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.) Part VIII, Part IX, 1895. Demy 4to. R3 (4a.) each. Part X, 1897, R4 (8a.)

Appendices to Public Service Commission Report, 1886-87. F'cap. size, limp cover. R2 (10a.)

Proceedings of the Public Service Commission, 1886—

Vol. I. Relating to the Panjab. R1-8 (8a.)

Vol. II. Relating to the N.-W. P. and Oudh. R1-8 (7a.)

Vol. III. Relating to the Central Provinces and Hyderabad Assigned Districts. R1 (4a.)

Vol. IV. Relating to the Bombay Presidency. R2 (11a.)

Vol. V. Relating to the Madras Presidency. R2 (10a.)

Vol. VI. Relating to the Lower Provinces, Bengal R2 (12a.)

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the above Commission—

Relating to the Accounts Department. R1 (3a.)

Ditto	Public Works Department. R1 (5a.)
Ditto	Customs Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Registration Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Telegraph Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Postal Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Pilot Service. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Survey Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Jails Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Salt Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Mint Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Scientific Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Opium Department. R1 (2a.)

Education in India, 1887-88 to 1891-92. Second Quinquennial Review of. By A. M. NASH, M.A. R3 (10a.)

Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar. Admn. Reports on. By the Revd. J. LONG. Super royal 8vo. in stiff covers. R1-8 (8a.)

Report of the Leprosy Commission in India, 1890-91. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Report of the Indian Factory Commission appointed in September 1890, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with Proceedings and Appendices. F'cap., boards. R1 (4a.)

Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1891-92. F'cap., boards. R2 (8a.)

Selections from the Unpublished Indian Records relating to the Social Condition in Bengal from 1748 to 1767. By the Revd. J. LONG, 1 volume. Half calf. R4-8 (12a.)

Selections from the Calcutta Gazettes from 1784 to 1823 being a continuation of the above. By SETON-KARR and SANDEMAN. In 5 volumes. Half calf. R20 per set. (1-12.)

Early Records of British India, by J. TALBOYS WHEELER. Royal 8vo., cloth. R3 (10a.)

Cholera: What can the State do to prevent it? By J. M. CUNNINGHAM. Demy 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (4a.)

Rules framed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890. 2a. (6p.)

Rules and Forms framed under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890. 5a. (6p.)

List of Officers to be Treasurers of Charitable Endowments in the several Territories of British India. 1a. (6p.)

Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) Language. By COLONEL G. B. MAINWARING, B.S.C. Super royal 4to., full cloth. R2 (6a.)

Hymns of the Rig-Veda in the Samhita and Pada Text Deva-Nagri character. By Professor F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. In 2 volumes. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R16 (R1).

Nancowry Dialect of the Nicobarese Language. A Dictionary of the. In two parts, bound in one, Nicobarese-English and English-Nicobarese. By the late F. A. de RÖEPSTORFF. Royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4a.)

Sanskrit Manuscript in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. Catalogue of. By R. MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (8a.)

Famine in Bengal and Behar. Correspondence relating to the, from October 1873 to May 1874. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Famine in Bengal and Behar. Papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Drought in Bengal and Behar. Special Narrative of the, 1873-74, with Minutes by the Hon. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Judicial.

Proposed Railway in Bengal. Papers on the, 1850 to 1852, with 4 maps. R1 (0a.)

Survey of the Mineral Deposits in Kumaon. Reports on the, and on the Iron-smelting operations at Decnonree, 1855 and 1856. No. XVII. R1 (6a.)

Coal of the Nerbudda Valley, Tenasserim Provinces, and Thayetmyo. Papers on the, 1854 and 1855. No. X. R1 (5a.)

Rent Case, including judgments delivered on 19th June, 1865. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (2a.)

Education in India. Note on the state of, during 1865-66. By A. M. MONTEATH, C.S. No. LIV. R1 (4a.) During 1866-67. By A. P. HOWELL, C.S. No. LXVII. R1-8 (8a.) stitched; R2 (8a.) bound.

Education in India. Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on, 1854 to 1868. No. LXXVI. R1 (6a.)

Cattle Diseases. Papers relating to, 1811 to 1868. No. LXIX. R1-8 (6a.)

Chronological Table for 1886. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto. From 1890 to 1898. 4a. (1a.) each.

Civil Cases from Appeal to the High Court. Report on. By WALKER MARSHALL. Parts II to V. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (2a.) each part.

Vakeels. Rules for Admission of, in the High Court, 1873. Demy 8vo., stitched. 4a. (1a.)

High Court (Criminal), Appellate Side, General Rules and Circular Orders of the. New edition, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R3 (6a.)

High Court (Civil). General Rules and Circular Orders of the, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R3 (6a.)

High Court, Appellate Side, Appendices to General Rules and Circular Orders of the. New edition, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (5a.)

*** *List of corrections to the above rules are supplied monthly at R3 a year.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3a.)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12a (4a.)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (8a.)

Ditto **Appendix**, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4a.)

Complete set. R12-4. (R2-12.)

Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12a. (3a.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6a). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14a.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8a. (1a.). No. 2, R1 (1a. 6p.)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and of 1898-99. R1 (6a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report on the Improvement on Indian Agriculture. By J. A. VOELCKER, Ph.D., B.A., B.S.C., F.I.C., etc. 2nd edition, 1897. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (6a.)

Preliminary Note on Rinderpest or Experiments commenced at Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. By Profr. KOCH. F'cap. 2a. (½ anna.)

Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berar. By H. COUSENS, M.R.A.S. R5-8. (12a.)

Statistical Atlas of India, 2nd Edition, 1895, Medium, full cloth, Gold lettered. Its object is to give a general idea, with the aid of Maps and Diagrams (of which there are 25 of the former and 10 of the latter), of the character of the country, its inhabitants, and its resources, and to furnish such leading statistics as may illustrate its commercial, financial, and educational condition. Price R5. (Packing and postage R2 for a single copy, or R3-4 for 2 copies.)

Papers regarding Legislation for the Regulation and Sanitation of Mines in India, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of Licenses to explore and prospect for Minerals and of Mining Leases. F'cap., stitched. 2a. (1a.)

Horse Surra, Report on, Vol. I, by ALFRED LINGARD, M.B., M.S., Durham. Super royal 4to. R10 (R1-4).

Summary of further report on ditto. F'cap. 4a. (2a.)

Alphabetical Index to applications for exclusive privilege in respect to Inventions made under Act V of 1888, and disposed of during the quarter ending March, June and December 1893, March, June, September and December 1894, March, June, September and December 1895. March, June, September, December 1890, **or pending on that date, and of Specifications filed.** 8vo. R1 (1a.) each.

Index to applications for the registration of designs made under Section 51 of Act V of 1883, and disposed of during the quarter ending 31st March 1893, or pending on that date. 8vo. R1 (1a.)

Waste Lands in India. Rules for the **Lease** or **Sale of 1892.** F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Punjab Customary Law, containing Selections from the Records of the Punjab Government. Statement of Customary Law in different districts, and Questions on Tribal and Local Custom. Edited by C. L. TUPPER, C.S. In three volumes, super royal 8vo., full cloth. R10 (14a.) for the three volumes.

Statement showing quantities and values of Minerals and Gems produced in each British Province and Native State of India during the Calendar years 1889 and 1890. F'cap., paper cover. R2 (4a.) each.

Implements and Machines. List of, which have met with marked success in India during the years 1882-83 to 1895-96. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Returns of, for 1885-86, 1886-87, 1888-89, and 1892-93. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India and the Native States of Mysore. Returns of, for 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1893-94. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Manual of the Land Revenue systems of India. By B. H. BADEN-POWELL. Revised edition, in 3 volumes.

Royal 8vo., cloth—

Vol. I.—General and Bengal.

Vol. II.—The system of Village or Mahal Settlements.

Vol. III.—The Raiyatwari and allied systems.

Price per set, R30 (1-8).

Price per single vol., R10 (10a.)

Available to Government officials only.

Indian Wheat Trade, Parts I, II, and III, combined. Royal 8vo., limp cover. R1-8 (4a.)

Rail and River-borne Trade Return from 1885-86, in quarterly parts. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.) for each quarter.

Inland Trade of India by Rail and River during the year 1888-89, ending 31st March 1889. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Inland Trade of India, Weights of Articles carried by Rail and River, for quarter ending December 1893. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, from quarter ending March, 1894 to quarter ending March 1895. 4a. (1a.) each.

Ditto ditto ditto, during 1892-93, 1893-94. R2 (6a.) each.

For subsequent issues see under Finance Department.

Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma. Report on the. By SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS DAY, F.L.S. and F.Z.S. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Vanilla: its Cultivation in India. By J. E. O'CONOR. Revised edition. Super royal 8vo., boards. 8a. (2a.)

Cinchona Cultivation in India. Manual of. By DR. GEO. KING, M.B., F.L.S. Second edition, 1880. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Select Extra Tropical Plants eligible for culture of naturalization. By BARON FRED. VON MUELLER, K.C.M.G., M.D., Indian edition, 1880. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (6a.)

Pamphlet on Indigo. R1 (2a.)

Cotton Gins. Report on, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton. In two parts. By DR. FORBES WATSON. R3 (10a.)

Silk in India. Some account of. By J. GEOGHEGAN, C.S. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Wild Silks of India. Hand-Book of the collection illustrative of the, in the South Kensington Museum, with a catalogue of the collection and numerous illustrations. By THOMAS WARDLE. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.)

Cattle Disease in India. Manual of the more deadly forms of. Hindi version. Royal 8vo., stiff boards. 6a.

Ditto. Urdu version. Royal 8vo., stiff boards. 6a.

A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.

By DR. GEO. WATT, C.I.E.,

Reporter on Economic Products.

The first five volumes and Volume VI, Parts I, II, III, & IV of the Dictionary are ready at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and will be supplied to non-subscribers on receipt of the price for the complete set, which is R45 in India, and 3 guineas in England (exclusive of the Index, for which a separate charge will be made): packing and postage, in India, 8 annas per volume; for England, 2 rupees 6 annas per volume. For copies bound in half calf or half morocco, R6 and 8 shillings, respectively, will be charged extra for the whole set.

The Dictionary is intended to deal with the products of India—animal, vegetable, and mineral; each product being treated after a uniform plan, the paragraphs of which give the scientific, vernacular, and European names; habitat or source; history; properties and uses (both chemical and industrial); trade statistics; markets, etc. The work is arranged alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature, but commercial and important vernacular names are also given as cross-references, so that little difficulty need be experienced in finding the account of a product even when its scientific name is unknown to the reader.

An important feature of the Dictionary consists in the fact that derived information is in every instance given under quotation marks, and with a reference to the original publication. Numerous contributors have, however, furnished the results of new discoveries, and confirmed the vernacular names, so that the Dictionary is not only a complete compilation of published information, but has been brought abreast of the most recent inventions and discoveries.

Volume I contains the letters A and B, and consists of 559 royal 8vo pages; Volume II embraces the letter C in 689 pages; Volume III contains the letters D, E, F, and half of G; Volume IV, latter half of G to middle of L; and Volume V contains the latter half of L to end of O; Vol. VI (which consists of four parts), Part I, contains letters P to R. The whole work completed in nine volumes (including Parts II to IV of Vol. VI), but a tenth volume has been issued, consisting of an Index to all the vernacular and other names contained in the Dictionary. The Index is practically a glossary of the vernacular and European names of the plants, animals, and minerals of India, and, as such, is a work of reference, which, it is hoped, will prove of considerable value.

Index to Do. do. 8vo. R2 (4a.)

Technical Art Series published up to 1896, together with their explanatory Text—

1886-87, 6 Plates with Text. R1-8 a set (4a.)
1888-89, 18 Plates with Text. R4-8 a set (8a.)
1890, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1891, 18 Plates with Text. R4-8 a set (8a.)
1892, 13 Plates with Text. R3-4 a set (6a.)
1893, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1894, 14 Plates with Text. R3-8 a set (7a.)
1895, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1896, 15 Plates R3-12 a set. (7a.)

Pictorial School Lesson Sheets, descriptive of the most prominent Agricultural Insect Pests of India. Intended for the use of schools and other educational institutions. Prepared under the orders of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department. The following have been published:—

"LOCUSTS."

Price per copy, uncoloured, 1a. 3p. (1a. 6p.) Coloured, 2a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)
Extra per copy of mounted on card, 4a. (R2).

"WHEAT WEEVIL."

Price per copy uncoloured, 1a. 9p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto, coloured, 3a. (1a. 6p.)
Extra per copy if mounted on card, 4a. (R2).

Art Manufactures of India, being a brief account of the most important art-manufactures of India. By T. N. MUKHARJI, F.L.S. Demy 8vo., cloth bound. R3 (5a.)

Indian Museum Notes—

A journal of Economic Entomology. Issued by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta—

Vol. I, consisting of five numbers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, R1 (2a.) each. No. 5, 4a. (1a.)

Vol. II, of which seven numbers have as yet appeared—No. 1, R2 (2a.); No. 2, R3 (2a.); No. 3, 8a. (1a.); No. 4, R1 (1a.); No. 5, 8a. (1a.); No. 6, 4a. (1a.); No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Vol. III, No. 1, 8a. (1a. 6p.); No. 2, 4a. (1a.); No. 3, 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Vol. III, No. 4. **An account of the Insects and Mites which attack the tea-plant in India.** By E. C. COTES, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum. Green cloth boards, super royal 8vo. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Ditto No. 5, 8a. (1a. 6p.). No. 6, 6a. (2a.). No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Bee-keeping for India. Hand-Book of. By J. C. DOUGLAS. 32mo., cloth. R1-4 (2a.)

Statistical Atlas of India, prepared for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. Medium, full cloth, gold lettered. R5 (R1-8).

Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript containing fac simile leaves, Nagri Transcript, Romanised. Transliteration and English Translation with notes. Part I. By A. F. RUDOLF HŒRNLE, Ph.D. Super royal 4to., paper cover. R2-8 (4a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. Fasciculus I. R7 (5a.)

Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript Part II. Fasciculus II. R8-8 (6a. 6p.)

Archæological Survey of India. Reports on the. By GENL. A. CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. Vols. XIX to XXIII only available. R6 (6a.) each. General Index to Vols. I to XXIII. R6 (6a.)

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III. Inscriptions of the early Gupta Kings and their successors. By J. F. FLEET, C.I.E. Super royal 4to., cloth. With plates. R25; without plates, R15 (R1-8).

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. Edited by JAMES BURGESS, LL.D., C.I.E. Vol. I, containing Parts I to VIII, and Index, etc. R16 (R1) unbound, and R18-8 (R1) bound.

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. In quarterly Parts. Edited by JAMES BURGESS, LL.D., C.I.E. Vol. II, Parts IX to XVI now ready. Super royal, paper cover. R3, inclusive of postage for non-subscribers.

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. Vol. III, Part I, and subsequent editions. Edited by E. HULTZSCH, Ph.D., are obtainable from Education Society's Press, Bombay.

Report (first) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1881-82 (without illustrations). Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Report (second) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1882-83. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Report (third) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1883-84. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Jeypore Enamels. Super royal 4to. R30 (9a.)

Mineral Production in India. Review of, for 1893, 1894. 8a. (2a.) each, for 1895 and 1896. 12a. (3a.) each.

List of Officers in the Survey Departments and in the offices of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; Trustees, Indian Museum; Reporter on Economic Products; Director, Botanical Department, Northern India, Salt, and Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department; Issued in January and July. Available from July 1890 to December 1897. Royal 8vo. Limp cover 8a. (2a.) Each corrected to 1st July 1890, 1st January 1891, 1st July 1891, 1st January 1892, 1st July 1892, 1st July 1893, and 1st July 1894. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Forest.

Appendices to Forest Department Code, 4th Revised Edition, 1897. 12a. (2a.)

Forest and other Vegetation of Pegu. Preliminary Report on the, with plates. By S. KURZ. F'cap., cloth. R5 (12a.)

Forest Management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain. Reports on. By CAPTAIN CAMPBELL WALKER, F.R.G.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (6a.).

Appendices to Forest Department Code, 4th edition. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 12a. (2a.)

Recast of Chapter I, Forest Department Code, 3rd edition. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Mensuration of Timber and Timber Crops. A Treatise on the. Royal 8vo., cloth. 8a. (2a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Wheat Production and Trade of India. No. CLX. R2 (6a.)

Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys of India. Extracts from the, for 1871-72. No. CVI. R1. (4a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12a. (5a.)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1890-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6a.) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97. F'cap, boards. R3 (6a.)

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7a.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8a. (2a.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5a.) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhammedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334 R1 (2a.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report of the Proceedings of the Pamir Boundary Commission, 1896. F'cap., boards. Paper cover, R2 (4a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, with 43 Illustrations, 4 plates and maps, cloth bound, R16 (7a.)

Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana, 1894. R1-8 (5a.)

Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Compiled by C. U. AITCHISON, B.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Third edition, 1892 Super royal 8vo., half calf—

- Vol. I. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bengal Presidency, Assam, Burma, and the Eastern Archipelago. R6 (10a.)
- Vol. II. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Nepal. R5 (6a.)
- Vol. III. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the States in Rajputana. R5 (7a.)
- Vol. IV. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Central India Agency. Part I.—Central India and the Mediatised Chiefs. R6 (9a.)
- Vol. V. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Central India Agency. Part II.—Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. R5 (8a.)
- Vol. VI. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part I.—The Peshawar, Baroda, Kathiawar, Palanpur Agency, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha. R6 (9a.)
- Vol. VII. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part II.—Kutch, Cambay, Surat Agency, Jauhar, Janjira, Satara Jagirdars, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Sawantwari, Savanur, Sind, and Lapsed States. R5 (8a.)
- Vol. VIII. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Madras Presidency, including Ceylon, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg, and the Central Provinces. R6 (10a.)
- Vol. IX. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, and Eastern Turkistan. R6. (*Not available for sale as a separate volume.*)
- Vol. X. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to Persia and the Persian Gulf. R5 (7a.)
- Vol. XI. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to Turkish Arabia, Muskat, Aden, and adjacent Coasts, and Zanzibar. R5 (8a.)

Complete set, R60 (R4-8a.)

Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Reports for 1874, No. CXX. For 1875, No. CXXVII. For 1876, No. CXLI. For 1878, No. CLXI. For 1879, No. CLXXV. For 1880, No. CLXXXVI. For 1881, No. CLXXXVIII. For 1882, No. CLXXXIX. For 1883, No. CXCVII. For 1884, No. CCXII. For 1886.

Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772—1785. Edited by GEO. W. FORREST, B.A., in three Volumes. Price per set R12 (R1-12).

Mission to Yarkand. Report of a, in 1873, with photographs. By SIR T. D. FORSYTH, K.C.S.I., C.B. Demy 4to., full cloth. R12 (R1).

Rajputana Census, 1891, Vol. XXVI, of the Census of India, Part I, the Report, Imperial Tables and Supplementary Returns. F'cap., boards. R10 (10a.)

Ditto, Part II, the Provincial Tables and remarks. F'cap., boards. R2-8 (5a.)

Hunza and Nagyr Hand Book, being an introduction to a knowledge of the Language, Race and Countries of Hunza, Nagyr, and a part of Yasin, Part I. By G. W. V. LEITNER. Super royal 4to., cloth. R5 (R1).

Turki Language. A Sketch of the, as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Kashgar and Yarkand). By R. B. SHAW, F.R.G.S. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (8a.)

Bilochinama. Translation of. Compiled by Rai Bahadur HETU RAM, C.I.E. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1-8 (3a.)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July 1888. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected up to 1st July 1889. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected up to 1st July 1890. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected to 1st July 1897. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12 annas (2a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Voyage on the Euphrates, Suklewieh to Muskeneh, No. CV. R1 (5a.)

Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts, Administration Reports for 1873-74, No. CXIX. For 1874-75, No. CXXV. For 1875-76, No. CXXX. For 1876-77, No. CXL. For 1877-78, No. CXLIX. For 1878-79, No. CLXIV. For 1879-80, No. CLXXII. For 1880-81, No. CLXXXIV. For 1881-82, No. CXCIV. For 1882-83, No CXCV. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1883-84, No. CCII. For 1884-85, No. CCX. For 1885-86, No. CCXXV. For 1886-87, No. CCXXXIV, Serial No. 12. For 1887-88, No. CCLV, Serial No. 23. For 1888-89, No. CCLXVI, Serial No. 29. For 1889-90, No. CCLXXVI, Serial No. 36. 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. F'cap., stiff cover. R1-8 (4a.) each number.

Baluchistan Agency, Administration Reports for 1887-88. No. CCLXVIII, Serial No. 30. For 1888-89, No. CCLXXVII, Serial No. 37. For 1889-90, No. CCLXXXIV, Serial No. 43, F'cap., boards. R2-8 (4a.) For 1890-91, No. CCLXXXVIII, Serial No. 46. For 1891-92, No. CCXCIV, Serial No. 52. For 1892-93, No. CCCVII, Serial No. 66, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2-8 (6a.) each.

Baroda State. Report on the Administration of the, for 1877-78, No. CLVI. For 1878-79, No. CLXIV. For 1879-80, No. CLXXIX. For 1880-81, No. CXCIII. For 1881-82 and 1882-83. R1 (4a.) each number.

Central India, Administration Reports for 1890-91, 1891-92, No. CCLXXXIX, Serial No. 47, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2 (5a.) each.

Manipur Political Agency, Administration Reports for the year ending 30th June, 1873, No. CIX. For 1873-74, No. CXVIII. For 1874-75, No. CXXVI. For 1875-76, No. CXXXIV. 4a. (2a.) each number. For 1877-78 and 1878-79. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency, Administration Reports for 1874-75, No. CXVIII; 1876-77, No. CXXXVIII; 1877-78, No. CLII; 1878-79, No. CLXV; 1879-80, No. CLIX; 1880-81, No. CLXXXI; 1881-82, No. CLXI; 1882-83, No. CLXIII. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1884-85, No. CCVII; 1885-86, No. CCXX; 1886-87, No. CCXXIX; 1887-88, No. CCXLV; 1888-89, No. CCLIX, and 1889-90, No. CCLXXIV. For 1890-91, No. CCLXXXV, Serial No. 44. For 1892-93, No. CCCIV, Serial No. 58. 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. F'cap., stiff cover, 12a. (2a.) for each year.

Rajputana Administration Report, 1893-94 and 1894-95, No. CCCXII, Serial No. 65, R2-8. (6a.)

Western Tibet: A Practical Dictionary of the Language and Customs of the Districts included in the Ladák Wazarat. By CAPTAIN H. RAMSAY, Political Agent and Joint Commissioner in Ladák. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (9a.)
No. CCXXI, Serial No. 6. For 1886, No. CCXXX, Serial No. 11. For 1887, No. CCXLIII, Serial No. 18. For 1888, No. CCLXI, Serial No. 27. For 1889, No. CCLXXII, Serial No. 33. For 1890, No. CCLXXXII, Serial No. 41. For 1891, No. CCXCVI, Serial No. 53. For 1892, No. CCCIX, Serial No. 62. 1893, 1894 and 1895, 12a. (3a.) each number.

Thuggee and Dacoity Department. Report on the, for 1874. By MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD. For 1882-83, No. CXXIV. For 1884, No. CCXIV. For 1885, No. CCXI. For 1886, No. CCXXXVI, Serial No. 14. For 1887, No. CCXLIV, Serial No. 19. For 1888, No. CCLX, Serial No. 26. For 1889, No. CCLXXIII, Serial No. 34. For 1890, No. CCLXXXIII, Serial No. 42. For 1891, No. CCXC, Serial No. 48. For 1892, No. CCCII, Serial No. 50. 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. 8a. (2a.) each.

Administration Reports—

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86. F'cap., stiff cover, 8a. (2a.) for each year. 1886-87, R1-8 (3a.); 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. 8a. (2a.) each.

Coorg, for 1871-72. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (5a.)

Garo Hills, for 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Hyderabad Residency for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1874-75. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (3a.) for each year.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for 1875-76, 1876-77. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1877-78, 1878-79, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87. F'cap., stiff cover. R1 (5a.) for each year. For 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R3 (5a.) each.

Jowai, for 1877-78. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1877-78, and 1878-79. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Mysore, for 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77. Royal 8vo. stiff cover. For 1878-79 and 1880-81. F'cap., stiff cover. R1 (3a.)

Public Instruction in Mysore. Report on, for 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, and 1880-81. F'cap., stiff cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a (2a.) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap, boards. 12a. (3a.)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to November, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover, 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Civil Service Regulations, 3rd Edition, 1897. R3 (6a.)
Ditto ditto. Appendices. R1 (3a.)
The forwarding charge for both, if sent in one packet, is 8 annas. Annual subscription for corrections. R2.

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules, 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal Officers. 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains. 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service. 4a. (1a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India. F'cap boards. From April 1870 to March 1892. Part I, R1-8 (6a.); Part II, R2 (6a.); Part III, R2 (8a.) for each year. From April 1885 to March 1893, Part I, R1-8 (6a.); Part II, R2 (6a.) From 1886 to 1894, Part I., R1-8 (6a). From April 1887 to March 1895, Parts I and II. From April 1888 to March 1896. Part I and II.

Financial Statements, bound in one volume, from 1860-61 to 1873-74. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R4 (12a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, published monthly. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.) each number.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Government of India in the Financial Department. For January 1886. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments substantively in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 1893-94. Report of the. R3 (10a.)
Ditto, Vol. II, Appendices.—Enquiry as to the connection between Hemp Drugs and Insanity. R1 (5a.)
Ditto, Vol. III, Appendices.—Miscellaneous. R1 (5a.)
Ditto, Vol. IV.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bengal and Assam. R3 (10a.)
Ditto, Vol. V.—Evidence of Witnesses from North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab. R2-8 (9a.)
Ditto, Vol. VI.—Evidence of Witnesses from Central Provinces and Madras. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto, Vol. VII.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bombay, Sind, Berar, Ajmere, Coorg, Baluchistan and Burma. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto, Supplementary Volume containing the Army Evidence. R1 (5a.)

Report of the Royal Commission on Opium, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, Vol. I. F'cap. size, paper cover. R1-8 (4a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. F'cap., boards. R5 (10a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, „ III. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, „ IV. Paper cover. R4 (7a.)

Proceedings of the Royal Commission on Opium, with Appendices, together with correspondence on the subject of Opium with the Straits Settlements and China, etc., Vol. V. Paper cover. R1-8 (6a.)

Final Report of ditto ditto, Vol. VI, Part I. Paper cover. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. VII, Part II, Historical Appendices. Paper cover. R2-8 (5a.)

Supplement to the Report of ditto ditto ditto, Note by Hon'ble the Maharajah of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., 4a. (1a).

Collection of Papers relating to the Report of the Royal Commission on Opium. F'cap., boards. 8a. (3a.)

Papers relating to the Extant Public Loans of the Government of India, 1895. Containing Notifications relative to the Public Loans of the Government of India from 1889 to date. F'cap., paper cover, R1-4, (2a.)

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System, 1893. F'cap., boards. R1 (5a.)

Papers on the Introduction of a Gold Currency into India, 1866. Royal 8vo., cloth. R5 (8a.)

Production of Gold and Silver: Demand for Gold and Price of Silver. By R. H. HOLLINGBERY. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4a.)

Public Loans of the Government of India. Notification relative to the, from 1822 to 1879. Demy 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Native Passenger Ships Commission. Report of the, appointed in November 1890 under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with Proceedings and Appendices. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India. F'cap., paper cover. From 1867-68 to 1872-73. R1 (3a.) for each year.

Consumption of Opium in India. Collection of papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1 (3a.)

Remissions or Reductions of Stamp Duty authorised since the passing of Act XXXVI of 1860. Table showing. Royal 8vo., stitched. 2a. (1a.)

Blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. Papers regarding a. 8a. (2a.)

Excise Administration of India. Collection of Papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1 (8a.)

Excise Administration of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam. Collection of Papers relating to the, 1891. F'cap., boards. 6a. (3a.)

International Bulletin of Customs Regulations. Annual subscription R6 per copy postage free.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, from 1877 to 1884. By CAPTAIN ARTHUR W. STIFFE, I.M. F'cap., stiff cover. R2 (5a.); for each of the years 1877, 1880 to 1882, R3 (6a.); for 1883 and 1884. R4 (9a.) for 1885. R3 (8a.); for 1886. 12a. (3a.); for 1887, 1888, 1892, 1893 and 1896. 12a. (3a.) each.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for Quarter ending December, 1895. No. 3, for quarter ending March, 1896. No. 4. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (3a.) each.

Ditto ditto ditto. For four quarters of 1896-97. R1 (6a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India from 1890-91 to 1894-95. 11th issue. 12th Issue, from 1891-92 to 1895-96. F'cap., boards. R3. (8a.)

Food-grains and Salt throughout India, 1861—83. Prices of. Super royal, boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fourth Issue. Part I.—Average annual district prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1885). Part II.—Fortnightly district prices for 1885. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1885). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifth Issue. Part I.—Average annual district prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1886). Part II.—Fortnightly district prices of Food-grains and Salt for 1886. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1886). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto. Sixth Issue. Part I.—Average annual prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1887). Part II.—Fortnightly prices of Food-grains and Salt for 1887. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1887). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto. Supplementary Tables. Fortnightly district prices. Gram, 1883-1884. Super royal, stiff cover. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto. Supplementary Tables. Fortnightly district prices of Maize and Arhar, 1873—1885. Super royal, stiff cover. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto. Part I.—Prices of Food-grains and Salt. (1861—1884). Part II.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1884). Super royal, boards. R2 (5a.)

Ditto. Edn. 1880. By J. E. O'CONOR. Super royal, stiff cover. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto. Eighth Issue, 1891; Ninth Issue, 1892. Tenth Issue, 1893; Eleventh Issue, 1894; Twelfth Issue, 1895; Thirteenth Issue, 1896. Fourteenth Issue, 1897. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.) each.

Maritime Trade of British India with other Countries. Review of the, for 1879-80, 1880-81, by J. E. O'CONOR. 1881-82, by R. E. HAMILTON. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each volume.

Sea-borne Foreign Trade of British India. Review of the, Accounts of the, for 1882-83. By J. E. O'CONOR. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries. Review of the, for 1883-84. F'cap., paper cover. By J. E. O'CONOR. 8a. (2a.)

Trade of India in 1878-79, 1885-86, 1887-88, 1888-89. 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92. Review of the. By J. E. O'CONOR. F'cap., paper cover, 8a. (2a.) each.

Annual Return of Inland Trade. Seventh Issue, 1894-95. Eighth Issue, 1895-96. Ninth Issue, 1896-97, R4 (12a.) each.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Annual Statements from No 13 for 1879 to No. 24 for 1889. from 1890-91 to 1896-97. Vols. I and II. F'cap., paper cover. R3 (12a.) for each volume.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Appendices to Annual Statements of; for 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85. R1 (4a.) each; for 1885-86, 1886-87, R1-8 (4a.) each; for 1887-88, R1-4 (4a.); and for 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91, R2 (5a.); 1891-92, R2 (5a.); 1892-93, 1893-94, R2 (5a.) each 1894-95, 1895-96, R1-8. (5a.) each.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from 1866 to December 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.

External Land Trade of British India. Accounts of the. From April 1879 to 31st March 1885, in quarterly parts. From April 1885 to Dec. 1897, in monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India. Review of, for 1878-79, by J. E. O'CONOR; 1879-80, by S. JACOB; 1880-81, by J. E. O'CONOR; 1881-82, by R. E. HAMILTON. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each volume.

Statistical Tables for British India, relating to Census, Emigration, Railways, Forests, Cinchona, Tea, Coffee, and Cotton Cultivation, Cotton and Jute Mills, Breweries, Collieries, Joint Stock Companies, Salt and Customs Revenue, Foreign Trade and Shipping, published annually: available from the 10th issue (1882), 1893. Super royal 4to., stiff cover. R2 (8a.) each.

Financial and Commercial Statistics for British India. First Issue, 1894. Being a Combination and Continuation of the Finance and Revenue Accounts, Part III, 15th Issue, and of the Statistical Tables relating to British India, 17th Issue. R4 (12a.)

Ditto	ditto	Second Issue, 1895.	R4 (12a.)
Ditto	ditto	Third Issue, 1896.	R4 (12a.)
Ditto	ditto	Fourth Issue, 1897.	R4 (12a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. F'cap., boards. For 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R3 (8a.) each.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93 and 1893-94. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper. 8a. (4a.) each.

Civil Estimate, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1897-98. F'cap board R5 (R1-4a.) each.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Parts I and II, bound together. Fifth edition, corrected to 19th April 1892. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (6a.)

**** Corrections to the above are sold at 2 as. per list.*

This book is for sale to Government Officers only and to those who purchase it for passing examination for Government employment.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Part I. Fifth edition, corrected to 19th April 1892. Super royal 8vo., boards R1 (4a.)

**** Corrections to the above are sold at 1a. per list.*

Part I contains all that is generally useful to the Public. Part II is for the guidance of Treasury Officers.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

Standing Orders of the Accountant General, Bengal. Revised up to August, 1893. 8vo., boards. R2 (3a.) For sale principally to Administrations of Local Funds.

History of Services of Officers holding gazetted appointments under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July 1891, 1892, and 1893. Royal 8vo., limp cover. R5 (10a.) each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code. Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897. 17th Issue. R1 (2a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report of a Departmental Enquiry on the Prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India, 1897. F'cap. 8a. (2a.)

Army (average numbers at Home and Abroad). F'cap., paper cover. 2a (1a.)

Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission, regarding the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

Representations received by the Secretary of State for India from the Royal College of Surgeons of England relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2a. (1a.)

Copy of a Despatch to the Government of India regarding the measures to be adopted for checking the spread of venereal disease among British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover, 2a. (1a).

Measures adopted for checking the Venereal Diseases among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. Royal 16mo., leather bound, R2-8 (4a.)

Infantry Drill, in Hindi, Parts I and II, 1896. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896. 7a. (3a.) Out of stock.

Ditto in Urdu, Parts I and II, 1896. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896 7a. (3a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi, Parts I and II, 1896. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896 9a. 0p. (2a.)

Notes on Nepal, by Captain E. VANSITTART, 1896, 8vo. boards. R2 (1a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX—Volunteers. Provisional issue, 1896. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (3a.)

Regulations for the Royal Artillery in India, 1896. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R2 (6a.)

Horse-Breeding Manual, 1896. 8vo., paper cover. 6a. (2a.)

Combined Tactics. Notes on the Command of a Mixed Force. By a General Officer Commanding. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a.

Field Service Manual. R4 (6a.)

Indian Army List, published every quarter. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. Price R3. (By post R3-8.)

Army Regulations (India). Royal 8vo., full cloth—

Vol. I.—PAY CODE. Part I. Revised, 1893. For British Troops. R3-8 (10a.)

SECTION V, revised, of Vol. II, 4a.
„ VII, „ „ II, sub-section XII, 4a.
„ XV, „ „ II, 4a.
„ XXIV, „ „ II, paper cover. 6a.

Vol. III.—EQUIPMENT, interleaved. R3-8 (12a.)

NOTE.—Sanction of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, for the purchase of this volume, is necessary.

Vol. IV.—PART II.—ORDNANCE STORES. R1-8 (5a.)

„ V.—COMMISSARIAT—TRANSPORT. R5 (R1.)

NOTE.—Sanction of the Commissary General-in-Chief for the purchase of this volume is necessary.

Vol. VI.—MEDICAL. R2 (10a.)
VII.—DRESS. R2 (5a.)
XI.—CLOTHING. Part I, British Troops. 2. (5a.)

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1894-95, 1896, 1897, R1 (1a.) each.

Manual for Bengal and Punjab Infantry, 1891. Super royal, 10mo. R1-10 (3a.)

Manual for Bengal and Punjab Cavalry. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R2 (4a.)

Notes on Goorkhas, being a short account of their Country History, Characteristics, Clans, etc. By CAPTAIN E. VANSITTART, 5th Goorkhas. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (2a.)

Regimental Calls for all Branches of the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency, 1890. Royal 12mo. 8a. (2a.)

Army Circulars (India). Issued Fortnightly. Demy 8vo. stitched. R3 per annum including postage. Single issue. 2a.

List of Changes in War Matériel. Issued monthly. Demy 8vo., stitched. R4 per annum, including postage.

Indian Army Reserves. Regulations for the, 1888. Demy 8vo. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto ditto, 1893. In English. Demy 8vo. 1a. (1a.)

Manual Exercises for the Snider Rifle and Carbine and Bayonet Exercise for the Army in India. Revised 1887. 32mo., paper. 2a. (1a.)

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Manual Exercises for Martini-Henry Rifle and Carbine and Bayonet Exercise, 1885.

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1892, in Hindi. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. 10p. (2a.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. 10p. (2a.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. 10p. (2a.)

Military Account Code, 1895, 2nd Edition. Super royal 8vo., boards. R4 (12a.)

Signalling Instruction, being an appendix to the authorised Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling as applicable to signalling in India, 1895. R1 (1a. 0p.)

Ditto, ditto ditto, in Hindi. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Ditto, ditto ditto, in Urdu. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Infantry Sword and Carbine Sword-Bayonet Exercises in Urdu and Gurmukhi, with corrections to 1889. 3a. (1½a.) each sort.

Physical Drill, with Arms and Bayonet Exercise, 1889, in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

N.B.—The translations of the above books have been made by Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., for the Government of India.

Firing Exercise, Martini-Henry Rifle and Carbine, 1891, in Gurmukhi. By Captain H. H. DOBBIE. 9p. (0p.)

Admission of Military Officers to Civil and Political Departments. Rules for the. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Certificate of Good-conduct Form 592 E. 4a. (2a.)

Accounts of Bengal Cavalry. Instructions regarding the, 1886. Super royal 8vo. R1 (2a.)

Standing Orders of the Punjab Frontier Force. Corrected to 1st January 1889. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (2a.)

Instructions for Payment of British Troops, India, 1892. Super royal 8vo., limp cover. R1 (4a.)

Instructions for Payment of Native Troops of the Bengal Army, 1893. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (3a.)

Regimental Accounts, Native Infantry, 1892. F'cap. boards. 14a. (2a.)

Hindu and Muhammadan Names in the Bengal Army. Guide to the Transliteration of, prepared at the request of the Government of India, by C. J. LYALL, M.A., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.)

M. W. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Published in July and January. 4a. (1a.) for each half-yearly issue.

Regulations for Mounted Volunteers, 1894. Royal 12mo., full cloth. R1-8 (3a.)

Rules for Audit of Cantonment Funds. Super royal 8vo., stitched. 2a. (1a.)

Commissariat.

Guide to Meat Inspection. Full cloth. Super royal 10mo. R1 (2a.)
(For sale to Commissariat Officers and Commissariat Subordinates.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat—Transport, India, without illustrations, 1892. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (5a.)

Transport Training Classes. Hand-Book for. Compiled by Colonel R. C. R. CLIFFORD, Commissary-General Transport, 1882. Price 8a. (1a. 6p.)

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Marine Regulations, Vol. I, Part I, 1894. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R1-8 (5a.)
Ditto, ditto, **Part II.** R1 (3a.)

Sailing Directory, Part I: India, Africa, and South America, with Charts. By COMMANDER A. D. TAYLOR, I.N., F.R.G.S. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R15 (12a.)

Spheroidal Tables for every ten minutes of the quadrant. By R. C. CARRINGTON, 1877. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (1a.)

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. CARRINGTON. 12a. (1a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India. List of, From 1888, 9th Issue, to 1896, 16th Issue. Super royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (2a.)

West India Pilot, Vol. II. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R6 (6a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each.

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 0p.), each.

Ditto, Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (0a.) each.

Ditto, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

P. W. D. Circular No. 8, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, 5 ft. and 6 in. gauge, 1896. With diagrams. F'cap. 4a. (1a.)

P. W. D. Circular No. 9, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, metre gauge, 1896. With diagrams. F'cap. 4a. (1a.)

P. W. D. Circular No. 6 Railway of 7th September 1896. Rules for the Inspection of Railways prior to opening for Passenger Traffic. 4 annas.

System of recruitment and examination for appointment and confirmation of candidates to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department. Reprint of Rules regarding the. 8vo. paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Rules for the examination for appointment to and confirmation in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. Paper cover, 8vo. 4a. (1a.)

General Directory and Railway List. Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents for India, corrected up to 1st January 1896. Paper cover, F'cap. R1 (3a.)

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for Channels in Earth, giving discharges and mean velocities for varying bed-widths, depths, and slopes, showing also the necessary slopes and sections to avoid silting, based on Ganguillet and Kutter's Formula. By R. G. KENNEDY, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch. Cream Demy half cloth back. R7 (5a.)

Copies of the Book of Bridge and Culvert Tables prepared under the orders of the Government of India by Mr. E. HERBERT STONE, M.I.C.E., are now available for sale to the public in *book form* and in loose sheets, at the prices named below :—

The book bound complete. R15 per copy. (R2.)
Each separate sheet mounted on cloth of the following—8a. (3a.)

5 sheets girder bridges, 5' 6" gauge.
5 sheets ditto, metre gauge.
13 sheets arched culverts, heavy type, both gauges.
13 sheets ditto, light type, ditto.
4 sheets open and flat-topped culverts, ditto.

Drawings of Girders, Permanent-way, Station Machinery, etc., are obtainable on payment from the Officer in charge Technical Section of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Calcutta.

Report on the Daltonganj Coal Field, by Dr. W. Saise, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway. Paper cover. R1-8. (2a.)

General Directory and Railway List corrected to 1st January 1895. F'cap., paper cover. R1. (3a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. I. General Regulations, 7th edition, 1894. Royal 8vo. R3 (9a.); interleaved, R3-12 (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. II. General Regulations, 5th edition. Revised and corrected to 30th April 1894. Royal 8vo. R3 (8a.); interleaved R3-12. (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, 2nd edition, reprinted in 1893. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (8a.); interleaved, R3-12 (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways. Chap. I.—Earnings. 3rd revised edition. Royal 8vo., boards. 4a. (2a.); interleaved, 6a. (3a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV, Chaps. VIII and X. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, 3rd edition, 1894. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a.

*** The above volumes are in super royal 8vo., full cloth.*

Forms referred to in the P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV—

Part I, First edition, 1894. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways. R1-8 (8a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R1 (5a. 6p).

Forms referred to in the Code of Regulations for the P. W. D.—

Part I, 5th Edition, corrected up to 15th March 1895. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Part II A., 5th Edition, 1896. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vols. I, II, and III, P. W. D. Code; Part IIB, Irrigation Forms. Accounts of Examiners' Offices, 5th Edition, July 1897. R1 (5a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vol. IV, P. W. D. Code, Part III, 1st edition. F'cap., boards. R3-8 (11a.)

Book of Forms, P. W. D., Part III, Forms 105 to 157B, Law Forms. A to Q., F'cap. R4 (10a.)

List of Railways in India which have been surveyed, reconnoitred, or proposed, but not sanctioned. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R5 (2a.)

(For supply to persons desiring to promote the construction of Railways in India by private enterprise.)

Landslip in Gohna in British Garhwal. Papers relating to. Selection No. CCCXIV. F'cap., boards. R3 (5a.)

Rules for the preparation of Railway Projects, 1893, with forms and enclosures. Bound separate. Price R10 (3a.) a set.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, P. W. D. Super Royal 8vo, stiff-cover, published in January and July. R2 (4a.) for each half-yearly issue.

Nomenclature and Classification of State Railway Stores, 3rd Edition, 1895. F'cap., boards. R2 (6a.)

Proceedings of the Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents, Vol. III. F'cap., half calf. R7-8 (R1-2.)

Ditto, Vol. V, „ R7-8 (9a.)

Ditto, Vol. VI, „ R7-8 (13a.)

Reprint of ditto, Vols. I to V, „ R2-0 (5a.)

P. W. D. Classified List. Subordinate Establishment. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Railways in India. Preliminary Administration Report on the, for 1882-83. By COLONEL F. S. STANTON, R.E. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (3a.)

Stations on Indian Railways. Hand-Book of. Corrected up to 31st December 1886, without maps. Demy 8vo., cloth. R1 (4a.)

Indian Telegraph Guide, containing Rules and Rates for Inland and Foreign Telegrams. Published half-yearly Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a. 0p.)

History of Services of the Superior Officers of the Telegraph Department. Corrected up to 31st March 1887. R1 (2a.)

Railways in India. Administration Report on the. For 1880-81, 1883-84, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (10a.) For 1884-85, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1885-86, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1886-87, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1887-88, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1888-89, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1889-90, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1890-91, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1891-92, Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1892-93, Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1893-94, Part II, R2 (10a.) 1894-95, Part II, R2 (11a.) 1895-96, Part II, R2 (11a.) Part II for 1896-97. R2 (12a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India, corrected to 31st December 1892, in two volumes. Royal 8vo., boards. R5 (9a.) Corrected to 31st December 1893, 31st December 1894, 1895 and 1896. Volume I. R2-8 (6a.) Vol. II. R2-8 (6a.) Complete, R5 (9a.) each.

Revised and Budget Estimates of Construction Work on the Frontier Railway Reserve for 1892-93 and 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Store Transactions on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway for 1892-93 and 1893-94. F'cap. paper. 6a. (1a.)

Imperial Budget Estimate of Military Works in the Military Works Department for the year 1893-94, F'cap., paper. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto Upper Burma for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto Lower Burma for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto the Rajpootana and Central India for 1893-94. 7a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto Punjab, 1893-94. 9a. (1a.)

Imperial Budget Estimate of Military Works in the Government of Madras for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Military Works of the Assam Province for the year 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 7a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto of Military Works in the Central Provinces for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in the Bombay Presidency for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Bengal Province for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Budget Estimate, of the Indian Telegraph Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. paper. 8a. (3a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. paper. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Budget Estimate, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. boards, R5. (12a.) each.

Ditto, Imperial Civil Works, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Budget Estimate, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch, for 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. R1 (6a.) each.

Budget Estimate and Budget order for 1896-97. F'cap, 9a (3a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report for 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F.'cap. boards. R2 (4a.) each.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Foolscap, boards.

Periar Irrigation Project in Madras. Papers connected with. No. CCXV, Serial No. 2. R1 (7a.)

Orissa Coast Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCIV (P. W. D. Serial No. 3.) R1 (5a.)

Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta. Report connected with the. No. CCIX. (P. W. D. Serial No. 4.) Part I. R3 (9a.)

Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta. Report connected with the. No. CCXXVII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 9.) Part II. R2 (6a.)

Construction of the Madras Harbour. Papers connected with the. No. CCVI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 5.) R2, (6a.)

Buckingham Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCXVII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 6.) R1 (3a.)

Rushikulya Project. Papers relating to. No. CCXVIII (P. W. D. Serial No. 7.) R1 (3a.)

Palar Anicut System. Papers relating to. No. CCXIX. (P. W. D. Serial No 8.) R1 (3a.)

Bridges of Boats used in the Punjab. Report on. No. CCXXVIII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 10.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Zhara Karez Irrigation Scheme, Beluchistan. Report connected with. No. CCXXXI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 11.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Betwa Canal Project in the North-Western Provinces. Papers connected with. No. CCXXXII, Serial No. 12. R2 (4a.)

Prince's Dock Extension, Bombay. Papers relating to. No. CCXXXIX, Serial No. 14. 4a. (2a.)

Failure of the Kali Nadi Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal. No. CCXL, Serial No. 15. 8a. (3a.)

Oyster Reef Light-house. Papers relating to the. No. CCXLVI, Serial No. 16. 4a. (2a.)

Sangam Anicut Project. Papers relating to. No. CCLXIX, Serial No. 26. R2 (6a.)

Public Office Buildings and Clerks' Cottages at Simla. Completion Reports of. No. CCLIV, Serial No. 21. R2 (9a.)

Orissa Coast Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCLVIII. Serial No. 23. Second Series. R3 (6a.)

Water-supply Schemes in India. Papers relating to. Part I. No. CCLI, Serial No. 18. R4 (8a.)

Ditto, Part II. No. CCLII, Serial No. 19. R3 (7a.)

Ditto, Part III. No. CCLIII, Serial No. 20. R1-8 (5a.)

Khushdil Khan Reservoir Scheme. Papers relating to. No. CCLXIV, Serial No. 24. R2 (4a.)

Kohima and Gauhati Water-supply Schemes and the Mhow Water-works. Papers relating to. No. CCLXVII, Serial No. 25. R2 (5a.)

Completion Report of the New Viceregal Lodge at Simla. No. CCLVI, Serial No. 22 R4 (4a.)

Cost and Areas of certain Selected Buildings and Memoranda of Construction and Cost of certain Bridges exceeding 50 feet in length in India. Papers relating to the. No. CCLXXXI, Serial No. 27. R2 (6a.)

Report on the Permanent Bridge of Boats across the River Ravi in the Punjab. No. CCXCVII, Serial No. 28. 4a. (2a.)

Completion Report of the Nagpur Water-works High Level Extension, 1890. No. CCXCVIII, Serial No. 29. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the Nira Canal Project and Plans. Medium full cloth. R20 (R2-8.)

Hindoostan and Thibet Road. Report on the operations connected with the, 1850 to 1855. By CAPTAIN E. BRIGGS. No. XVI. 12a. (5a.)

Calcutta, Dacca, and Arracan Road. Report on, 1856 No. XIX. R2 (4a.)

Ganges Canal. Revenue Reports of the, for 1855-56; and Irrigation in Egypt. No. XXI. R1 (4a.)

Lightning Conductors. Official Correspondence on the subject of attaching, to Powder Magazines, 1839 to 1845. No. XXII. R1 (5a.)

Light-house on the Alguada Reef. Selection of Papers from 1853 to 1858 regarding the construction of a. No. XXV. R1 (6a.)

Effect of Lightning on Buildings situated on elevated sites. Papers referring to the, 1864. No. XLIV. R1 (4a.)

Government Iron Works at Kumaon. Report on the, 1859 No. XXVI. By W. SOWERBY. R1 (8a.)

Canals under Superintendent-General of Irrigation, N.-W. P. Report on the Revenue Returns of the, for 1860-61. No. XXXVIII. R1 (5a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burma, 1862-63. No. XL. R1 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burma, 1861-62. No. XXXVII. R1 (2a.)

Projected Tramway between Nagpur and the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces. Report on the, 1864. By R. TEMPLE, B.C.S. No. XLI. R1 (4a.)

• **Deterioration of Lands from a destructive Saline Efflorescence called "Reh."** Correspondence relating to. No. XLII. R1 (4a.)

Mahanuddy and its Tributaries. Report on the; the Resources and Trade of the adjacent Countries, and the proposed Works for the improvement of Navigation and Irrigation. By R. TEMPLE, B.C.S. No. XLIII. R1 (4a.)

River Hooghly. Memorandum on, together with a report on some operations for its improvement carried on during 1862-63. No. XLV. R1 (4a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1862-63. No. XLVII. R1 (3a.)

Complete Catalogue of all books kept in stock can be had free of charge on application.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1895-96. R2 (4a.)
Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)
Bengal Administration Report for 1896-97. R6 (R1-4.)
Map of Bengal, 1873. R2 (2a.)
Ditto, 1874-75. R2 (2a.)
Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)
Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)
Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March 1897—
In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)
Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 8a. (2a.)
Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)
Note on Emigration from India to Trinidad, by D. W. D. COMINS. R1-8 (5a.)
Note on Emigration from India to British Guiana, by D. W. D. COMINS. R1-8 (5a.)
Note on Emigration from the East Indies to Jamaica, by D. W. D. COMINS. 12a. (2a.)
Note on Emigration from the East Indies to St. Lucia, by D. W. D. COMINS. 12a (2a.)
Introduction to the Kharia Language, by Gagan Chandra Banerjee, B.A. 8a. (2a.)
Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1896. R1-8 (2a.)
Railway Construction in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February, 1896. R2-8 (3a.)
The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, ESQ. R1-8 (4a.)
Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)
Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)
Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1898. R1. (3a.)
Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1892. 12a. (3a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)
Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK. R1 (1a.)
Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)
Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)
Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893—96. R1 (2a.)
Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895. R7 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)
Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. 8a. (2a.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jhenidah in Jessore. R2 (6a.)
Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84, Vols. I and II. R8 (8a.)
Report on the Outstill System in Hooghly and Howrah, 1888. R1-8 (3a.)
Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Bothra* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. WADDELL, M.B. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1896. 8a. (1a.)
Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition. 8a. (2a. 6p.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)
Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3a.)
Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897 in English. 6a. (2a.)
Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1892. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1893. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1894. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1895. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1896. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)
Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)
Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1893-94. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto during 1895. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto ditto 1896. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 5a. (1a.)
Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a. 6p.)
Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)
Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)
Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8. (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Index Map of Naraingunj and Madanganj, scale 450'=1" in three sections.
Large Map ditto ditto, scale 150'=1", in 18 sections.
Price per complete set of 21 sections, R7-8 (8a.)
Manual on the Safe use of Steam, in Hindi. 6a. (2a.)
The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a. (½a.)
Ditto in Uriya. 5a. (1a.)
Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)
Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)
Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th Edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)
The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th Edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)
Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R5 (4a.)
Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal. By C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February, 1893. 8a. (1a.)
A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)
Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)
Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)
Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)
Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4a. (2a.)
Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)
Steam-launch construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)
List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)
Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Patna ,, R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Bhagalpur ,, R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Rajshahi ,, R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Dacca ,, R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chittagong ,, 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto Orissa ,, R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur ,, R1 (2a.)
A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Telegu. R1 (1a. 6p.)
The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)
Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)
Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers** under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates** in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates** for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers** and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)
Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)
Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)
Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884. 4a. (1a.)
Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1896-97. 4a. (1a.)
Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)
Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1898. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)
The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)
The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)
Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)
The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)
Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)
Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)
Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)
The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)
The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, 1891 (Benares), Part II. R3 (7a.)
Ditto ditto, 1892 (Bihar), Part II. R5 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, 1893 (Bihar), Part IV. R2-8 (6a.)
Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)
The Board's Rules, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)
The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)
The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)
The Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)
Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition). R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (½a.)

Rules of the Customs' Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes,	Vol. I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds,	Vol. I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R9-12 (5a).
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Moths,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto Hymenoptera,	Vol. I	R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1897. 8a (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. BADEN-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, compiled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the system of agriculture and agricultural statistics of the Dacca District by A. C. Sen, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITELEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intravenous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand-book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.). R5 (6a.)

Ditto ditto (without photo.). R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tolls of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd February, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. IV OF 1899.

An Act to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal building laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of the Government and situate within the limits of a municipality.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal building laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of the Government and situate within the limits of a municipality; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Buildings Act, 1899.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

"Municipal authority" defined.

2. In this Act the expression "municipal authority" includes a municipal corporation or a body of municipal commissioners constituted by, or under the provisions of, any law or enactment for the time being in force.

Exemption of certain Government buildings from municipal laws to regulate the erection, etc., of buildings within municipalities.

3. Nothing contained in any law or enactment for the time being in force to regulate the erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance of buildings within the limits of any municipality shall apply to any building used or required for the public service or for any public purpose, which is the property, or in the occupation, of the Government, or which is to be erected on land which is the property, or in the occupation, of the Government:

Provided that, where the erection, re-erection, construction or material structural alteration of any such building as aforesaid (not being a building connected with Imperial defence, or a building the plan or construction of which ought, in the opinion of the Government, to be treated as confidential or secret) is contemplated, reasonable notice of the proposed work shall be given to the municipal authority before it is commenced.

Objections or suggestions as to erection, etc., of certain Government buildings within municipalities how to be made and dealt with.

4. (*1*) In the case of any such building as is mentioned in the last preceding section (not being a building connected with Imperial defence, or a building the plan or construction of which ought, in the opinion of the Government, to be treated as confidential or secret), the municipal authority, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, with the permission of the Local Government previously obtained, but not otherwise, and subject to any restrictions or conditions which may, by general or special order, be imposed by the Local Government, inspect the land and building and all plans connected with its erection, re-erection,

construction or material structural alteration, as the case may be, and may submit to the Local Government a statement in writing of any objections or suggestions which such municipal authority may deem fit to make with reference to such erection, re-erection, construction or material structural alteration.

(2) Every objection or suggestion submitted as aforesaid shall be considered by the Local Government, which shall, after such investigation (if any) as it shall think advisable, pass orders thereon, and the building referred to therein shall be erected, re-erected, constructed or altered, as the case may be, in accordance with such orders:

Provided that, if the Local Government overrules or disregards any such objection or suggestion as aforesaid, it shall give its reasons for so doing in writing.

(3) Every order passed by the Local Government under this section shall be subject to revision by the Governor General in Council, but not otherwise, and the decision of the Governor General in Council thereon shall be final.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February, 1899:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 763, dated 9th May, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 810—690, dated 30th July, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Government, Burma, No. 406-L.—23, dated 10th August, 1898 [Paper No. 3].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 270, dated 22nd August, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 1108-Z., dated 26th August, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 73-L. & L.—3563-J., dated 24th August, 1898 [Paper No. 6].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2298, dated 25th August, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Madras, No. 1278, dated 5th September, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Bengal, No. 5418-J., dated 6th September, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 1232-Z., dated 12th September, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1411, dated 29th September, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Bombay, No. 6500, dated 28th September, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bombay, No. 7101, dated 22nd October, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 7597, dated 31st October, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Government, Bombay, No. 7791, dated 23rd November, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 935, dated 5th December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Government, Bombay, No. 8317, dated 15th December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].

2. We have made a formal amendment in the preamble, and have suggested the 1st May, 1899, as the date for the coming into operation of the measure.

3. In sub-section (3) of clause 1 of the Bill we have inserted words to make it plain that the new provisions are to apply to an unconscionable bargain set up after the

commencement of the proposed Act by the defendant in any suit, whether or not the bargain was made before or after such commencement.

4. We have, by substituting for the phrase "where one party is in a position to dominate the other" the phrase "where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other," somewhat limited the scope of the new section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, which clause 2 of the Bill is to enact. It seems to us that this more clearly brings out the doctrine of English law by indicating that there must be at the time of the contract a special relationship between the parties which puts one in the power of the other, and Illustration (*c*) has been simplified, while another Illustration (*d*) has been added, with the object of making this apparent. We have at the same time omitted, as unnecessary, the reference to the parties not contracting "on a footing of equality," as well as the concluding words as to the consent of the party subjected to undue influence being obtained to "terms to which he would not otherwise have consented."

5. We have made verbal alterations in sub-section 2 (*a*) of this new section, and from sub-section (2) (*b*) we have omitted the reference to persons who are "naturally feeble-minded," that being only one element for the consideration of the Court in determining whether a contract has been induced by undue influence or not.

6. Sub-section (3) has also been modified. We think that, apart from the cases covered by section 111 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, where one of the parties stands in a relation of active confidence to the other, the ordinary onus of proof ought not to be shifted until *primâ facie* evidence is given that the contract made by the dominating party is unconscionable.

7. We have recast the language of the new section 19A of the Act of 1872, proposed by clause 3 of the Bill, so as to bring it more closely into accord with the language of section 19. A contract obtained by undue influence is on a different footing from a contract obtained by fraud. In the case of the latter, a party who, with knowledge of the fraud, has taken any benefit under the contract, is held to have elected to affirm it; but, where a contract has been obtained through the exercise of undue influence, it is necessary that the Court should have power to relieve the party who acted under the undue influence, even although he may have received some benefit under the contract. On the other hand, where such benefit has been received, the Court ought to have full power to impose such conditions as may be just upon the party seeking relief.

8. To the new section 74 of the Contract Act, proposed by clause 4 of the Bill, an *Explanation* has been appended to make it clear that, where enhanced interest is payable under a contract from the date of default, the stipulation therefor may be by way of penalty or not, in accordance with the circumstances of the case. The Illustration (*d*), which is given, is an instance in which the stipulation is obviously by way of penalty, but is not intended to lay down any hard and fast rule. Similarly, *Illustration* (*f*) is merely an "illustration" to the section, and does not pre-judge the question whether, for example, in a case where the instalments agreed upon for the repayment of a debt comprise future interest, the stipulation that, in the event of any default, the whole sum (*i e.*, the principal and the whole of the future interest) shall become due at once, is not a stipulation by way of penalty.

9. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	26th March, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	3rd May, 1898.
Bombay Government Gazette	31st March, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	30th March, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	2nd April, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	7th April, 1898.
Burma Gazette	9th April, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	2nd April, 1898.
Assam Gazette	9th April, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd May, 1898.
Sind Official Gazette	12th May, 1898.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	10th May, 1898.
	Telugu	10th May, 1898.
	Hindustani	10th May, 1898.
	Kanarese	10th May, 1898.
	Malayalam	10th May, 1898.
Bombay	Marathi	2nd June, 1898.
	Gujarathi	2nd June, 1898.
	Kanarese	2nd June, 1898.
Bengal	Uriya	19th May, 1898.
	Hindi	24th May, 1898.
	Bengali	31st May, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	9th July, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	14th July, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	23rd April, 1898.
Central Provinces	Hindi	24th August, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	11th June, 1898.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st June, 1898.
Sindh	Sindhi	26th May, 1898.

10. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
G. H. P. EVANS.
P. SURAJ KAUL.
P. M. MEHTA.
J. K. SPENCE.
J. D. REES.

The 31st January, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

X of 1872. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follow :—

Short title, commencement and application.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act, 1899.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of **May,** 1899; and

(*3*) It shall apply to every contract in respect of which any suit is instituted, **or which is put in issue in any suit,** after the commencement of this Act.

IX of 1872. Substitution of new section for section 16, Act IX, 1872.

2. Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor, namely :—

"Undue influence" defined.

'16. (*1*) A contract is said to be induced by "undue influence" where the **relations subsisting between the parties are such that** one of the parties is in a position to dominate **the will** of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing principle, a person is deemed to be in a position to dominate **the will of** another—

(*a*) where he holds a real or apparent authority over the other, or where **he stands in** a fiduciary relation **to the other;** or

(*b*) where he makes a contract with a person whose mental capacity is temporarily or permanently affected by reason of age, illness, **or** mental or bodily distress.

(*3*) Where a person who is in a position to dominate **the will of** another, enters into a contract with him, **and the transaction appears, on the face of it or on the evidence adduced, to be unconscionable,** the burden of proving that such contract was not induced by undue influence shall lie upon **the** person **in a position to dominate the will of the other.**

of 1872 **Nothing in this sub-section shall affect the provisions of section 111 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.**

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having advanced money to his son, B, during his minority, upon B's coming of age obtains, by misuse of parental influence, a bond from B for a greater amount than the sum due in respect of the advance. A employs undue influence.

(*b*) A, a man enfeebled by disease or age, is induced, by B's influence over him as his medical attendant, to agree to pay B an unreasonable sum for his professional services. B employs undue influence.

(*c*) A, **being in debt to** B, the money-lender of his village, **contracts a fresh loan on terms which appear to be** unconscionable. It lies on B to prove that the contract was not induced by undue influence.

(*d*) **A applies to a banker for a loan at a time when there is stringency in the money market. The banker declines to make the loan except at an unusually high rate of interest. A accepts the loan on these terms. This is a transaction in the ordinary course of business, and the contract is not induced by undue influence.'**

Amendment of section 19 of, and addition of new section to, Act IX, 1872.

3. In section 19 of the said Act the words "undue influence" are hereby repealed, and after the same section the following is inserted, namely :—

Power to set aside contract induced by undue influence.

"19A. When consent to an agreement is caused by undue influence, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

Any such contract may be set aside either absolutely or, if the party who was entitled to avoid it has received any benefit thereunder, upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A's son has forged B's name to a promissory note. B, under threat of prosecuting A's son, obtains a bond from A for the amount of the forged note. If B sues on this bond, the Court may set the bond aside.

(*b*) A, a money-lender, advances Rs. 100 to B, an agriculturist, and, by undue influence, induces B to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with interest at 12 per cent. per month. The Court may set the bond aside, ordering B to repay the Rs. 100 with such interest as may seem just."

Amendment of section 74, Act IX, 1872.

4. (*1*) Section 74, paragraph one, of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor, namely :—

Compensation for breach of contract where penalty stipulated for.

"74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, *or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty,* the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named *or,* **as the case may be,** *the penalty stipulated for.*

***Explanation.*—A stipulation for increased interest from the date of default may be a stipulation by way of penalty."**

(*2*) After *Illustration* (*c*) to the said section the following *Illustrations* shall be added, namely :—

"(*d*) A gives B a bond for the repayment of Rs. 1,000 with interest at 12 per cent. at the end of six months, with a stipulation that, in case of default, interest shall be payable at the rate of 75 per cent. from the date of default. This is a stipulation by way of penalty, and B is only entitled to recover from A such compensation as the Court considers reasonable.

(*e*) A, who owes money to B, a money-lender, undertakes to repay him by delivering to him 10 maunds of grain on a certain date, and stipulates that, in the event of his not delivering the stipulated amount by the stipulated date, he shall be liable to deliver 20 maunds. This is a stipulation by way of penalty, and B is only entitled to reasonable compensation in case of breach.

(*f*) A undertakes to repay B a loan of Rs. 1,000 by five equal monthly instalments, with a stipulation that, in default of payment of any instalment, the whole shall become due. This stipulation is not by way of penalty, and the contract may be enforced according to its terms."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February, 1899 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From Government, Burma, No. 1-L.—37, dated 1st December, 1898 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 7-C.—690, dated 29th November, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 377, dated 9th December, 1898 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 8888, dated 9th December, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 145-L. & L.—5083-J., dated 20th December, 1898 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2404, dated 23rd December, 1898 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, Bombay, No. 8611, dated 27th December, 1898 [Paper No. 7].
From Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 9053, dated 29th December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Bengal, No. 6603-J., dated 23rd December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Madras, No. 52, dated 6th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Bengal, No. 189-J., dated 12th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Punjab, No. 109, dated 27th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

2. To clause 3 of the Bill we have added a sub-section making a consequential amendment in section 73 of the Act of 1872.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	22nd October, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	1st November, 1898.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th October, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	2nd November, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	29th October, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	27th October, 1898.
Burma Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	29th October, 1898.
Assam Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1898.
Sind Official Gazette	25th November, 1898.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	1st December, 1898.
	Gujarathi	1st December, 1898.
	Kanarese	1st December, 1898.
Bengal	Bengali	15th November, 1898.
	Hindi	29th November, 1898.
	Uriya	24th November, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	1st December, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	17th November, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	26th November, 1898.
Sindh	Sindhi	1st December, 1898.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
J. D. LATOUCHE.
P. SURAJ KAUL.

The 1st February, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

I of 1872. WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Evidence Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 37, Act I, 1872.

I of 1872. 2. To section 37 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the following shall be added, namely:—

"This section applies also to any Act of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab or Burma."

Amendment of section 45, and addition to section 73, Act I, 1872.

XVIII of 1872. 3. (*1*) In section 45 of the said Act, as amended by section 4 of the Indian Evidence Act Amendment Act, after the word "handwriting," in each of the two places in which it occurs, the words "or finger-impressions" shall be inserted.

(*2*) To section 73 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"This section applies also, with any necessary modifications, to finger-impressions."

Amendment of section 86, Act I, 1872.

4. In section 86 of the said Act, as amended by section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act (1872) Amendment Act, 1891, for the second paragraph the following shall be substituted, namely:— III of 1

"An officer who, with respect to any territory or place not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions, is a Political Agent therefor, as defined in section 3, clause (40), of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a representative of the Government of India in and for the country comprising that territory or place." X of 18

Partial repeal of section 8, Act III, 1891.

5. In section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act (1872) Amendment Act, 1891, the words and figures from "and to the same" to the end of the section are hereby repealed. III of 1

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February, 1899:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report thereon.

2. We have no suggestions to make regarding the Bill, which seems to us to be, subject to the remarks contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, an useful measure of pure consolidation. We recommend, therefore, that it be passed as introduced.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	21st January, 1899.
Fort Saint George Gazette	(*Not reported.*)
Bombay Government Gazette	26th January, 1899.
Calcutta Gazette	25th January, 1899.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette .	28th January, 1899.
Punjab Government Gazette	2nd February, 1899.
Central Provinces Gazette	28th January, 1899.
Coorg District Gazette	(*Not reported.*)

C. M. RIVAZ.
M. D. CHALMERS.
G. M. CHITNAVIS
DONALD SMEATON.
J. D. REES.

The 3rd February, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 21st, 1899.

Very strongly pronounced anti-cyclonic conditions obtained in the Indian area during the first two days of the week. A wave of low pressure crossed the North-West Frontier into North-Western India on the 17th, but it was of very slight intensity, and hence produced no important change in the weather conditions beyond giving a light fall of snow in Kashmir and perhaps the interior ranges of the Punjab Himalayas. Its disappearance on the 18th was followed by a brisk increase of pressure which re-established high pressure conditions of moderate intensity on the 20th and 21st.

Weather was hence unusually fine and settled throughout the week in the plains of India, except in South Madras, which obtained some local thunder-showers of little importance at the end of the week from intensified north-east winds.

The principal feature of the weather of the week under review, as also of the previous week, was the severe cold over the whole of Northern and Central India and the North Deccan. The mean temperature of the week averaged from 3° to 6° below the normal in these areas due chiefly to unusually low night temperature. The cold was most severe in Bengal on the night of the 17th, when lower night temperatures were recorded at several stations than have been observed for many years in January.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 15th.*—Pressure was practically unchanged in Southern India, and had increased over the remainder of the Indian region. The rise was brisk to rapid in Northern and Central India. Pressure

was in moderate to considerable excess in North-Western and Central India and Baluchistan, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions obtained in that area. Pressure was approximately normal in the Peninsula, North-Eastern India and Burma, and the range of pressure was hence considerably larger in amount than usual over the Indian area in January. The air motion was of the ordinary cold weather type. The air was very dry in Kathiawar, Cutch and West Rajputana. Skies were overcast in the Kashmir Valley, and were clear or lightly clouded in the plains of India. No rain had fallen anywhere during the previous twenty-four hours. A cool wave of considerable intensity was affecting Baluchistan and Upper India, and causing a large reduction of temperature. The mean temperature of the past day was $15\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ below the normal at Quetta, 6° in Sind and 5° in the Punjab due chiefly to unusually low night temperature.

Temperature was in moderate to considerable defect of the normal in Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bombay and Southern India, and practically normal in Burma, the Gangetic Plain, Mysore, Madras Deccan, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces.

Monday, January 16th.—The pressure changes of the previous 24 hours were very irregular in character in the plains of India. They, however, tended to accentuate the abnormal pressure conditions obtaining in Northern and Central India on the previous day. Pressure was nearly two-tenths of an inch above the normal in Sind and a twentieth of an inch below it in Upper Assam and North Bengal, and there was hence an abnormal gradient of a quarter of an inch between these two regions. Pressure had increased with great rapidity locally in Kashmir, the rise being greatest at Astor, where it was three-tenths of an inch in amount. A slight local fall of the barometer had occurred in Baluchistan, and a feeble wave of low pressure was passing eastwards through that area. Winds were generally from their normal cold weather directions in the plains of India, but were somewhat stronger than usual. The air was abnormally dry in Sind, Cutch and Rajputana. The lowest humidity recorded in this area was 17 per cent. at Hyderabad. Skies had clouded over in Baluchistan and Upper India. No rain or snow had again occurred at any of the meteorological stations. Temperature had increased very rapidly in Baluchistan, and was only in slight defect in that area during the previous 24 hours. A further reduction of temperature had, on the other hand, occurred in Upper and Central India and also in the North-Western Provinces due to the extension of the cool wave to that area. The mean temperature during the past day was 7° in defect in the Punjab, 6° in Sind, 5° in Rajputana, 4° in Central India, Gujarat and the North-Western Provinces, 3° in Bengal and Orissa and 2° in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan and West Coast. Elsewhere the variations of temperature from the normal were small and unimportant.

Tuesday, January 17th.—The wave of low pressure which was affecting Baluchistan on the previous day had entered North-Western India, and caused a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in that area. Pressure was now in slight to moderate defect in the Punjab, and in considerable defect at the stations in the North-Western Himalayas. Over the remainder of the Indian area the pressure changes were too small to modify the general pressure conditions. Gradients had diminished rapidly in Northern and Central India, and the winds were hence much lighter than on the previous two days. The air continued exceedingly dry in North Bombay. The driest station in India at 8 A.M. was Bhuj, where the percentage of humidity recorded at that hour was only 10. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan, but continued overcast in Kashmir, where light snow had fallen during the previous 24 hours. Temperature had fallen over the whole of Northern and Central India and the Deccan, and was now more or less largely below the normal. The deficiency was most marked in the Punjab, Sind, Central India, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces, in which it varied between 6° and 11°. Temperature differed to no important extent from the normal in Burma and Southern India.

Wednesday, January 18th.—Pressure had increased in Baluchistan, Northern India and Burma, and had fallen in the remainder of India. The

changes were, however, too small in amount to affect the distribution of pressure. The air circulation was similar to that on the previous day. Skies had cleared in Kashmir, and were now free from cloud over the whole of the country, excepting Southern India, where they were lightly clouded. Light snow had again been received in Kashmir. The most noteworthy feature of the weather was the low temperature over the whole of India to the north of Lat. 20° N. The mean deficiency exceeded 3° in amount over that area, and was greatest in the North Western Provinces and Central India (7°). The temperature conditions were practically normal in the Peninsula and Burma.

Thursday, January 19th.—Pressure had given way briskly in Baluchistan thus reducing the excess in that area. It had increased over nearly the whole of India and Burma, briskly in Southern India, Berar, the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and South and East Bengal, and slightly elsewhere. The variations of pressure from the normal were small, except in Baluchistan, Berar and the Central Provinces, where pressure was nearly a tenth of an inch above the normal. No change of importance had occurred in the air movement. The air was abnormally dry in Kathiawar, Gujarat and the northern districts of the Central Provinces. The lowest reported 8 A.M. humidity was 13 per cent. at Saugor. Skies were clouding over in Baluchistan and North-Western India, but remained clear over the remainder of the country. No rain had fallen in India during the previous 24 hours. A large increase of temperature had occurred in Baluchistan and a moderate increase in Northern India. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was in slight excess in Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab and also in Burma, and was more or less below the normal in other districts. The deficiency was more than 5½° in amount in Central India (8°), Berar (7°) and the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Bengal (each 6°). The decreased temperature in these areas was due chiefly to much lower night temperature thau usual.

Friday, January 20th.—Pressure had increased slightly at the great majority of stations, thus intensifying the high pressure conditions obtaining on the previous day. Pressure was now approximately uniform over Northern and Central India and the North Deccan, and winds were light and irregular in these areas. Winds were strong over the west of the Peninsula, where gradients were steep. Humidity had increased in the Gangetic Plain, Central India and the Central Provinces. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan and Upper India. No rain or snow had fallen anywhere. The temperature conditions were practically unchanged.

Saturday, January 21st.—Pressure had changed generally by small amounts except in Baluchistan and Upper India, where it had fallen slightly to briskly. Pressure continued above the average almost everywhere. The excess was moderate to considerable in amount in North-Eastern and Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and North Madras, and small and unimportant over the remainder of the country. Winds had shifted to north-east on the Madras coast, and were blowing freshly. A northerly gale prevailed at Cherat. Skies were overcast in Southern India, and light showers had fallen in the extreme south of Madras and in East Ceylon. Skies were clouding over in Baluchistan and Upper India. Temperature had increased over the greater part of India, and the deficiency was hence less pronounced than on the previous day. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was from 3° to 9° below the normal in a large area, including the whole of North-Eastern and Central India, the Central Provinces and Berar, and approximately normal in the remainder of India. The night temperature was much more largely in defect in these areas than the day temperature. Temperature was, on the other hand, in considerable excess in Baluchistan, the Punjab hill districts and Central Burma.

Temperature.—The variations of the temperature conditions of the week from the normal were almost identical in character and amount with those of the previous week. Temperature was more or less below the normal over the

whole of India during the first six days of the week, but rose above it to a slight extent in Gujarat and the coast districts of the Peninsula on the 21st. Temperature varied slightly but irregularly from the normal in Burma on the first four days, but was in steady slight excess during the remainder of the week. On the average of the whole period temperature was practically normal (*i.e.*, differed by less than 1° from the normal) in Burma, the Madras coast and Madras Deccan, and more or less in defect of the normal in all other districts. The deficiency was small in amount in South India, Mysore, the West Coast and Bombay Deccan, and moderate to large over the whole of Northern and Central India and the North Deccan. It was most pronounced in Central India, where it averaged 6°. The night temperature was in much larger defect in the area of decreased temperature than the day temperature. The most striking feature of the temperature conditions of the week was the abnormally low night temperatures experienced in Baluchistan, the West Punjab and Lower Bengal. The following gives the lowest temperatures recorded in these areas and also the lowest hitherto registered in the month of January at the same stations for comparison :—

STATIONS.	Lowest minimum temperature during week.	Date on which recorded.	Lowest minimum previously recorded in January.	Year in which recorded.
	°		°	
Quetta	10·8	15th	9·3	1897
Peshawar	28·9	18th	28·8	1878 and 1880
D. I. Khan	29·0	18th	26·0	1876
Mymensingh . .	40·2	18th	41·1	1887
Saugor Island . .	47·0	18th	46·8	1878
Calcutta	45·2	18th	45·5	1878
False Point . . .	45·9	21st	46·4	1890

The following table gives temperature variation data of the week :—

PROVINCE.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of date—							Mean variation of week.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·6	+0·4	+0·1	−0·6	+1·3	+1·6	+1·7	+0·6
Assam	−2·6	−1·2	−2·7	−3·0	−2·5	−4·3	−5·1	−3·1
Bengal	−2·9	−2·6	−5·4	−6·6	−5·7	−6·7	−5·6	−5·1
Orissa	−3·6	−2·5	−2·7	−3·2	−3·5	−6·7	−8·3	−4·4
Bihar	−1·1	−1·7	−5·8	−6·6	−5·5	−5·7	−4·3	−4·4
Chota Nagpur . . .	−1·7	−1·8	−4·9	−6·1	−6·2	−7·1	−5·9	−4·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . .	−0·6	−3·9	−7·2	−7·5	−6·3	−4·7	−3·5	−4·8
Punjab	−5·3	−6·6	−7·6	−5·1	−2·1	−2·7	−1·2	−4·4
Sind	−6·4	−6·3	−7·2	−5·5	−3·1	−3·6	−2·5	−4·9
Rajputana . . .	−2·5	−4·6	−6·3	−5·8	−5·3	−2·6	−1·4	−4·1
Gujarat	−2·7	−3·5	−3·0	−4·5	−4·1	−2·3	+0·5	−2·8
Central India . . .	−1·6	−3·9	−7·8	−7·1	−8·1	−6·7	−4·7	−5·7
Central Provinces . .	−0·3	−1·0	−4·2	−3·7	−6·0	−7·8	−6·7	−4·2
Berar	−1·2	−0·1	−0·9	−1·0	−6·8	−4·9	−3·3	−2·6
West Coast . . .	−3·9	−2·4	−0·3	−0·6	−1·2	−0·8	+0·3	−1·3
Bombay Deccan . .	−2·7	−1·9	−2·8	−1·0	−2·1	−1·9	−1·9	−2·0
Mysore	−0·8	−1·2	−0·9	−2·1	−3·5	−1·8	−1·8	−1·7
Madras Coast . . .	−1·8	−0·8	−1·4	−0·4	−1·6	−0·7	+1·0	−0·8
Madras Deccan . .	−0·3	−1·0	−1·3	−1·6	−0·5	−0·1	−1·5	−0·9
South India . . .	−2·3	−0·5	0	−1·8	−2·5	−3·2	−0·3	−1·5
Mean for whole of India .	−2·2	−2·4	−3·6	−3·7	−3·8	−3·6	−2·7	−3·1

Rainfall.—Weather was feebly disturbed in Kashmir and the interior ranges of the Punjab Himalayas on the 17th and 18th due to the advance of a low pressure wave from Persia into North-Western India, and light snow fell in these areas during that period. Darjeeling was visited by a severe hailstorm on Wednesday evening, which gave it a fall equivalent to 1·18 inches of rain. With these exceptions no rain or snow was reported from any part of the Indian area during the week.

The chief abnormal features of the seasonal rainfall up to date may be summed up as follows :—

(1) Heavier rain than usual in Bengal (excepting Orissa), the Assam Valley and Hills, Oudh and North-Western Provinces East, and East Submontane.

(2) Scanty rainfall in Cachar, Orissa, the North-Western Provinces Central, West, West Submontane and Hills, the Central Punjab, the Punjab Hills, Central India East, and East Coast South.

(3) Absence of rain over the remainder of India, Burma and Baluchistan, and hence general deficiency, most marked in the Punjab, Baluchistan and parts of the Central Provinces.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending January 21st 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 1st to January 21st 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st to 21st January 1899.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0'06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'02	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0'06	—0'06	0'09	0'07	+ 29
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0'02	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0'10	—0'10	0'62	0'33	+ 88
	7. Assam Surma	0	0'11	—0'11	0'15	0'38	— 61
	8. Do. Hills	0	0'15	—0'15	0'52	0'50	+ 4
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0	0'22	—0'22	0'59	0'56	+ 5
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0'06	—0'06	0'60	0'26	+ 131
	11. Central do.	0	0'08	—0'08	0'75	0'25	+ 200
	12. North do.	0'01	0'14	—0'13	0'71	0'24	+ 196
	13. Bengal Hills	0'29	0'23	+0'06	1'35	0'38	+ 255
	14. Orissa	0	0'04	—0'04	0'04	0'13	— 69
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0'12	—0'12	0'58	0'36	+ 61
	16. South Bihar	0	0'15	—0'15	1'45	0'34	+ 326
	17. North do.	0	0'15	—0'15	1'09	0'34	+ 221
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0'09	—0'09	1'11	0'35	+ 217
	19. South Oudh	0	0'13	—0'13	0'86	0'40	+ 115
	20. North do.	0	0'12	—0'12	0'80	0'32	+ 150
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0'11	—0'11	0'21	0'37	— 43
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0'11	—0'11	0'06	0'28	— 79
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0'08	—0'08	1'00	0'28	+ 257
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0'30	—0'30	0'33	0'69	— 52
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0'52	—0'52	1'20	1'24	— 3
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0'12	—0'12	0'02	0'38	— 95
	27. South do.	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'40	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0'21	—0'21	0'11	0'69	— 84
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0'28	—0'28	0	0'85	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0'88	—0'88	0'76	1'82	— 58
	31. North Punjab	0	0'34	—0'34	0'02	0'93	— 98
	32. West do.	0	0'12	—0'12	0	0'25	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0	0'06	—0'06	0'07	0'26	— 73
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'19	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'21	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'07	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'10	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'06	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'11	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0'11	—0'11	0	0'25	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0'19	—0'19	0	0'29	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0'19	—0'19	0'02	0'36	— 94
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0'10	—0'10	0'02	0'24	— 92
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'02	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	47. Sind	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'20	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0'43	—0'43	0	1'16	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0'18	—0'18	0'11	0'34	— 68
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'14	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0'05	—0'05	0	0'18	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0'09	—0'09	0'02	0'15	— 87
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0'09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'09	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'05	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0'25	—0'25	0'01	0'34	— 97
	56. Do. South	0'02	0'10	—0'08	0'19	0'41	— 54
	57. Madras South	0'01	0'11	—0'10	0'03	0'46	— 94

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 26th January 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th January.*—No rain fell during the week except showers in the southern districts. The water-supply is generally sufficient except in parts of the Deccan. Some sowings are still being made chiefly under irrigation. The standing crops are thriving generally, except in the Deccan where some are not in good condition. The recent harvest has yielded a fair to normal out-turn. Pasturage is growing scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is normal. The fall in prices continues.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st February.*—The standing crops have been injured by frost throughout Sind and by white ants in one taluka of Thar and Parkar. Wheat has been injured by rats in parts of Bijapur and by excessive wind in two talukas of Dharwar. Cotton has been damaged by frost in parts of Baroda Territory. The reaping of the late crops is progressing in ten and preparations for next season are being made in seven districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are generally healthy. Prices have risen in five and have fallen in seven districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th January.*—There was rain over a considerable portion of Bengal Proper and Chota Nagpur, and also in places in Bihar during the week. Prospects of the spring crops are generally favourable and some of them are being harvested. The poppy crop in Bihar, except for some damage done by caterpillars in parts of Darbhanga and Champaran, is flourishing. Spring rice is being transplanted and doing well. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute is proceeding. Fodder is plentiful in every district. Prices have slightly risen in some places: in others they are stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Slight showers of rain fell during the week in three districts, otherwise clear weather has prevailed. The standing crops are in good condition. Pressing of sugar-cane and irrigation of the spring crops continue. Prospects, except for damage by frost in parts, are favourable. Markets are well supplied. Fodder is sufficient. Prices show a slight rise in some districts otherwise they are fairly stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st February.*—No rain fell during the week: It is badly wanted throughout the Province to improve the prospects of the standing spring crops. Sugar-cane pressing still continues in some districts. Watering of the spring and ploughing for the extra spring crops are in progress. The standing crops are generally in fair condition: they are up to the average in Jullundur and below the average in Dera Ismail Khan. Irrigated crops are promising while those dependent on rain are mostly suffering from drought. The rapeseed crop is being damaged by caterpillars in two tahsils and by cold in one tahsil of the Ferozepore district. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Shahpur and parts of Dera Ismail Khan, insufficient in Lahore, and ample elsewhere. Prices, specially of wheat, are rising in Jullundur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Peshawar and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{1}{4}$ to 21, gram $21\frac{1}{8}$ to 24, barley 32, bulrush millet 20 to $24\frac{5}{8}$, maize 26 to 3?, great millet 25, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st January.*—The weather is clear and cold. The prospects of the winter crops are fair to good in all districts except in Saugor, Damoh and part of Chanda where they are poor to gloomy. Some damage through frost to standing crops, more especially to pulses, is reported from Saugor, Damoh and Bhandara, and through frost and want of moisture from Mandla. The reaping and threshing of the autumn crops have almost been completed and the pressing of sugar-cane continues. The reaping of the winter crops has begun in some districts but employment for agricultural labour is scarce in Saugor and Damoh. Fodder has become scarce in the Burgarh tahsil of Sambalpur. The cheapest prices are:—Wheat 20, gram 32, rice 26 and *juar* 38 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat 12, gram 15, rice 11⅞, and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. Wheat continues to sell above the normal rate in the south, east and west of the provinces, and the price of gram is still low in the northern districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping still continues in a few districts. In Bassein the outturn is found to be slightly less than was anticipated. In Upper Burma sowing and transplanting of dry weather paddy and miscellaneous crops are progressing. Prospects continue favourable. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa, Henzada, Thaton, Tavoy, Minbu and Bhamo and has fallen in Mandalay and to a less extent in Pegu.

Assam.—*For week ending 31st January.*—Slight rain fell during the week in all districts except Goalpara and Kamrup. Harvesting of the late rice crop still continues in Kamrup and Nowgong. Gathering of pulses, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The prospects of the sugar-cane, mustard and pulse crops are generally good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar and the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar 14½ to 15, Sylhet, Dhubri and Gauhati 16, and Tezpur, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh, 13 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st February.*—MYSORE: Prospects are good. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Chittaldroog. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Mysore and Kadur and have risen in Shimoga.

COORG:—The threshing of rice continues whilst that of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been completed. Coffee is still being gathered. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. The winter crops are not in good condition. Land is being prepared for the ensuing monsoon crops in all districts except Amraoti. A scarcity of fodder and water prevails in parts of the province. Prices are stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of the spring crops continues and weeding of the winter crop is in progress. Insects are damaging the castor-seed crop in parts of the Warangal and Nalgunda districts. Prices continue stationary. Prices—wheat 9, coarse rice 10½, and *juari* 21½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st February.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The condition of the standing crops and their probable outturn are good, though slight damage has been caused by frost in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices are normal everywhere. The condition of opium is good in Bhopal and fair in Malwa.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st February.*—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation of crops continues. Their condition is generally good but they have been slightly damaged by frost in Merwara, Jeypore and Ulwar and considerably in Kishengurh. Cattle are generally in good condition. The Government reserves have been opened to grazing in Ajmere-Merwara. Distress is spreading and increasing in Marwar. Takavi advances have been granted freely with beneficial results. In Ajmere distress is increasing in some villages of Gangwana. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikaneer. Prices are rising in Jhallawar and Jeypore, falling in Sirohi and Meywar, and are steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 113 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date amounts to 3,956 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were—409 in Ajmere, 2,608 in Merwara and 1,c87 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22 and Marwar 14½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 31st January.*—The weather has been snowy and cloudy but is now fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE:—*For week ending 1st February.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rainfall ·06. The weather is foggy and damp. The price of rice is 8⅛ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 22ND JANUARY, 1898, AND FROM 1ST TO 21ST JANUARY, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 22nd January, 1898.			Week ending 21st January, 1899.			Earnings from 1st to 22nd January, 1898.	Earnings from 1st to 21st January, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	604	1,740	13,64,967	784	1,745	11,84,000	679	38,48,265	36,18,000	...	2,30,26
Bengal Central	162	125	21,371	171	125	18,200	146	57,867	54,000	...	3,86
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	1,35,696	157	1,186	1,70,000	143	4,19,709	4,89,000	69,291	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	752	1,35,427	180	868	1,35,000	156	4,24,507	4,15,000	...	9,50
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,807	181	21	2,400	114	10,685	7,200	...	3,48,
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	625	69	9	800	89	2,511	2,300	...	21
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	4,28,334	236	1,815	4,97,000	274	13,17,900	14,29,000	1,11,100	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	458	27	17	800	47	1,458	2,200	742	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,38,554	133	1,018	1,27,000	125	4,56,592	4,03,000	...	53,59
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,075	75	54	3,500	65	11,442	11,300	...	14
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	98,581	85	1,165	92,400	79	3,21,409	2,81,000	...	40,40
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	35,938	121	296	17,800	60	1,09,330	52,900	...	56,43
Bengal and North-Western system	162	827	1,35,999	164	928	1,27,000	137	3,98,074	3,82,000	...	16,67
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	25,477	110	231	22,200	96	68,829	63,300	...	5,52
Assam-Bengal	90	286	26,639	93	398	34,500	87	75,014	99,200	24,186	...
Burma	223	937	2,43,604	200	936	1,85,000	198	6,78,834	5,20,000	...	1,58,83
TOTAL	266	10,179	27,99,542	275	10,812	26,17,600	242	82,03,026	78,29,400	...	3,73,626
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	287	2,886	7,57,340	262	2,886	6,58,000	228	22,67,870	19,56,000	...	3,11,870
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	2,15,682	246	1,013	1,95,000	192	6,00,849	6,05,000	4,151	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	3,34,097	408	825	2,40,000	291	9,40,121	6,86,000	...	2,54,121
East Coast (b)	110	538	58,082	108	720	61,300	85	1,56,764	1,70,000	13,236	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	60	28	2,808	100	28	1,700	61	6,849	6,400	...	449
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(c)	...	8	600	75	(c)	1,700	1,700	...
TOTAL	261	5,145	13,68,009	266	5,480	11,56,600	211	39,72,453	34,25,100	...	5,47,353
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	6,48,078	435	1,491	8,62,000	578	20,24,166	25,57,000	5,32,834	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	401	2,38,512	517	461	3,00,000	651	7,59,331	9,15,000	1,55,669	...
Madras	258	840	1,96,869	234	840	1,68,000	200	6,25,648	5,01,000	...	1,24,648
TOTAL	480	2,792	10,83,459	388	2,792	13,30,000	476	34,09,145	39,73,000	5,63,855	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,110	52,51,010	290	19,084	51,04,200	267	1,55,84,624	1,52,27,500	...	3,57,124
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	80,281	496	162	25,300	156	1,35,958	76,100	...	59,858
Tarkessur	320	22	8,277	370	22	5,300	241	19,379	16,400	...	2,979
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	19,616	49	400	24,100	60	63,563	71,100	7,537	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	800	22	...	2,200	2,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	2,800	2,800	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	5,136	77	66	5,000	76	15,089	15,900	811	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	4,693	130	36	3,100	86	10,423	8,300	...	2,123
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	13,571	174	78	16,700	214	46,899	48,200	1,301	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	2,002	47	55	3,300	60	7,729	10,100	2,371	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	9,319	183	51	10,000	196	30,785	23,000	...	7,785
Bársi	150	21	3,173	151	21	3,000	143	10,504	9,200	...	1,304
TOTAL	135	891	1,46,668	165	960	97,500	102	3,40,329	2,83,300	...	57,029
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,601	35	74	4,900	66	6,862	14,500	7,638	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	8,493	75	114	10,800	95	25,745	30,400	4,655	...
Nágda-Ujjain	86	35	1,904	50	34	1,800	53	4,741	4,800	59	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	78,871	236	334	73,800	221	2,13,575	2,21,000	7,425	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	464	36	13	800	62	1,349	2,400	1,051	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	22,010	204	108	11,300	105	52,385	30,600	...	21,785
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	2,827	283	10	3,500	350	10,339	10,500	161	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4,122	62	66	2,500	38	14,457	8,200	...	6,257
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	6,437	69	93	6,000	65	17,946	16,800	...	1,146
Kolhapur	55	29	964	33	29	1,700	59	3,144	4,300	1,156	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	3,209	41	79	2,900	37	8,812	9,100	288	...
Rajpipla	13	19	49	3	19	200	11	210	500	290	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	3,585	163	25	1,100	44	6,476	3,600	...	2,876
TOTAL	133	996	1,35,596	130	998	1,21,300	122	3,66,041	3,56,700	...	9,341
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	126	334	34,423	103	334	34,500	103	99,942	94,000	...	5,942
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,473	76	46	3,500	76	10,672	10,100	...	572
Jámnagar	38	54	2,135	40	54	1,800	33	5,713	5,500	...	213
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,000	48	...	2,900	2,900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	22,044	61	407	40,000	98	69,660	1,15,000	45,340	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,903	32	60	2,300	38	5,374	7,700	2,326	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	6,055	64	94	7,600	81	18,997	20,700	1,703	...
TOTAL	86	952	70,033	74	1,016	90,700	89	2,10,358	2,55,900	45,542	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,955	56,03,307	267	22,058	54,13,700	245	1,65,01,352	1,61,23,400	...	3,77,952

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

CALCUTTA, *the 3rd February, 1899.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898,* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 22nd January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 21st January, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 22nd January, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 21st January, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	13,64,967	784	1,745	11,84,000	679	4,71,50,659	4,73,83,000	2,32,341	.
Bengal Central	183	125	21,371	171	125	18,200	146	9,66,393	8,06,000		1,60,393
Bengal-Nagpur	139	862	1,35,696	157	1,186	1,70,000	143	46,84,982	53,35,000	6,50,018	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,35,427	180	868	1,35,000	156	48,97,235	49,39,000	41,765	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,807	181	21	2,400	114	1,29,190	1,21,000	.	8,190
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.	135	9	625	69	9	800	89	48,189	32,800	.	15,389
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	210	1,815	4,28,334	236	1,815	4,97,000	274	1,57,39,781	1,82,03,000	24,63,219	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	458	27	17	800	47	33,925	33,000	..	925
South Indian	166	1,042	1,38,554	133	1,016	1,27,000	125	74,64,140	68,57,000	.	6,07,140
Mayavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,075	75	54	3,500	65	2,15,801	2,01,000	...	14,801
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	98,581	85	1,165	92,400	79	57,79,804	43,76,000		14,03,804
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	290	35,938	121	290	17,800	60	15,99,995	10,32,000	.	5,67,995
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,35,989	164	928	1,27,000	137	49,23,280	51,07,000	1,83,720	.
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	25,477	110	231	22,200	96	6,80,883	8,15,000	1,34,117	.
Assam-Bengal	73	286	20,029	93	398	34,500	87	7,87,605	10,71,000	2,83,395	..
Burma	186	937	2,43,604	260	930	1,85,000	198	64,51,993	65,51,000	99,007	.
TOTAL	243	10,173	27,99,542	275	10,812	26,17,000	242	10,15,56,[illegible]	10,28,62,800	13,05,[illegible]	.
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	7,57,340	262	2,886	6,58,000	228	2,78,11,564	2,98,62,000	20,50,436	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	2,15,682	246	1,013	1,95,000	192	70,51,387	80,16,000	9,64,613	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	3,34,097	408	8[illegible]	[illegible],40,000	2[illegible]	1,25,66,521	1,16,44,000	..	9,22,521
East Coast (b)	166	538	58,082	108	7[illegible]0	61,300	85	23,04,107	21,12,000	.	1,92,107
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	69	28	2,868	100	28	1,700	61	78,255	77,200	..	1,055
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(c)	...	8	600	75	(d)4,257	(e) 4,900	643	
TOTAL	235	5,145	13,08,069	260	5,486	11,56,600	211	4,[illegible],16,091	5,17,16,100	[illegible],00,00[illegible]	..
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	6,48,078	435	1,491	8,62,000	57[illegible]	2,22,12,935	2,78,24,000	56,11,065	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,38,512	517	461	3,00,000	651	1,14,42,218	1,31,40,000	16,97,78[illegible]	..
Madras	261	840	1,96,869	234	840	1,68,000	200	93,02,670	85,45,000		7,57,670
TOTAL	379	2,792	10,83,459	388	2,792	13,30,000	476	4,2[illegible],57,823	4,95,0[illegible],000	65,51,177	.
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,116	52,51,010	290	19,084	51,04,200	267	19,43,30,70[illegible]	20,40,87,90[illegible]	97,57,131	.
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	80,281	496	162	23,300	150	13,78,898	11,82,000	...	1,96,898
Tarkessur	278	22	8,277	376	22	5,300	241	2,41,049	2,37,000	.	7,049
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	19,616	49	400	24,100	60	(f)1,07,204	11,11,000	10,26,796	
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	800	22		(g)5,200	5,200	..
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	..	...	...	...	33	900	27	...	(h)11,300	11,300	..
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,136	77	66	5,000	76	3,39,936	3,88,00[illegible]	48,064	
Bengal Dooars	149	36	4,693	130	36	3,100	86	2,43,133	2,27,000	...	16,133
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	13,571	174	78	16,700	214	6,38,666	6,44,000	5,334	..
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	2,602	47	55	3,300	60	(i)76,797	1,30,000	53,203	
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	9,319	183	51	10,000	196	6,19,334	6,17,000	...	2,334
Bársi	125	21	3,173	151	21	3,000	143	1,07,232	92,100	..	15,132
TOTAL	147	891	1,46,668	165	900	97,500	102	38,15,849	47,27,600	9,11,751	
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,601	35	74	4,900	66	78,470	1,15,000	36,530	..
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	8,493	75	114	10,800	95	2,78,914	3,47,000	68,050	...
Nágda-Ujjain	60	35	1,964	56	34	1,800	53	82,125	99,900	17,775	.
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	78,871	236	334	73,800	221	29,03,975	31,55,000	2,51,025	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	404	30	13	800	62	53,450	47,500	.	5,950
Rájpura-Bhatinda	122	108	22,010	204	108	11,300	105	5,64,224	5,20,000	.	44,224
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	2,827	283	10	3,500	350	1,07,202	1,03,000	...	4,202
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	84	66	4,122	62	66	2,500	38	2,49,986	1,66,000	...	83,986
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	71	93	6,437	69	93	6,000	65	2,80,158	2,79,000	...	1,158
Kolhápur	57	29	964	33	29	1,700	59	71,448	63,000	...	8,448
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	3,209	41	79	2,900	37	1,69,850	1,74,000	4,150	.
Rajpipla	11	19	49	3	19	200	11	5,[illegible]	8,900	[illegible]	.
Cooch Behar	54	22	3,585	163	25	1,100	44	49,398	53,500	4,10[illegible]	
TOTAL	120	996	1,35,596	136	998	1,21,300	122	49,55,151	51,91,500	2,36,049	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	97	334	34,423	103	334	34,500	103	13,77,663	13,79,000	1,337	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,473	76	46	3,500	76	1,64,736	1,44,000	...	20,736
Jámnagar	38	54	2,135	40	54	1,800	33	(j) 90,189	86,700	...	3,489
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,000	48	...	(k)26,000	26,000	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	22,044	61	407	40,000	98	9,52,162	11,61,000	2,08,838	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	1,903	32	60	2,300	38	98,079	1,21,000	22,921	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,055	64	94	7,600	81	3,53,069	3,24,000	.	29,069
TOTAL	75	952	70,033	74	1,016	90,700	89	30,35,898	32,41,700	2,05,802	.
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,955	56,03,307	267	22,058	54,13,700	245	20,61,37,007	21,72,49,000	1,11,11,333	.

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(e) From 1st to 30th April, 1898, and from 1st to 21st January, 1899.
(f) From 20th November, 1897, to 22nd January, 1898.
(g) From 1st December, 1898 to 21st January, 1899.
(h) From 15th October, 1898, to 21st January, 1899.
(i) From 1st May, 1897, to 22nd January, 1898.
(j) From 8th April, 1897, to 22nd January, 1898.
(k) From 1st June, 1898, to 21st January, 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 3rd February, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MAHARAJA RAMESHWARA SINGH BAHADUR of DARBHANGA took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR asked:—" Are the Government of India aware that the levying of double income-tax, *i.e.*, Indian income-tax and English income-tax, on incomes derived from many Indian securities is considered a very great hardship by the holders of Indian securities in Great Britain; and in view of the fact that this double charge on incomes derived from India must to some extent militate against the investment of capital in India, thus inflicting an injury on the country at large, and with a view to encourage the flow of capital to India, a consideration which Lord George Hamilton has stated on several occasions in the House of Commons is of the utmost importance to this country, will the Government of India move the Secretary of State to endeavour to arrange with the Home Government that income-tax shall not be levied on incomes derived from India, upon which Indian income-tax has already been paid?"

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND replied:—" I have no doubt that people who receive in England an income earned under circumstances which bring it within the purview of the Indian Income-tax Act, feel it a hardship that they are also charged with income-tax under the English Act. But I doubt whether the diminution of about three rupees out of every hundred which is thereby effected upon the return on capital invested in India, has much or any effect in diminishing the flow of capital to India.

" I shall cause the Hon'ble Member's question to be communicated to the Secretary of State for India; but I would call his attention to the remarks made by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons on the 13th June last (Hansard, VII, 107), when an amendment was moved to the Finance Bill, raising this particular question."

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality be taken into consideration. He said:—" The object of this Bill is to exempt Government buildings which are situate within municipal limits from the control which the municipal authorities ordinarily exercise over building operations. The Select Committee have made no material alterations in the Bill as introduced, but we have in the first place by a slight amendment of wording made it clear that the exemption claimed by Government is only from building regulations, and that the Bill does not deal in any way with other municipal matters, for instance, with the question of the taxation of Government property in municipalities. We have also confined the operation of the Bill to buildings which are used or which may be required for the public service or for any public purpose, as there is no need for any interference with the ordinary municipal control in the case of private buildings which may happen to be erected on land belonging to Government. And while maintaining the provision about notice being given to the municipal authorities before any Government building is constructed or materially altered, in order to allow them an opportunity, under certain conditions, of inspecting the building and the plans connected with it, and of submitting any objections or suggestions, we have expressly excluded from the purview of such provision all buildings connected with Imperial defence, or any other Government building, the plan or construction of which ought, in the opinion of Government, to be treated as confidential or secret. Such exclusion is so obviously necessary that the matter requires no explanation or further comment on my part. There are no other points in the Bill which I need notice."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—" I confess to feeling some regret that the Select Committee have restricted the scope of the Bill in every

way in which they practically could do so. There are some other matters which I think might reasonably have been included in this legislation but which partly were not within the intention of the Bill in its original shape and are certainly not within its intention now. The Hon'ble Member has referred, for example, to the question of taxation. The question of taxation, as Hon'ble Members are aware, is regulated by the Act of 1881, and the Hon'ble Member in the Home Department and the Select Committee have, reasonably enough, left that Act to regulate the question of taxation on Government buildings; but still I wish to point out that this question is regulated by some special legislation in England which does not apply to this country. For example, it is specifically laid down in the statute law in England that light-houses shall not be subject to municipal taxation. That is a provision which does not apply to this country, and unless we fall back upon the general principle—the extent of whose operation I am unable to define—the general principle that the Crown and that property of the Crown is not subject to legislation unless expressly included, the result is that a municipality can in this country, to an extent to which it cannot certainly at home, levy rates upon buildings which are in the occupation of Government. The Hon'ble Member has referred to certain considerations in connection with buildings for military and naval defence. I certainly would have liked to have seen some provision made with reference to them. I think it is manifestly unfair and unjust that when the Government, for military reasons, puts down a fort for the defence of a big city, the first operation should be that the municipality pounce upon that fort and require the Government to pay so much per mensem as municipal rates upon it. However, I am perfectly willing to leave the matter to the regulation of the Act of 1881, and I have not proposed, and certainly do not intend to propose, any amendment in the Bill which I perfectly accept."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said:—"Before moving that the Bill be passed I have to move three small amendments which are all merely formal ones. The first of such amendments is that in the proviso to clause 3 of the Bill as amended, after the word 're-erection' the word 'construction' be inserted. The word 'construction' is used in the clause itself, and it is obviously required in the proviso and was omitted by mistake."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that from sub-section (*1*) of clause 4 of the Bill as amended, the word "said" be omitted. He explained that the word had slipped in by some mistake and was obviously not wanted.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that in sub-section (*1*) of clause 4 of the Bill as amended, after the words "construction or", in both places where they occur, the words "material structural" be inserted. He explained that these words had been inserted in the proviso to clause 3 and that they ought also to be in clause 4.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT (1872) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT (1872) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances. He said that he proposed to allow a fortnight before moving that the Bill be passed.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT (1872) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"It may be convenient to Hon'ble Members if I explain that I propose to take the Indian Contract Bill into consideration this day fortnight."

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 10th February, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

CALCUTTA;
The 3rd February, 1899.

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 170-*M*.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1899.

Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Bulgaria, Court mourning is ordered till 13th February, 1899.

When attending at Government House, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,
ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 170-*M*.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1899.

Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Bulgaria, Court mourning is ordered till 13th February, 1899.

When attending at Government House, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1899.

No. 328.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, as also the revised graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen, Empress of India.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India :

To all to whom these Presents shall come :

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 18th day of October 1876, should be altered, we do therefore hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that in lieu of the table laid down in our said recited Warrant, the following table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, *viz.* :—

1. Governor General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governor.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.
10. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
12. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
13. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
14. Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore, and Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
16. Puisne Judges of a High Court.
17. Chief Judge of a Chief Court.
18. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
19. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.
20. Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, and Lucknow.
21. Secretaries to the Government of India.
22. Commissioner in Sind.
23. Judges of a Chief Court, Recorder of Rangoon and Judicial Commissioners, Burma.
24. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
25. Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay, and Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma.
26. Judicial Commissioners, including Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Sind.
27. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Members of the Legislative Council of a Lieutenant-Governor.
28. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS.

29. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing.
30. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
31. Comptroller and Auditor-General.
32. Commissioners of Divisions, the Superintendent of Port Blair, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing R2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts), within their respective charges.
33. Chief Secretaries to Local Governments, other than those of Madras and Bombay.
34. Surveyor-General of India, Directors-General of the Post Office, of Telegraphs in India and of Railways, Chief Engineers, first class, Accountants-General, Military and Public Works Departments, Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Manager, North Western Railway.
35. Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown.
36. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
37. Brigadiers-General.
38. Commissioners of Divisions.
39. Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, and Opium Agents, Benares and Bihar.
40. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments, and Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

SECOND CLASS.

41. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 23 years' standing and Colonels.
42. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
43. Judicial Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Baluchistan; the Superintendent of Port Blair; and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing R2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).
44. Inspector-General of Forests in India, and Director of the Geological Survey.
45. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
46. Directors of Public Instruction, and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Governments, and Accountants General.
47. Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay; Commissioners of Settlements; and Controllers of Military Accounts.
48. Chief or Senior Civil Secretary to a Local Administration.

49. Chief Engineers, second and third classes; Deputy Surveyor General; Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India, and Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

50. Divisional, and District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair; and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges.

51. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, and Rangoon.

52. Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

53. The Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

55. Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

THIRD CLASS.

56. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 18 years' standing; and Lieutenant-Colonels.

57. The Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.

58. The Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.

59. Commanders and Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine.

60. Political Agents and Superintendents drawing less than R2,000 a month (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

61. Secretaries to Local Administrations other than those already specified.

62. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways.

63. Private Secretaries to Governors.

64. Military Secretaries to Governors.

65. Administrators General.

66. Sanitary Commissioners under Local Governments; Postmasters General; the Comptroller, Post Office; and Conservators of Forests, first grade.

67. Directors of Public Instruction and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Administrations and Comptrollers and Deputy Auditors-General.

68. Managers of State Railways other than the North Western Railway; Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay; and Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.

69. Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta; Directors of Traffic and Construction, Indian Telegraph Department; Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, first class; Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, first class, first grade; Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, first class; and Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, first grade.

70. Inspectors-General of Registration and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Governments.

71. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

72. Sheriffs within their own charges.

73. Officers in the Second Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

FOURTH CLASS.

74. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing, and Majors.

75. Lieutenants of over eight years' standing, and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.

76. Government Solicitors.

77. Inspectors-General of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Administrations.

78. Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and, while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not apply to the non-official community resident in India, the members of which shall take their place according to usage.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *interse* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of the Council of the Governor General.

Given at our Court at Windsor this tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

2. Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

* FIRST CLASS.—(No. 55 of the Warrant.)

Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.

* The entries in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

Chief Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
Deputy Comptroller General.
Director General of Statistics.
Director of the Botanical Survey of India.
Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.
Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

* SECOND CLASS —(No. 73 of the Warrant)

Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma.
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.
Chief Presidency Magistrates
Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.
Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Sind.
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and of Settlements.
Conservators of Forests, 2nd and 3rd grades.
Deputy Accountants General under Local Governments.
Deputy Inspectors General of Police.
Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.
Directors of the Persian Gulf Section, and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Divisional and District and Sessions Judges.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.
Government Astronomer, Madras.
Imperial Bacteriologist.
Inspector General of Agriculture.
Inspector of Mines to the Government of India.
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.
Officers of the Indian Educational Service, and of the graded Educational Service, drawing R1,250 a month and upwards.
Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, 1st class, 2nd and 3rd grades.
Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.
Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.
Reporter on Economic Products.
Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.
Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay.
Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, 2nd grade.
Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.
Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

*THIRD CLASS.—(No. 78 of the Warrant.)

Agricultural Chemist.
Assistant Inspector General of Forests.
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

* The entries in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

Commander of the steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.
Deputy Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.
Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.
Deputy Commissioners of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras.
Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing R800 a month and upwards.
Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.
Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements and Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras
Deputy Post Masters-General of the 1st grade.
Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey of India
Deputy Superintendents, Survey of India Department.
District Superintendents of Police drawing R800 a month and upwards.
Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 4th class, 1st and 2nd grades.
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd grades.
Inspector General of Railway Mail Service.
Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras.
Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the graded Educational Service drawing less than R1,250 a month, but more than R1,000 a month.
Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishments of the State Railways, 2nd class, 1st and 2nd grades.
Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India.
Presidency Magistrates.
Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta.
Public Prosecutor in Sind.
Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.
Sub-Deputy Opium Agents drawing R800 a month and upwards.
Superintendent of the Indian Museum.
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.
Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 7th February, 1899.

No. 84.—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his plague duties at Bangalore.

No. 86.—The services of Mr. E. Danks, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 87.—The services of Mr. F. L. J. Williamson, of the Indian Civil Service, are

placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 7th February, 1899.

No. 189.—The services of Captain J. Entrican, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The 10th February, 1899.

No. 201.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma:—

Captain F. J. Dewes, I.M.S. (Madras).

Captain C. Duer, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain C. C. S. Barry, I.M.S. (Bengal).

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 10th February, 1899.

No. 547.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Goni Basappa and subsequent Cattle fair.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibennur and Chalgeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 4th to the 15th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival of Goni Basappa or to the Cattle fair at Kuruvatti.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th February, 1899.

No. 178.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, is granted furlough, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, for one year seven months and twenty days, with effect from the 1st March 1899 or the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

POLICE.

The 10th February, 1899.

No. 70.—The services of Captain W. G. Nisbett, 32nd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th February, 1899.

No. 54.—The Reverend H. O. Moore, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, was on special duty from the 16th to the 27th January 1899, inclusive.

No. 55—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend H. O. Moore to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 28th January 1899.

No. 56.—The services of the Reverend J. Henderson, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 58.—The services of the Reverend J. Heron, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1899.

No. 275—16-2.—The following telegram, dated 31st January, 1899, from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mozambique to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, is published for general information:—

Decree published to-day prohibits provisionally immigration into Mozambique Province of all Natives of India.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 9th February, 1899.

No. 335—33-2.—Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices with effect from the afternoon of the 4th February, 1899, *vice* Major S. G. Burrard, R.E proceeded to Chatham.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 10th February, 1899.

No. 294—4-8.—Veterinary Lieutenant J. D. E. Holmes, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and posted to the Madras Presidency.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1899.

No. 155-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Don Pompeyo Diaz Cossio as Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

The 8th February, 1899.

No. 173-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon in Bhopal and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, for eight months under rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The 9th February, 1899.

No. 178-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. Claudio Boggiano as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

No. 182-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Bleeck to act for Dr. J. W. von Waldthausen, the Consul General for Germany for British India and Ceylon, to reside at Calcutta.

The 10th February, 1899.

No. 380-I B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modification shall be added opposite to entry XIX (the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889) in the first schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1811-I.B., dated the 1st July, 1898, as modified by the Notification of the same Department, No. 1892½-I.B., dated the 9th July, 1898, namely:—

(5) In section 22A, clause (5), *after* the words "shall be disposed of by the Resident" the words "or such other officer as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specially appoint for that purpose" shall be added.

No. 381-I.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 A, clause (5), of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, I.S.C., Commissioner of Ajmere and a Resident of the 2nd class, to be the officer who shall dispose of appeals against decrees or orders passed by Mr. A. Elliott as Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1899.

No. 616-Gl.—The following substantive appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1899:—

Mr. E. C. O'Brien to be Inspector General, Railway Mail Service,

Mr. E. A. Doran to be 1st Assistant Director General of the Post Office,

Mr. W. F. Cockell to be 2nd Assistant Director General of the Post Office, and

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett to be 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office.

No. 618-Gl.—The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1899, *vice* Mr. E. A. Doran, appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Deputy Director General of the Post Office:—

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office, to officiate as 1st Assistant Director General;

Mr. H. C. Sheridan to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General; and

Mr. Knox Homan to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th February, 1899.

No. 655-Gl.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, with effect from the 10th January, 1899.

W. S. MEYER,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

The 10th February, 1899.

No. 683-Gl.—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 7th February, 1899.

No. 710-Gl.—With effect from the 12th December, 1898—

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is promoted substantively to class I, and

Mr. J. C. E. Branson is appointed substantively to class III, of Accountants General.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th February, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.—In G. G. O. No. 25, dated the 13th January 1899, notifying the promotion of Captain H. F. Vanderzee, Royal Artillery, to Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, *for* "Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class" *read* "Ordnance Officer, 4th class."

STAFF CORPS.

No. 146.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Bertram Charles Fellows, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent,—22nd November 1898.

COMMANDS.

STATION.

No. 147.—Colonel N. R. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Merwara Battalion, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Brigadier General A. J. F. Reid, appointed a District Commander of the 2nd class. Dated 14th January 1899.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 148.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th January, 1899, page 301.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
17th January, 1899.

* * * * * * *

Indian Army.—Colonel Andrew McCrae Bruce, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th January, 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Agnew McNeale, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 27th December, 1898.

Indian Staff Corps.—Colonel Francis Thomas Ebden is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 29th December, 1898.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 149.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Medical Establishment.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1899.

Archer William Ross Cochrane, M.B., F.R.C.S.
William Wesley Clemesha, M.B., B.S.
James Alexander Black, M.B., C.M.
Roger Parker Wilson.
Victor Edward Hugh Lindesay, M.B., B.CH.
James Currie Robertson, M.B., C.M.
Norman Robinson Jones Rainier.
Christopher Dening Dawes.
Edmund Ludlow Perry.

Madras Medical Establishment.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1899.

Michael Biddulph Pinchard.
William James Niblock, M.B., B.CH.
Clarence Barrymore Harrison, M.B., C.M.
Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman Lalor, M.B., B.CH.
Thomas Henry Symons.
Ernest Reinhold Rost.

Bombay Medical Establishment.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1899.

Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle.
Krishnaji Vishnoo Kukday.

No. 150.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain to be Major.

22nd January 1899.

George Frederick Chenevix-Trench.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st February 1899.

Edward Rushworth Blakiston Murray.
Maynard Ffolliott Harding.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 151.—*Bengal*—

In G. G. O. No. 65 of 1899, *for* "Sub-Conductor I. H. Allen" *read* "Sub-Conductor J. H. Allen."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 152.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sadho Sukul to be Subadar, and Havildar Bisesar Dube to be Jemadar, *vice*

Nain-Sukh Misr, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 153.—*11th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Jugraj Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Prithi-Lál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sitla-Bakhsh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 154.—*2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Jemadar Kasiram Gurung to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Sital Sing Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Kasi Ram Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Dalip Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Matbar Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Man Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Narbahadur Gurung to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Tej Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Damer Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 155.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Kalu Roca to be Jemadar, *vice* Tularam Mal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th December 1898.

No. 156.—*2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Tilakram Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Judhbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jasbir Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th November 1898.

No. 157.—*21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

The honorary rank of Subadar-Major is conferred on Subadar Shamsuddin, on retirement, with effect from the 4th November 1898.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 158.—*4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Subadar Umar to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Niyaz Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Wali Dad to be Jemadar, *vice* Mihr Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 159.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Morris Jenkins, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Burma, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th March 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 160.—Honorary Captain James McNaught, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th October 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 161.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Henry Montgomery Crozier, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Knowles, promoted, with effect from the 18th August 1898.

No. 162.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

Second Lieutenant John Campbell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Scott, resigned.

Sutherland Orr, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Campbell, promoted.

No. 163.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Arthur Evile, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Babington, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 164.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major E. F. Nicholson to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 165—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Major Thomas Wake resigns his commission.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 166—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

Sergeant W. Roberts.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Trooper R. A. Pymm.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer A. F. Ludlam.

2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Quarter-Master Sergeant L. E. James.
Volunteer H. Sindon.
" E. H. Dacosta.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer G. Hill.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

Captain R. P. Dunn.
Lance Sergeant S. Mitchell.
Corporal T. McCurley.

Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant W. E. Crawshaw.
Volunteer J. W. Forrester.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant E. H. Winter.
Lance Sergeant V. Nepos.
Volunteer P. Gopcevich.
„ G. Smith.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

Quarter-Master Sergeant R. Rosemeyer.
Corporal H. Streeter.
„ F. A. Wilmer.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant D. J. Sharp.
Color Sergeant H. R. Black.
Sergeant J. A. Mackinnon.
„ J. W. Gordon.
Corporal W. V. Lynn.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

Color Sergeant H. M. Lovejoy.
Sergeant M. D'Mellow.
Lance Sergeant T. Garthwaite.
Corporal J. Lapersonne.

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

Color Sergeant F. Bwye.
Sergeant J. C. P. Stone.
„ E. LeFeuvre.
„ S Timothy.
Corporal N. Deugo.
„ C. Wright.
Lance Corporal R. DeSouza.
„ „ A. Cooke.
Volunteer N. B. Copley.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

Captain W. J. Redmond.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer F. C. Barham.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Sergeant J. W. Bailey.
Band Sergeant T. W. Bennett.
Volunteer E W B. Ellison.
„ P. Gaglardi.
„ J. Hubbard.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master F. McDonnell.
Color Sergeant J. Mawhood.
Sergeant R. Showell.
Volunteer F. Gomes.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Volunteer T. M. Turner.

Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Color Sergeant S. Kearsey.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 167.—Lieutenant J. E. E. Craster, Royal Engineers, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 6th October 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 28th January and the 10th February 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay).	Honorary Lieutenant V. X. Lobo.	6th February 1899.	Bombay	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st January and the 10th February 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Alexander William Ralston. (a)	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.	6th December 1898.	Intestate.	365 11 9	...	9th April 1899.
George Clement Halbot. (b)	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.	Date of absence without leave 11th June 1898.	Not known.	201 13 1	...	9th April 1899.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Father.—Major-General William Henry Ralston, C.B. (Retired.)
Address.—La Corbinière,
St. Servan,
Brittany, France.

(b) *Next-of-kin*—
Father.—E. C. Halbot, Esq.,
8 Selbourne Villas, Bradford.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1899.

No. 45.—Major E. A. Waller, R E., Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty.

No. 46.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, is appointed Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

The 4th February, 1899.

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 85, and Notification No. 576, dated 28th December, 1898, it is hereby notified that the examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year on the 19th and four following days of June.

The 6th February, 1899.

No. 52.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th January, 1899, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. White, R.E., on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 4th February, 1899.

No. 48.—Mr. H. W. Conduitt, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is granted furlough out of India for 20 months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 49.—Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.

The 6th February, 1899.

No. 51.—The services of Mr. E. C. Dupuis, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government with effect from the 21st January, 1899.

The 7th February, 1899.

No. 53.—Mr. C. P. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Assam, is reverted to the substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 7th November 1898, and is repromoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 5th December, 1898.

No. 54.—Mr. G. M. R. Field, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Punjab, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 3rd January, 1899.

Mr. L. M. Jacob, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is *temporarily* promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the same date.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 6th February, 1899.

No. 50.—Mr. Thomas David Marston, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of that Department as an Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 466 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 4th February 1899:—

No. 43 of 1899.—Hermann Johann Christian Bentzien, piano maker, residing at Sarkies' hotel, No. 13 Merchant street, Rangoon. "*Bentzien's safety cowl for drying apparatus.*

No. 44 of 1899.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, sub-engineer, P. W. D., at present residing at Mozufferpore, in the district of Mozufferpore. *An improved method of preparing, preserving or seasoning, and using bamboos in the construction of roofs, etc.*

No. 45 of 1899.—William Friese-Greene, photographer, of 39 King's road, Chelsea, in the county of London. *Improvements in the printing or reproduction of words, figures, designs or the like upon paper, textile fabrics or other surfaces, and in the means or apparatus employed therein.*

No. 46 of 1899.—James Baring Gould, agent, of 54 Lambton Quay, Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand. *An improved label.*

No. 47 of 1899.—Henry Livingstone Sulman, analytical chemist, of 60 Gracechurch street, in the city of London. *Improvements in obtaining gold from certain of its ores.*

No. 467 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 144 of 1898.—John McDonnell, of the Public Works department of the Government of Ceylon, of Malabar house, Kandy, Ceylon. *Improvements in tea-rolling machines.* (Specification filed 25 January 1899.)

No. 238 of 1898.—Edward Lloyd Pease, engineer, of Messrs. Ashmore Benson Pease and company, limited, Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham. *Improvements in structural arrangements for combining strength with rigidity, in a manner applicable to flooring, walling and the like structural purposes.* (Specification filed 30 January 1899.)

No. 239 of 1898.—John James Mann, engineer, of Boulevard des Italiens 11, Paris. *Improvements in apparatus for humidifying air.* (Specification filed 30 January 1899.)

No. 254 of 1898.—Dinshaw Dhunjibhoi Dhondi, manager of the firm of Framji Nowrosji, merchant, of Forbes street, residing at Sleater road, Tardeo, Bombay. *An improved inking-pad or roller.* (Specification filed 30 January 1899.)

No. 369 of 1898.—Volenite, limited, of 16 St. Helen's place, London. *A method and apparatus for saturating, vulcanising and oxidising fibrous materials in the production of material to be used for insulating and other purposes.* (Specification filed 30 January 1899.)

No. 398 of 1898.—Bruce Green, gentleman, of 374 Camden road, London. *Improved means for giving a spring or resilient action to the front wheels of bicycles or similarly constructed velocipedes.* (Specification filed 25 January 1899.)

No. 468 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 207 of 1889.—Robert Henry Cave. *Improvements in and connected with indigo and other boilers.* (From 6 February 1899 to 6 February 1900.)

No. 177 of 1890.—Dadabhoi Ruttonji Dalal. *A new and improved automatic totalisator.* (From 1 February 1899 to 1 February 1900.)

No. 221 of 1890.—Theophilus Coad. *An improved fluid for primary batteries.* (From 31 January 1899 to 31 January 1900.)

No. 248 of 1890.—John Donnelly. *Improvements in the manufacture of axle-boxes.* (From 14 March 1899 to 14 March 1900)

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List. *Securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, entitled "double-action detectors and locking gear for facing points and signals."* (From 9 January 1899 to 9 January 1900.)

No. 300 of 1893.—Giacomo Durio, and Secondo Durio. *Improvements in and relating to tanning hides and skins, and to apparatus therefor.* (From 2 February 1899 to 2 February 1900.)

No. 194 of 1894.—Sarah Jane Rollason. *An improved wind-mill or wind-motor.* (From 2 February 1899 to 2 February 1900.)

No. 469 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 370 of 1893.—Illius Augustus Timmis. *Improvements in staff apparatus for the working of single line railways.* (Specification filed 1 November 1894.)

No. 122 of 1894.—James Donnan. *Improvements in range-finders.* (Specification filed 2 November 1894.)

No. 178 of 1894.—Henry Glass. *Improvements in or relating to iron structures.* (Specification filed 30 October 1894.)

No. 188 of 1894.—Edward Waller Stoney. *E. W. Stoney's points and signals locking, detecting and controlling slot device.* (Specification filed 1 November 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 135 of 1893.—James Miller. *A steel flexible and adjustable vertical and rotary scraper for use on flat or conical surfaces.* (Specification filed 31 October 1893)

No. 221 of 1893.—Thomas Critchley Barraclough, and Thomas Tannett Heaton. *A process or method of producing metal barrel bodies or other articles of circular form, and the machinery for carrying the same into effect.* (Specification filed 31 October 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 46 of 1890.—Dan Rylands. *Improvements in or relating to glass-lined fittings for glass-lined tubing.* (Specification filed 3 November 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 78 of 1888.—Elisha Gray. *The art of telegraphy and telautograph apparatus.* (Specification filed 3 November 1888.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*g*) After the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT LOANS: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1899	1,54,51,000	1,93,75,000	13,97,43,600	2,76,10,000	1,39,75,700	3,700	...	20,07,08,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,64,30,034
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January, 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January, 1899	...	1,000	11,36,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	11,39,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,39,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1899	5,02,100	55,200	3,95,500	31,500	10,000	...	...	4,92,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,94,300
	1,59,53,100	1,94,31,200	14,12,75,100	2,76,42,500	1,39,86,700	3,700	...	20,23,39,200	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,85,63,334
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	2,42,900	25,55,700	57,800	1,57,200	...	...	30,14,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,14,600
Balance on 31st January, 1899.	1,59,53,100	1,91,88,300	13,87,18,400	2,75,84,700	1,38,29,500	3,700	...	19,93,24,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,55,48,734

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1898, enfaced from India 10,073 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,237 lakhs.
„ 1st Dec., 1898, „ 15th Dec., „ ditto 9 „ ditto 15 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto .. ditto 4 „
„ 1st Jan., 1899, „ 15th Jan., 1899, ditto 6 lakhs ditto 19 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 21 „ ditto 30 „

10,109 lakhs. 9,305 lakhs.
9,305 „
Balance against India . 804 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th February, 1899.

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

List of Government promissory notes and other securities remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Punjab Command, on 31st December, 1898, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.						
		3½ per cent., 1842-43.	3½ per cent. 1854-55.	3½ per cent., 1855.	3 per cent. 1896-97.	Debentures and bonds.	Bank deposit receipts.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	STOCK.							
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Acounts Branch, Amballa	...	...	16,600	10,200	...	...	26,800
2	" " Mean Meer	...	...	30,400	4,000	...	...	34,400
3	" " Rawalpindi	...	...	42,000	13,200	...	...	55,200
4	" " Peshawar	...	...	11,700	..	...	...	11,700
5	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore	500	1,000	27,400	1,000	...	...	29,900
6	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	...	...	7,400	...	...	...	7,400
7	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	...	10,200	...	...	...	10,200
8	Commissariat Transport Officer, Kashmir	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	3,000
9	" " Gilgit	...	...	1,300	..	...	...	1,300
10	Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar	...	...	1,500	500	...	...	2,000
		500	1,000	1,51,500	28,900	...	...	1,81,900
	SAFE CUSTODY.	Various 4 per cent.	Various 3½ per cent.	Various 3 per cent.				
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Amballa	...	1,000	500	..	...	...	1,500
2	" " Meean Meer	100	1,200	1,600	...	...	1,000	3,900
3	" " Rawalpindi	...	16,500	7,600	...	...	26,870	50,970
4	" " Peshawar	...	..	300	...	...	...	300
5	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	4,890	4,890
6	Base Commissariat Officer, Kohat	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
		100	23,700	10,000	...	...	32,760	66,560

JAS. GAINSFORD, *Deputy Examiner,*
for *Controller of Military Accounts.*

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUNJAB COMMAND,
Rawalpindi, the 4th February, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th February, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,57,421	13	9	1,79,75,782	14	9
Public Deposits at Branches	94,18,361	1	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,01,31,181	6	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,33,828	4	0
Sundries				21,28,761	12	3
RUPEES				9,95,69,554	5	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				41,50,151	0	0
Other authorized Investments				68,15,493	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,19,65,713	7	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,77,35,445	3	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,83,63,995	2	9
Balances with other Banks				1,93,770	1	5
Bullion				1,536	3	0
Dead Stock				12,95,127	13	11
Stamps				12,444	5	6
Sundries				15,95,961	7	7
				7,21,29,637	12	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,05,77,379	8	0	2,74,39,916	8	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,68,62,537	0	8			
RUPEES				9,95,69,554	5	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th February, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Percentage 38 9.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1899.

No. 354.—Lieutenant G. A. Beazeley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted one day's privilege leave in addition to the leave granted him in Notification No. 349, dated the 8th December last.

The 8th February, 1899.

No. 355.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. S. O. Madras, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, in Notification No. 350, dated 7th December, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

DIRECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st January, 1899.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 1.—The undermentioned 2nd class Military Assistant Surgeons, under 5 years' service, having passed their departmental examination, are entitled to the enhanced rate of pay of their class, *i.e.*, as 2nd class Assistant Surgeons, above five years' service, with effect from the dates noted against their names :—

Arthur Edwin DuBois,—1st October, 1898.
William Charles Lobo Deeks,—3rd December, 1898.

No. 2.—The services of 2nd class Civil Assistant Surgeon Pundit Ajoodhia Patti, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for employment in the Bikaner State.

No. 3.—The services of 3rd class Civil Assistant Surgeon Baidya Nath Bysack, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana for employment at Khetri, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th November, 1898, the date of his relief in the Central Provinces.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agra, the 30th January, 1899.

No. 279.—On the date of return to duty of Mr. E. D. Bennett, Superintendent, Punjab Mines Division, Mr. E. D. Beatson, Acting Superintendent, reverts to his substantive post at Ajmere, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

No. 280.—On relief by Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, at present doing duty at Ajmere, Upper Division, Internal Branch, will revert to his substantive post in the Sambhar Weighments Section, Sambhar Division.

TRANSFER.

The 7th February, 1899.

No. 284.—Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Superintendent, is transferred temporarily from the Pachbadra Division to the Gudha Weighments Section, Sambhar Division, until further orders.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Debt

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1899.

No. 29.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 12, dated the 26th July, 1898, Mr. W. J. Donaghey, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for six months, from the 18th January, 1899, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

This cancels Notification No. 28, dated 13th January, 1899.

CHAS. E. PITMAN,

Director General of Telegraphs

The 8th February, 1899.

No. 30.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January, 1899 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1899.	
Balaghat Mines (Kolar).	Madras	14th Jan.	Opened.
Barah (Champaran).	Bihar	14th „	Ditto.
Charkhari (North-West Provinces).	North-West Provinces.	17th „	Ditto.
Congress Camp (Madras).	Madras	3rd „	Closed.
Dhanbad	Bengal	14th „	Opened.
Dumas (Surat)	Bombay	15th „	Ditto.
Haidarikach	Punjab	29th „	Ditto.
*Inspector General Cavalry Camp (Delhi).	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	18th „	Closed.
Jaunpur Civil Lines.	North-West Provinces.	11th „	Opened.
Jharia	Bengal	12th „	Ditto.
Jhunjhnu	Rajputana	31st „	Ditto.
Katras	Bengal	24th „	Ditto.
Kisoriah	Bihar	21st „	Ditto.
Kohlu	Baluchistan	27th „	Ditto.
Lasalgaon	Bombay	8th „	Ditto.
Mahoba	North-West Provinces.	17th „	Ditto.
Mandawa (Jeypore).	Rajputana	30th „	Ditto.
Marsaghai	Orissa	1st „	Ditto.
Nandyal	Madras	9th „	Ditto.
Nili Kuch	Punjab	15th „	Ditto.
*Northern Force Camp (Badli).	Ditto	7th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	17th „	Closed.
*Pur Camp	Ditto	15th „	Opened.
*Southern Force Camp.	Ditto	6th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	18th „	Closed.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1899.	
Bairagnia	Tirhoot State Railway.	23rd Jan.	Opened.
Balgudor	East Indian Railway.	25th „	Ditto.
Bhatapokhar	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	10th „	Ditto.
Ghatera	Indian Midland Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Hardua	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Hojai	Assam Bengal Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
		1898.	
Kankra Khari Junction.	Tapti Valley Railway.	1st Dec.	Ditto.
		1899.	
Karla	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	24th Jan.	Ditto.
Katni Murwara	Indian Midland Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Lanka	Assam Bengal Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Mahisgaon	Barsi Light Railway.	1st „	Closed.
		1898.	
Maniharighat	Eastern Bengal Railway.	12th Dec.	Opened.
		1899.	
Nandganj	Bengal and North-Western Railway.	27th Jan.	Ditto.
Raksaul	Tirhoot State Railway.	20th „	Ditto.
Rithi	Indian Midland Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Sagoni	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Salaia	Ditto	1st „	Ditto.
Sarju	Bengal and North Western Railway.	10th „	Ditto.
Umalla	Rajpipla Railway	19th „	Ditto.
Upli	Barsi Light Railway.	1st „	Closed.

* Offices opened in connection with Military Camps of Exercise.

NOTE.—The telegraph office on the East Indian Railway hitherto known as "Damuda Block Hut" will in future be known as "Kusunda."

H. A. KIRK,

Director, Traffic Branch.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 4th February, 1899.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Assistant Engineer T. H. Avery, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Capt., RN*,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1899.

No. 12195.—Mr. H. Tulloch, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st March, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu B. N. Banerji is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Tulloch, or until further orders.

This cancels the Notification No. 974-C., dated the 13th June, 1898, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th June, 1898.

The 8th February, 1899.

No. 12464.—Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Babu Purna Chandra Mukerji, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Becharam Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, on the 1st January, 1899.

Mr. R. N. Vear, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, from the 2nd January, 1899.

Babu Kshetra Pada Banerji to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th February, 1899.

Alford, W.
Birch, J. B.
Broun, Arthur R.
Burne, Lady Agnes.
Burn, T. W
Cartwright, S. W.
Coath, M., Miss.
Compagnie Industrielle A. Commerciale Franco Indienne.
Dick, Karr & Co., Machinery Merchants.
De Pre, W. B.
Dyson. F. W.
Eastern Seed Company, Manager.
Francis & Co., Surgical instrument makers.
Hook, Herman.
Howatson, R. L.
Jackson, Mrs.
Jehring, Karl.
Johnson, G. E.
Lawrie & Co.
Macfarlane & Co., Walter.
Macleod, G.
Meier, Lorenz.
Melward & Co., Henry.
Morris, P., care of Morris, Karamsey & Co.
Patterson & Sons, Jute Spinners.
Pynrose Mill & Co., Manager.
Reich & Co., S.
Rown, G. H. H.
Schaller, Adolf.
Scourso Howard & Co.
"Sports" Editor.
Sexton, A. W.
Stewart & Co.
The Equitable Fire and Accident Office.
The Asiatic, "Manager."
Trivillion & Co.
Varieties, Editor.
Zonnet, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Abraham, Jeo. S.
Allen, C. H.
Ambrase, Mary, care of C. W. Watson.
Andra, R. M.
Barlow, D. G.
Bates, Linden W.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Benditte, Peter.
Benghall, Sam.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, F. A.
Besant, Mrs. Annie.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bowton, W.
Bride, C.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Buhon, H. K.
Bull.
Butcher, A. J.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Clark, F. W.
Cohen, Max.
Coles, J. R.
Collet, Mrs.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Davies, G. J.
De Beess, Chrostin Tean baran.
dePolignac, Vicomte.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
d'Humiere, R. Vicomte.
Dodd, J. R.
Draper, J. J.
Dubois, P.
Dunstone, A. H.
Duyster, Madame.
Engles, J.
Evans, P.
Finn, Major H.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. W.
Forbes, K. R.
Freewan, Miss.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
Glover, Mr.
Glover, T.
Goold, Andrew S.
Gordon, J. B.
Green, E.
Greene, Miss H.
Guiness.
Halliday, M. M.
Hanby, Miss.
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hill, W., Col.
Hoddging, J.
Hodding, M., Mrs.
Howard, W.
Jackson, H. M.
Janglave, Miss.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Kelley-Patterson, W.
Keys, C. F.
King, W.
Klymrachter, Mrs.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kotesa.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Maple, E.
Marris, D. O.
Mason, A.
McClosoh & Co.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Measnock, John.
Menzer, K.
Michel, M., Prof.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Moscowitch, M.
Moeland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Muller and McLeon.
Newman, F.
O'Brien, R.
Oliver, C., Mrs.
Paighin.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Parsons, M. H. Reid.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Pearson, H. J. T. G.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Phillips, Miss.
Pollock, H.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Robinson, B. A.
Schondienst, Josef.
Smellee, T. W.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, J. Christie.
Smith, John.
Stafford.
Standley, H. W.
Stanley, W. V. H.
Stenelin, G., Mrs.
Stehelin, J. F.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Stuart, R.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Thompson, R.
Turkletoba, L.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vincent, A. H.
Vincent, R. H.
Vole, Mrs.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Watts, D., Mrs.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Willock, W. A.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood.
Woollam, W. D.
Wright, Mrs.
Wylly, Mrs.
Zurn, Ralph.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Brown, Mrs.
Laizom, Michel.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Zurn, Ralf P. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th February, 1899.

Beat, John.
Blyth, Mrs.
Hauford, J.
Woodsworth, J. M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alvares, N., Dr.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Anderson, J.
Algar, Mrs.
Archer, J. J.
Browne, C. H., Rev.
Burjorjee Bomanji, Shroff.
Baboo Baynath Chowbey.
Brodsky, Sophie, Miss.
Bunser, L. de.
Blacklaw, Mrs.
Ball, A., Miss.
Berens, Randolph, Mrs.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Bridges, Mrs.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
Cardozo Maria, Mrs.
Commerell, Carl.
Curtiss, Miss.
Deronzier, P.
David, Domingo.
Drucker, Emilia, Miss.
Dickson, D. D.
Elmore, John H.
Eick, Ockonounst, Dr.
Ewing, A. Orr.
Field, H. C.
Feast, A., Miss.
Gaettey, W. A.
Gordon, Robert V.
George, Elias.
George, Mary, Miss.
Gundry, R. H., Rev.
Henderson, V. C.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Harrington, H. S.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
Jawad, M. M.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Knight, Mrs.
Lazarus, E. M.
Low, W. M.
Lambert, Alfred.
Luigi, Marcenaro.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Moritz, M.
MacNeill, Miss.
McDonald, Mrs.
Matthews, Miss.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Newhouse, Miss.
Nickols, Harold.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
O'Connor, W.
Pillay, C. Rungasamy.
Petile, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Pierce, Winifred J., Dr.
Plurto, H.
Primadis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Robert, O. G.
Reynolds, Alan.
Sen, B. B.
Schesichelnizki, N.
Saunders, T. E.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Samuel, Max.
Sorrow Marwill, W. B.
Schwarzenburg, Eugen.
Stirling, Mr.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Soole, Geo.
Toussaint.
Thomson, Alexander.
Vakil, A. K.
Valentine, Mrs.
Vignan, A. Du.
Wetkowski, C.
Wood, M. B., Miss.
Wood, A., Ottiwell.
Williams, T. J.
Watson, W. C.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 11th February, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1899 16th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	15th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	11th ,,	*Viá* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	14th ,,	Per French Str. *Dupliex*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	16th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	11th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	13th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	14th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
South African Ports . . .	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Pongola*.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	14th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Pandora*.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-55 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.
For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوتانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوتانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنت صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتی هی - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتی اور ديسی دواخانوں مين بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايك پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½ ,,	R8-8,	,,	R9-0.
¼ ,,	R4-4,	,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন		১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥ আধ	,,	,,	৮।০	,,	৯,
। শিকি	,,	,,	৪।০	,,	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেন্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	**Building Materials,**	R2-6.
,,	II.	**Masonry,**	R1-4.
,,	III.	**Carpentry,** (1889),	R1-4.
,,	IV.	**Earthwork** (1892),	R1-4.
,,	V.	**Tools and Plant** (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	**Buildings.** (In the Press.)	
,,	VII.	**Bridges,**	R4-4.
,,	VIII.	**Roads,**	R1-8.
,,	IX.	**Railways** (1891),	R1-4.
,,	X.	**Irrigation Works.** (Under revision.)	

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7.
,, II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.
XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.
XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.
XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics,** Parts I and II in one * (in the Press).
Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.
XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Bauerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.

" " (Canal "). R1-4

" " (College "). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4

Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.

Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas, }
Irrigation Tract, No. I. }
" " " II. } 4a. each.
" " " III. }

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8a.

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—

Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—

1. Taming of the Shrew, }
2. Othello, }
3. Macbeth, } Each 4a.
4. Comedy of Errors, }
5. Merchant of Venice, }

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans. }
Madras, 99 Plans. }
Bombay, 91 Plans. }
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans. } Each 5a.
Oudh, 21 Plans. }
Rajputana, 4 Plans. }
British Burma, 19 Plans. }
Central Provinces. }

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.

Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 }
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7, } 8a. each,
" **VI,** " **Nos. 24 and 25,** } exclusive of packing and
" **VII,** " **Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,** } postage.
Extra No., April 1870. }

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.*,
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage.			With postage.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series	10	0	0	12	8	0
,, each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6	0	0	7	0	0
,, a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			2	0	0
,, a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			1	2	.

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town.			For motussil.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0	8	9	0	10	0
,, each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0	5	3	0	5	9
,, the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7	2	0	8	0	3
,, each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4	4	6	4	11	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
,, three issues . . .	,, 55	,, 36	,, 24
,, six ,, . . .	,, 100	,, 68	,, 45
,, nine ,, . . .	,, 145	,, 96	,, 64
,, twelve ,, . . .	,, 180	,, 120	,, 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage.			With postage.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20	0	0	22	8	0
Single copies, R2 per copy.						
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20	0	0	22	8	3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete Series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Messrs. Newman & Co, Calcutta.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-6. (2*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2*a*).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August 1897. 10*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.p.* (2*a.* 6*p.*
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*ap.* (2*a.* 6*p.*).

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a.*)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—concld.

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu 9p. (1a.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2a 3p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4a., including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12a.).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4a.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc. of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10a.)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4a. (1a.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3a.)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12a. (4a.)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8a.)

Ditto **Appendix**, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4a.)

Complete set. R12-4 (R2-12.)
Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12a. (3a.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6a). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in— Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14a.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8a. (1a.). No. 2 R1 (1a. 6p.)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and of 1898-99. R1 (6a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12a. (5a.)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6a.) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97 and 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R3 (6a.) each.

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7a.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8a. (2a.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1895-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5a.) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhammadan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2a.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap, boards. 12a. (3a.)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to December, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898 In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897. 17th Issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 6p.) each.

Ditto, Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (0a.) each.

Ditto, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief, Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1897-98. R6 (R1).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883— as modified up to March, 1897—
In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1893. R1 (3a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a).

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK. R1 (1a.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vac-cination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commis-sioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Prov-inces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Depart-ment for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Ad-ministration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897, in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktear-ship Examinations—
for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

The Fauna of British India, Fishes, Volume IV. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Hymenoptera, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1890-97. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-1 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898 Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq. B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Volume II. R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Volume III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☛ ***NOTE.*** *—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory note No. 103621 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for R3,000 originally standing in the name of F. W. Groves and A. N. Groves, Executors of H. S. Groves, and last endorsed to the Accountant-General, Madras, and Government Promissory note No. 104297 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for R5,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Accountant-General, Madras, by whom the above two notes were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt offices, Banks of Bengal, Calcutta, and Madras, and that application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor,—T. HESKETH BIGGS,
Accountant-General.

Residence,—Madras.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th February, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V OF 1899.

An Act to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Evidence Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 37, Act I, 1872.

2. To section 37 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the following shall be added, namely:—

"This section applies also to any Act of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab or Burma."

Amendment of section 45, and addition to section 73, Act I, 1872.

3. (1) In section 45 of the said Act, as amended by section 4 of the Indian Evidence Act Amendment Act, after the word "handwriting," in each of the two places in which it occurs, the words "or finger-impressions" shall be inserted.

(2) To section 73 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"This section applies also, with any necessary modifications, to finger-impressions."

Amendment of section 86, Act I, 1872.

4. In section 86 of the said Act, as amended by section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act (1872) Amendment Act, 1891, for the second paragraph the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"An officer who, with respect to any territory or place not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions, is a Political Agent therefor, as defined in section 3, clause (40), of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a representative of the Government of India in and for the country comprising that territory or place."

Partial repeal of section 8, Act III, 1891.

5. In section 8 of the Indian Evidence Act (1872) Amendment Act, 1891, the words and figures from "and to the same" to the end of the section are hereby repealed.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February, 1899 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2013, dated 25th July, 1898 [Paper No. 1].
From Government, Bengal, No. 1691-Marine, dated 20th August, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Government, Madras, No. 750-Marine, dated 5th September, 1898 [Paper No. 3].
From Government, Burma, No. 371—3-S.-10, dated 12th September, 1898 [Paper No. 4].
From Government, Bombay, No. 224, dated 23rd September, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Government of India, Finance Department, No 470-S. R., dated 30th January, 1899 [Paper No. 6].

2. We have added a clause (clause 2 of the amended Bill) to make it clear that the certificates of competency or service provided for by Chapter III of the Act of 1884 are to have effect throughout British India. Section 45 shows that this was the original intention.

3. Some verbal alterations have been made in the proposed new section 50A, and an additional power has been taken to require vessels other than steam-vessels to carry and exhibit lights on specified inland waters where steam-vessels ply.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	9th July, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	2nd August, 1898.
Bombay Government Gazette	14th July, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	20th July, 1898.
Burma Gazette	7th July, 1898.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	4th August, 1898.
	Gujarathi	4th August, 1898.
Bengal	Bengali	26th July, 1898.
	Hindi	2nd August, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	6th August, 1898.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
ALLAN ARTHUR.
DONALD SMEATON.

The 9th February, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act (1884) Amendment Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section after section 29, Act VI, 1884.

2. *After section 29 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—*

Certificates of competency or service to have effect throughout British India.

"29A. *Every certificate of competency or service granted under this Act shall have effect throughout British India*"

Amendment of heading to Chapter VI, Act VI, 1884.

3. To the heading to Chapter VI of the said Act the words "AND FROM COLLISION" shall be added.

Addition of new section after section 50, Act VI, 1884.

4. After section 50 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of inland steam-vessels from collision.

"50A. (*1*) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from collision.

(*2*) Rules under this section may regulate the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(*a*) the making of sound-signals;

(*b*) the carriage *and exhibition* of lights *by inland steam-vessels;*

(*c*) *the carriage and exhibition of lights by other vessels on inland waters on which steam-vessels ply and which are specified in the rules;*

(*d*) the steering rules to be observed; and

(*e*) the towing of vessels astern or alongside.

(*3*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 28th, 1899.

The week under review was remarkably free from disturbance throughout the Indian region, with the exception of Kashmir, the extreme south of the Peninsula and Bengal. The first of these areas obtained light snow on the 25th and 26th due to a slight depression in the North Punjab, the second area some local showers from intensified north-east winds on the 22nd and 23rd, and the last-named locality numerous thundershowers on the 27th due to the passage eastwards through that area of a low pressure wave. The temperature conditions of the week were much less abnormal than during the previous two weeks. Temperature was in steady moderate defect in Madras due chiefly to low night temperature accompanying great dryness of the air caused by the prevalence of dry land winds. Very cool weather prevailed over the whole of Bengal during the first three days of the week, and remarkably low night temperatures were recorded at Calcutta and Saugor Island on the night of the 21st. On the mean of the whole weak temperature was approximately normal over the whole of the Indian area, excepting Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Madras, where it was in moderate defect.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 22nd.*—Pressure had decreased throughout the Indian area, and was now practically normal. Light irregular airs and calms obtained over the whole of Northern and Central India, where pressure was approximately uniform. Moderate gradients obtained in the Peninsula and the Bay of Bengal, and winds were strong in the south-west of the Bay. Skies were densely clouded in the North-West Himalayas, the South-

A

East Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. They were moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, and moderate rain had fallen in East Ceylon and showers in the extreme south of Madras. Temperature was in considerable to large defect of the normal in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Gangetic Plain, Berar and the Central Provinces and practically normal in the remainder of India and Burma. Temperature was, on the other hand, in considerable excess in Baluchistan due to much higher day temperature than usual.

Monday, January 23rd.—A rapid rise of the barometer had occurred in Baluchistan and Upper Sind, and pressure was now upwards of a tenth of an inch above the normal in that area. Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in the Punjab and Lower Sind, and was in slight excess. In the remainder of India the barometric changes were too small to affect the relative distribution of pressure. Winds were unchanged in direction, but were somewhat lighter in the south-west of the Bay and the Coromandel Coast districts. The air was very dry in West Rajputana and the hill districts of Northern India. Skies had cleared in Upper India, and were now free from cloud over the whole of the Indian area, except Southern India and Ceylon, where they continued moderately clouded. Moderate rain had fallen in Ceylon and showers in the extreme south of Madras. A rapid fall of temperature had occurred in Baluchistan, and temperature was now practically normal in that area. Temperature had, on the other hand, increased slightly to rapidly in India, thus reducing the deficiency in that area. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was from 3° to 7° below the normal in North-Eastern India and approximately normal in other districts. The chief feature of the temperature conditions was the unusually large diurnal range in the Punjab and Rajputana (11° above the normal).

Tuesday, January 24th.—Pressure had given way over the whole Indian area. The fall was rapid in Sind and the Punjab, slight in Burma and Southern India and brisk over the intervening region. Pressure was below the normal throughout India and Burma by amounts ranging from ·04″ in Burma and Southern India to ·13″ in the North-West Punjab. Pressure was unusually uniform over the greater part of the interior of India, and winds were light and unsteady. Winds had shifted to north-westerly directions in South Madras, and caused a very rapid decrease of humidity. Skies had clouded over in Kashmir and the Punjab due to the formation of a slight disturbance in the North Punjab and Chitral. Skies were clearing in Southern India and Ceylon. Practically no rain or snow had fallen at any of the meteorological stations. Temperature had increased to a moderate extent in North-Eastern India, but was still in moderate to considerable defect. Temperature had decreased briskly in Southern India and also in Gujarat and Baluchistan, and averaged 2° to 3° below the normal. The variations of temperature from the normal were small and unimportant in other districts.

Wednesday, January 25th.—Pressure had increased slightly in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma and briskly in the North-West Punjab. Pressure was steady in Lower and Central Burma and Baluchistan, and had fallen over the remainder of the country—briskly in Rajputana and Central India. Pressure was in moderate excess in Baluchistan and more or less in defect in India and Burma. The deficiency was least in amount in East and North Bengal and greatest in Rajputana, Central India and the central and northern districts of the Central Provinces, where it was slightly upwards of a tenth of an inch. Winds had shifted to southerly directions in Bengal and easterly directions in the Gangetic Plain. Humidity had increased very rapidly in Gujarat and the hill districts of Upper India, and decreased in Sind, Rajputana, the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Skies had cleared in the North and West Punjab, but were overcast in Kashmir and heavily clouded in the South-East Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and East Rajputana. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and probably also in Chitral. Temperature had increased rapidly in Orissa, Sind and Rajputana and briskly in Bengal, Gujarat and Berar. The temperature conditions were now much less abnormal than for some days

past. The mean temperature of the past day was in moderate defect in Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Mysore and Madras and in moderate excess in Berar, Sind and Rajputana.

Thursday, January 26th.—Pressure had fallen slightly in Baluchistan and increased slightly to briskly in North-Western India, and was now practically normal over the whole of that area. Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in Kashmir, and the feeble disturbance in that area on the previous day had passed away. Pressure had decreased slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India, and was nearly an eighth of an inch in defect of the normal in Chota Nagpur. The pressure changes were small and irregular in the Peninsula, and the pressure conditions remained unchanged in that area. Winds from between south and east prevailed in Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and skies were clouding over in that area. Skies were lightly clouded in Southern India, and were clear in the remainder of India and Burma. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and a local shower at Mymensingh. Temperature had decreased slightly in the southern half of the Peninsula, and averaged 3° below the normal in Mysore and Madras during the previous 24 hours due almost solely to much lower night temperature than usual. Temperature had again increased briskly in North-Eastern India, and was now approximately normal over nearly the whole of Central India, the Central Provinces and Upper India. It was 2° in defect of the normal in Burma, Assam and the North-Western Provinces and 5° below in Baluchistan.

Friday, January 27th.—Pressure had recovered briskly over the greater part of Northern and Central India and Upper Burma and slightly in the Peninsula and Baluchistan. Pressure differed to no important extent from the normal over by far the greater part of the country. It was in moderate to considerable excess in Upper Burma and Assam and in moderate defect in Berar and the Central Provinces. Winds were shifting back to northerly directions in Bengal. Humidity had increased generally in India and fallen in Baluchistan. The air was very dry in Berar, Gujarat and the West Punjab. The lowest humidity recorded at 8 A.M. in that area was 20 per cent. at Deesa and Bhavnagar-Para. Skies were heavily clouded in Baluchistan and Kashmir and partially clouded in North-Western and Central India. Local thundershowers had occurred in Bengal, but skies were now clearing in that area. A brisk to rapid increase of temperature had occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Bengal, and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 5° above the normal in Chota Nagpur, 3° in Orissa and 2° in Bengal and Bihar. Temperature continued in moderate to considerable defect of the normal in Mysore and Madras. Temperature was practically normal in North-Western and Central India and the Deccan. The diurnal range of temperature was, however, unusually large in the Punjab, where the day temperature averaged 4°·3 above the normal and the night temperature 4°·4 below it.

Saturday, January 28th.—The barometric changes of the previous 24 hours were generally small in amount, and produced no important change in the pressure conditions prevailing on the previous day. Winds continued light and unsteady in Northern India. Winds were much below their normal strength in Madras and Mysore. A further slight decrease of humidity had occurred in Gujarat and Upper Sind, and the air was now unusually dry in that area. The percentage of humidity at 8 A.M. was only 18 at Bhavnagar-Para and 28 at Bhuj. There was much cloud in Baluchistan, North-Eastern India and South Madras. No rain had fallen anywhere in the Indian area beyond a light shower at Colombo. Temperature was in moderate to considerable excess in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India and Berar and 3° in defect in the West Coast and Bihar. Elsewhere the variations from the normal were small and of no significance.

Temperature.—The mean temperature conditions of the week varied to a much less extent from the normal than during the preceding two weeks. The chief feature was a persistent moderate deficiency of temperature in Madras due chiefly to low night temperature accompanying the prevalence of dry land

winds. Another important feature was the unusually large diurnal range of temperature in North-Western India due to the day temperature being in considerable excess and the night temperature in defect by nearly equal amounts. Thus the diurnal range averaged 11° above the normal in the Punjab and Rajputana on the 23rd and 11½° above in Sind, and 9° above in the North-Western Provinces on the 24th. Temperature was very low in the Bengal Presidency during the first three days of the week, but increased rapidly on the 25th and 26th and was more or less above the normal on the last two days. Temperature was in considerable defect of the normal in Berar and the Central Provinces at the commencement of the week, but rose rapidly during the next two days and was from 1° to 3° above the normal during the remainder of the week. Temperature differed but little from the normal throughout the week in Burma. On the mean of the whole week temperature was normal over the whole of the Indian area, with the exception of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Madras, where it was in moderate defect.

The following statement gives the variations of the mean daily temperature from the normal for the 20 divisions of the Empire on each day of the week and for the whole week:—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of date							Mean variation of week.
	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	−0·2	−1·1	−1·5	−1·7	−0·8	−0·1	−0·7
Assam	−4·3	−3·3	−2·7	−2 7	−2·3	−2·6	−1·1	−2·7
Bengal	−4·9	−4·7	−4·6	−2·3	+0·4	+2·5	+1·9	−1·7
Orissa	−6·7	−5·1	−3·1	+0·9	+3·2	+2·8	+2·6	−0·8
Bihar	−4·9	−3 2	−2·4	−2·3	−0·2	+2·1	−2·5	−1·9
Chota Nagpur	−5·2	−4·4	−0·7	−0·8	+0 9	+4·6	+3·3	−0·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−3·0	−2·4	−1·4	−0·5	−2·4	−1·0	+1·1	−1·4
Punjab	0	−0·5	+0·8	+0·5	−1·2	−0·1	−0·1	−0·1
Sind	−1·9	−1·3	−1·7	+2·2	+0·2	+0·5	−0·3	−0·3
Rajputana	+0 1	+0·9	−2·1	+1·7	+1·2	−0 2	+2·2	+0·5
Gujarat	+1·0	+0·4	−3·0	−0·7	−1·0	−1·0	−1·9	−0·9
Central India	−1·3	+0·5	+0·6	−0·7	−0·6	−0·5	+2·0	0
Central Provinces	−4·1	−0·9	+0·8	+1·1	+1·4	+1·3	+1·6	+0·2
Berar	−4·9	−0·8	+1·4	+3·0	+1·6	+0·2	+2·2	+0·4
West Coast	−0·2	+0·9	−0·5	−1·2	−2·0	−2·0	−3 1	−1·2
Bombay Deccan	−0·8	−1·3	−1·0	−0·8	−0 4	−1·1	−0·3	−0·8
Mysore	+1·3	+1·6	−1·6	−2·2	−2 7	−1·6	−1·7	−1·0
Madras Coast	−0·9	−2·1	−2·4	−2·3	−2·9	−2·3	−1.2	−2·0
Madras Deccan	−1·1	−1·6	−3·0	−2·5	−3·4	−2·4	−1·3	−2·2
South India	−1·3	−0·7	−2·8	−2·8	−3·9	−3·3	−0·6	−2·2
Mean for whole of India	−2·1	−1·4	−1·5	−0·7	−0·8	−0·2	+0·1	−1·0

The following gives the most noteworthy night temperatures recorded during the week :—

Station.	Lowest night temperature recorded during the week.	Date on which recorded.	Lowest minimum recorded in January previous to 1899.	Year in which recorded.
Calcutta	44·7	22nd	45·5	1878
Saugor Island	46 0	22nd	46·8	1878
Wellington	37·2	26th	34·2	1885
Bellary	52·6	26th	50·8	1591 and 1882
Cuddapah	56·3	26th	57·3	1891

Rainfall.—Light snow fell in Kashmir and Chitral on the 25th and 26th due to a slight and ill-defined disturbance in the North Punjab and light to moderate showers in Assam, Deltaic, East and Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur and South Bihar between the 26th and 28th due to the advance eastwards of a low pressure wave across that area. The total amounts in these areas were, however, small and less than the normal, except in the case of East and Central Bengal and Assam (Surma) which divisions obtained from two to three times the normal fall of the week. Weather was unusually fine and dry over the remainder of the Indian area throughout the week, except locally in the extreme south of Madras, where light showers were received on the 22nd and 23rd from intensified north-east winds. Hence the chief feature of the weather of the week was the absence of cold weather storms and the consequent prevalence of quiet settled weather over Baluchistan, North-Western and Central India, which areas receive light to moderate rain during the period in years of ordinary meteorological conditions.

During the period 1st to 28th January less rain than usual has fallen over by far the greater part of the country, the only exceptions being Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Oudh and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The deficiency is, on the whole, most marked in Baluchistan and the Punjab, which usually obtain moderate to heavy rain, but where practically or absolutely no rain has fallen since the beginning of January.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 28th, January 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 1st to January 28th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 1st to January 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·03	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0·09	0·15	- 40
	5. Arakan	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·05	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·44	0·19	+0·25	1·06	0·51	+ 108
	7. Assam Surma	0·41	0·25	+0·16	0·56	0·63	— 11
	8. Do. Hills	0·17	0·26	—0·09	0·68	0·76	— 11
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·14	0·32	—0·18	0·73	0·88	— 17
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·10	0·17	—0·07	0·71	0·43	+ 65
	11. Central do.	0·41	0·14	+0·27	1·16	0·39	+ 197
	12. North do.	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·71	0·39	+ 82
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·29	—0·29	1·35	0·67	+ 101
	14. Orissa	0	0·16	—0·16	0·04	0·29	— 86
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·14	0·23	—0·09	0·73	0·58	+ 27
	16. South Bihar	0·19	0·19	0	1·64	0·53	+ 209
	17. North do.	0·03	0·22	—0·19	1·12	0·57	+ 96
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·18	—0·18	1·11	0·53	+ 109
	19. South Oudh	0	0·29	—0·29	0·87	0·69	+ 26
	20. North do.	0	0·41	—0·41	0·80	0·73	+ 10
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·16	—0·16	0·22	0·53	— 59
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·22	—0·22	0·06	0·50	— 88
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·24	—0·24	1·00	0·52	+ 92
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·42*	—0·42	0·33	1·12	— 71
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·67	—0·67	1·20	1·91	— 37
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·21	—0·21	0·02	0·59	— 97
	27. South do.	0	0·21	—0·21	0	0·61	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·35	—0·35	0·11	1·04	— 89
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·44	—0·44	0	1·20	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·78	— 0·78	0·76	2·60	— 75
	31. North Punjab	0	0·59	—0·59	0·02	1·52	— 99
	32. West do.	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·40	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·01	—0·01	0·07	0·27	— 74
	34. Madras South-Central		0·03	—0·03	0	0·21	
		0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·27	— 100
	35. Coorg	0					— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·31	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·47	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·14	—0·14	0·02	0·50	— 96
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·16	—0·16	0·02	0·40	— 95
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·28	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·60	—0·60	0	1·76	— 100
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·07	—0·07	0·11	0·42	— 74
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·21	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·28	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·03	—0·03	0·02	0·18	— 89
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·05	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	00·4	0·01	0·37	— 97
	56. Do. South	0·02	0·08	—0·06	0·21	0·48	— 56
	57. Madras South	0·25	0·15	+0·10	0·28	0·60	— 53

HEM RAJ,

Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 2nd February 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th February.*—Some rain fell in the southern part of Tinnevelly and light scattered showers in the remaining parts of the southern districts and Circars. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings under irrigation are being made. The standing crops are in good condition except in parts of the Deccan. The harvest outturn is fair to normal. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. The condition of cattle is normal. Prices are falling generally.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Slight rain fell in two talukas of the Upper Sind Frontier. The standing crops have been damaged by frost in parts of three districts of Sind, by white ants in one taluka of Thar and Parkar, and by rats in one taluka of Bijapur. *Jowari* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been injured by drought in one taluka of Poona, and wheat in one taluka of Dharwar by excessive wind. Reaping of the late crops is progressing in twelve and preparations for next season in six districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock are generally healthy. Prices have risen in five and have fallen in the same number of districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th February.*—There was rain during the week in various parts of Bengal Proper and in some places in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The general prospects of the crops are favourable, but some damage is reported to have been done by hail in Gaya, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Parganas. Some of the spring crops are being harvested, and sugarcane is being pressed. Poppy has come into flower. Spring rice is still being transplanted. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute is in progress. There is no want of fodder anywhere. Prices show a slight fall in some districts and a slight rise in others, otherwise they are fairly stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Showers of rain are reported from a few districts and hail in Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh, otherwise the weather has been clear. The standing crops are doing well, but more rain is said to be needed in parts. The damage done to crops by frost has been slight, except in a few districts. Irrigation and sugarcane pressing continue. Harvesting of peas has begun. Prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are stationary or rising slightly.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore and Sialkote. More rain is urgently needed. Sugarcane pressing still continues in some districts. Watering of the spring and ploughing for and sowings of the extra spring crops are in progress. The standing crops are generally in fair condition: they have benefited by the recent rain in most districts. Irrigated crops are flourishing, but those on dry land are still suffering from an insufficient rainfall. Crops are being damaged by rats in parts of Umballa and by caterpillars and rust in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Umballa, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, insufficient in Lahore but ample elsewhere. Prices, especially of wheat, are unchanged in Hissar, Delhi, Multan and Amritsar: they have fallen in Dera Ismail Khan, and have risen elsewhere on account of the continuous dry weather. Prices have again generally shown a tendency to rise, but the late rainfall, though light, may result in a check. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{1}{8}$ to 20, gram 21 to 24,

barley 32, bulrush millet 20 to 24, maize 24 to 32, great millet 25 and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th February.*—The weather is occasionally cloudy and cold in Betul, Chhindwara, Wardha and Bilaspur, but is warmer than usual elsewhere. Slight showers of rain fell in Mandla, Seoni, Bilaspur and Balaghat, and are said to have been beneficial in Mandla. The prospects of the winter crops are fair to good in all districts except in Saugor and parts of Damoh and Chanda. The spring crops have suffered from want of rain in Raipur. Crops have been damaged extensively through the recent frost in Saugor and through frost and cloudy weather in Bhandara. The reaping and threshing of the autumn crops have almost been completed and the pressing of sugarcane continues. The reaping of the winter crops has begun in some districts. Employment for agricultural labour is scarce in Saugor and Damoh. The cheapest prices are wheat 20, gram 30, rice 26 and *juar* 29 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat $11\frac{3}{4}$, gram $14\frac{1}{2}$, rice $11\frac{7}{8}$, and *juar* $19\frac{15}{16}$ seers per rupee. Wheat continues to sell above the normal rate in the south, east and west of the provinces, but the price of gram is still low in the northern districts.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th February.*—In Lower Burma agricultural operations have been nearly completed: the outturn being generally less favourable than was anticipated. In Upper Burma cultivation of the dry weather paddy and miscellaneous crops continues, island crops are being reaped in places and standing crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, Rangoon, Prome, Thongwa and Thaton, and fallen slightly in Amherst and Minbu. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th February.*—Slight rain fell in Sylhet and the Naga Hills. It has benefited the young tea plants and nurseries in the former district. Harvesting of the late rice crop is finished, the outturn being generally good. Gathering of mustard and pulses, pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of the sugarcane, mustard and pulse crops are generally good. Ploughing for early rice has commenced. Fodder is scarce in Cachar and the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}$, Sylhet, Dhubri and Gauhati 16, Tezpur, Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 13, and Nowgong 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in Bangalore, Kolar and Chittaldroog. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur.

COORG: The threshing of rice and coffee-picking continue. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Harvesting of the winter crops has commenced. Ploughing continues in five districts. Fodder and water are inadequate in parts of Akola, Amraoti and Wun. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is progressing. Rats have harmed *jawari* and the wheat crop in a few talukas. The sowing of winter rice continues. Prices are stationary. Prices—wheat 9, coarse rice $10\frac{3}{4}$ and *jawari* $21\frac{1}{4}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th February.*—Slight rain fell in the Baghelkhand Agency during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition, though they have been slightly damaged by frost throughout Central India. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good

condition. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, but normal elsewhere. The condition of opium in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar is good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th February.*—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation of crops continues. The state of the crops is generally good, but they have been slightly damaged by frost in a few villages of Ajmere. Cattle are generally in good condition. Distress is spreading and increasing in Merwara. Fodder is scarce in parts of Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Ulwar and Jhallawar, fluctuating in Kotah, falling in Meywar, and are steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 71 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date amounts to 3,963 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were—387 in Ajmere, 3,273 in Merwara and 1,057 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22 and Marwar 14½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 7th February.*—The weather is snowy and cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE :—*For week ending 8th February.*—Good rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary: wheat selling at 18 and maize 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—No rain fell during the week. Prospects of the wheat crop are good. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	14·45	13·6	32·3	38·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	13·6	17	39·1	38·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	17	17	51	46·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	14·11	14·45	37·74	38·76	71·4	90·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa	15·3	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Bassein	15·3	13·6	51	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	13·94	14·62	38·08	42·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	13·0	19·55	40·8	54·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	17·51	18·02	49·81	57·8	29·07	72·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	11·05	...	42·5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	16·15	19·55	42·5	49·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·5	20·4
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	11·9	13·6	25·5	27·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	17	13·43	34	26·35	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	15	20	25	40·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	20	33·12	28·75	46·25	...	...	15	35	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	20	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	45	27·5	42·5	...	...	20·62	30	21·25	30
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	25	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·25	33·12	24·22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	23·75	32·5	35	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	22·66	27·81	32·81	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	18·75	25·94	18·12	35·62	...	...	10·62	23·12	9·06	15
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	21·09	26·25	22·5	35·16	...	...	14·37	31·41	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	26·56	27·5	21·09	36·25	...	...	11·41	36·25	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	14·69	21·67	25·78	37·19	23·59	38·54	28·12	44·45	15	27·19	16·09	25·31
Central—												
Cawnpore	14·53	19·53	26·67	36·35	23·18	37·19	27·13	40	13·54	22·24	13·33	20
Jhansi	14·84	22·19	32·03	40·94	25	40	29·53	47·29	13·59	20	13·28	18·54
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	...	...	22·29	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	34·37	43·75	23·12	38·12	28·75	...	12·5	20·47	12·81	20
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	13·33	20·94	22·45	33·33	20·78	34·06	...	...	11·09	20·52	...	21·61
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	12·5	21·3	25	40	21·3	36·67	25	40	11·77	25	13·33	21·35
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15·47	25·62	29·69	...	21·25	36·2	...	...	...	25·78	...	22·19

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	36·55	70·55	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thongwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·36	90·95	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	55	...	...	400	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	53·75	25	65	420	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	320	Midnapur.
22·5	30	...	...	15	25	22·5	43·75	30	40	340	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	42·5	31·25	60	320	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	50	18·12	24·37	550	310	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	25	20	47·5	40	70	330	300	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·44	31·41	19·06	35·78	360	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	15·47	10·62	19·06	14·37	36·25	14·37	38·75	280	260	Patna.
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	10	19·69	18·59	39·37	10·69	44·37	320	200	Bhagalpur.
...	...	14·53	...	13·28	20·62	15·94	30·25	25	50	320	200·50	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·5	26·2	...	...	13·85	23·12	16·98	41·87	24·84	54·95	325·78	291·04	Benares.
												Central—
14·53	21·93	...	...	11·77	20·78	16·67	36·35	21·04	51·61	278·28	255·99	Cawnpore.
14·69	20	...	...	11·72	17·5	15·47	32·03	23·44	40·94	252·5	250	Jhansi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	...	...	...	200	Meerut
15·62	21·09	...	...	13·44	...	17·34	34·84	23·75	54·60	265	276·87	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
14·32	22·55	...	...	...	...	15·99	40	...	...	300	256·25	Shahjahanpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·06	23·49	...	...	12·5	23·44	19·27	42·08	21·04	...	290	275	Lucknow.
												Northern—
15·94	...	...	...	...	22·81	...	34·22	...	...	285	255·62	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	36·25	40	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36·25	37·5	70	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	36·87	60 and 82·5	47·5 and 62·5	...	...	...	...	1·46	1·3
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	35	60	70	...	...	8·75	6·25	7·5	5·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	2·5
Pabna	...	...	38·75	39·06	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	7·5
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	40	80	60	...	...	3·75	·17(a)	5	·17(a)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	35	45	65	...	...	5·57	5·56	3·75	1·31
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36·25	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	2·5	5
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38·75	40	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36·25	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	33·12	45·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	36·35	40	...	...	52·5	65·05	117·5	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	42·5	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	34·74	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37·81	41·25	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	34·01	...	...	...	...	...	120 to 130	115 to 125	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·78	40	...	...	72·5	75	...	...	3·33	3·65	4·01	5
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·5	2·81	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	29·63	40·99	...	...	21·09	25	20	22·19
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15·36	22·5	40	90	21·61	33·12	26·67	38·12	12·92	25·62	15·36	20·62
Central—												
Lahore	16·67	24·58	30·83	44·11	21·61	33·33	23·8	36·41	11·56	22·5	14·53	21·3
South-eastern—												
Delhi	20	25	30·78	36·35	22·24	35·57	26·67	41·04	15·36	21·04	16·3	19·06
Submontane—												
Amritsar	16·3	26·67	31·98	45·73	19·53	30·78	23·91	34·79	...	23·54	14·79	33·54
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17·4	30	47·76	57·15	22·5	33·33	26·25	36·35	12·92	23·54	11·25	25
Western—												
Multan	12·81	19·06	24·22	40	24·58	38·12	30·16	43·28	15·36	25·78	14·79	25·78
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	30	51·87	27·5	41·87	...	...	19·06	27·81	16·25	24·37
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	24·84	35	...	...	14·69	24·37	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	26·25 to 28·75	40	60	65	21·25	30	17·5	30
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	44·22	...	...	...	...	...	21·35
Sholapur	...	...	29·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	20·32	...	...	...	...	...	17·24	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	31·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	17·20	...
Ahmadabad	...	28·75	20	52·5	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	28	31	29	36·5	34·75	56	...	...	16·31	22
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	20	20	27·56	25	36·37	27·56	42·12	...	...	14·31	20
Eastern—												
Raipur	15	...	20	35	22·5	36	...	47	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	35·19	52·31	...	...	...	...	15	23·54
Ellichpur	...	...	66·66	80	40	53·33	50	66·62	...	...	16	22·25
Amraoti	...	...	40	...	36·36	53·12	44·44	56·87	...	...	14·28	20·87
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5	29
Cuddapah	22·5	27·9	38·6	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	29·7
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	19·3	28·8	34·5	45·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	24	28·4	31	52·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·8	30·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	19·57	37·23	36·56	43·88	41·15	58·78	54·86	101·48	...	...	18·29	20·12
Bangalore	23·5	19·6	47·5	54·87	43·5	58·8	55·5	54·88	...	...	23·5	24·5

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	27·97	...	...	20	24·06	24·06	40	...	...	320	320	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
18·18	22·5	...	...	12·92	19·69	15·99	33·75	36·35	56·87	285	310	Ferozpur.
												Central—
17·76	23·12	...	...	13·75	22·71	17·4	34·69	31·07	56·09	336·87	328·44	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
18·59	20·52	...	...	14·53	19·53	19·53	36·35	27·6	50	320	320	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	14·27	21·04	15·99	34·06	...	...	320	350	Amritsar.
												Northern—
18·12	25	...	...	14·27	23·18	18·75	33·33	34·37	57·13	278·28	290·94	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
16·61	25·78	...	...	13·75	25·78	20	37·19	...	...	320	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
20	30	...	...	...	...	23·12	37·19	38·75	65	350	347·5	Karachi.
...	25	...	...	...	...	19·43	32·81	...	...	...	307·5	Shikarpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	33·12	...	...	47·5	...	320	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
15·42	...	...	...	...	...	22·81	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
21·72	31·87	...	...	...	...	20·82	50·73	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
17·66	21·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·25	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
21·61	27·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40·25	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	44·5	26	52	333·31	315	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·69	33·31	26·69	50	260	240	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	44	17	54	270	270	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Basim.
25	40	...	...	...	...	30·78	53·33	30·78	61·5	300	320	Ellichpur.
17·37	33·75	...	...	...	...	25	50	28·57	56·87	290	300	Amraoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
16·8	21·9	...	..	...	...	39·2	56·9	...	...	380·4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	21·1	22·7	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	316·8	359·9	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	64	...	...	269·8	412·1	Bellary.
18·4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238·4	333·3	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	26	33·2	...	...	...	...	15·3	39·1	..	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·1	59·8	...	...	312·7	329·1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	17·5	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
24·1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	33·1	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	21·73	23·51	...	...	18·47	26·03	74·06	72·68	339·25	331·87	Mysore.
...	...	17	24·82	...	...	25·75	41·16	52	58·8	394	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1897 AND 1898—*concluded*.

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	110	3·33	5·62	3·33	5·62
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	110·31	114·27	8·02	10	4·43	6·25
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	145·47	123·07	7·97	5·73	7·97	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·01	5·73
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	100	4·01	5	5·73	6·67
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	145·47	133·33	3·02	3·07	5	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	70	66·25	...	...	...	...	125	105	12·81	...	...	...
Shikárpur	...	39·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	54·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Poona	56·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	130	133·31	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	44	43	130	180	105	120	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·25	4	3	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	120	200	125	105	·31(a)	·22(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	54·4	71·9	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	119·8	111·3	95·9	51·6	...	...	6·1	6·9
Central—												
Bellary	55·6	63·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	66·7	107·7	123	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·8
East Coast, south—												
Madras	54·4	57·6	...	...	139·9	131·7	98·8	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	116·8	111·7	...	...	...	...	4·3	5·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	73·99	66·61	...	....	374	374	140·25	124·67	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	49	68·55	...	...	332·5	342·75	110·94	85·69	8·25	3·5	10·5	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
										Rajputana—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
										Panjab—
4·01	6·25	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	6·67	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	*Central—* Lahore.
7·97	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
3·33	6·67	...	...	60	55	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
5	3·33	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	8·12 and 8·75	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	40	...	...	42	30	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	4	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3(*a*)	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	80	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
2·5	2·5	...	...	90	85	90	85	60	50	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
3·3	...	...	...	100	120	100	120	100	140	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
3·29	3·29	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	200	160	...	...	145	120	Bangalore.

(*a*) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
February 9, 1899.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	9 —	9 4	...	...	11 —	10 12	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 7	11 14	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 7	16 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 3	14 12	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 3	18 9	14 14	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	15 5	39 3	39 3	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 3	14 10	...	...	11 6	11 13	11 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 3	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 12	12 —	12 12	61 10	49 5	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 8	15 5	56 14	56 14	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	23 5	21 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 1	13 4	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	14 8	14 12	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 6½	...	...	7 9	7 3½	16 11	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 2	6 8	6 10	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	28 —	27 —	34 —	33 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	19 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	15 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 4 and 14 8	12 4 and 15 —	13 4 and 16 —	13 4 and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...
Dacca	13 —	13 —	26 —	26 —	11 10	12 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	10 12	8 —	15 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	12 8 to 14 —	12 —	...	...	11 8	12 — and 18 —	16 8 and 18 —	18 — to 20 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	7 —	6 8	...	...	9 14	10 —	13 10	13 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	13 —	13 —	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	11 6	17 12	17 12	16 —	15 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	14 8	...	...	6 2	6 2	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	11 4	11 7	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 12	...	...	9 8	9 12	22 —	22 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	13 10	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	37 9	45 1	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	29 5	29 5	10 9	10 15	14 6	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	9 4	10 11	...	...	5 12	6 7	9 9	9 7	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	11 11	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	*	...	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 6	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	10 11½	10 11	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	13 —	10 8	11 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 4	11 8	10 9	10 8	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 10	16 —	16 —	26 —	22 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	22 13	22 13	...	...	20 —	22 13	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	10 —	9 2	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	21 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

* Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 12	13 12	20 —	19 8	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 —	11 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	15 —	14 5	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	20 —	18 — and 20 —	28 —	27 —	16 —	13 —	18 —	17 — and 18 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	14 8	14 8	25 —	32 —	13 8	13 4	23 —	23 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	15 —	22 —	22 8	7 —	6 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 —	15 —	...	..	9 —	8 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	19 8	18 12	30 —	26 4	15 —	13 8	18 —	19 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	20 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	18 —	16 —	...	...	...	30 —
Northern—												
Rangpur	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 4	8 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	10 —	16 —	10 —	...	14 0	13 6	21 10	19 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	8 6	15 12	17 2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 3	11 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	14 —	10 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	13 8	20 —	16 —	15 —	11 8	22 8	22 —	28 —	20 —	...	...
Lohardaga	8 8 to 14 —	8 — to 12 —	18 —	18 —	8 — to 13 —	10 — to 13 —	19 8	19 —	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 14	18 —	30 6	30 6	10 9	18 9	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	12 —	16 —	24 —	27 —	6 —	8 —	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	19 —	18 —	35 —	32 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	25 —	...	...
Patna	21 —	23 —	35 —	38 —	15 —	14 —	21 8	20 —	43 —	43 —	...	...
Shahabad	18 — and 18 8	18 — and 19 —	28 —	32 —	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	15 — to 18 —	14 — to 17 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 — and 10 —	12 — and 16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 12	17 12	27 12	27 12	12 10	11 6	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 —	16 —	25 —	20 8	11 —	11 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	19 —	16 —	35 —	35 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	18 —	17 8	30 —	27 8	11 —	9 8	17 5	17 8	...	...	...	...
Champaran	16 —	14 8	21 8	20 8	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 4	14 12	22 —	23 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Benares	15 14	15 13½	25 1	25 8	8 6	8 9	14 1½	14 10	24 8	25 —	21 8	21 8
Ghazipur	16 —	16 0	22 4	24 —	7 —	7 8	13 12	14 10	23 8	28 —	20 4	20 8
Jaunpur	17 8	17 —	24 8	25 —	6 4	6 —	10 —	16 8	24 —	24 8	21 10	...
Allahabad	15 —	15 —	23 8	23 —	9 12	9 8	14 —	14 —	23 8	25 —	22 8	22 —
Central—												
Banda	15 8	15 12	24 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	15 —	29 —	30 —	25 —	25 —
Fatehpur	16 4	16 4	24 8	24 —	7 —	8 8	16 —	16 8	29 8	30 —	26 8	20 8
Hamirpur	16 —	15 8	22 —	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	27 —	27 —
Jalaun	15 4	15 4	26 —	24 —	8 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	30 —	32 —	25 —	26 —
Cawnpore	16 8	17 4	25 —	29 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	29 —	28 —	27 —	25 —
Jhansi	15 12	15 —	29 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	12 4	12 4	30 —	29 —	27 —	22 8
Etawah	17 12	17 12	20 8	20 4	5 —	5 —	15 —	15 —	28 12	28 4	26 4	26 8
Farukhabad	19 6	19 1	32 11	31 6	4 12	4 12	13 10	12 4	30 —	30 —	28 10	28 10
Mainpuri	19 4	19 4	28 8	27 8	...	...	11 8	12 —	27 8	25 8	29 —	29 —
Etah	19 8	19 8	34 8	34 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	31 1	32 8	29 8	20 8
Western—												
Meerut	17 12	17 8	24 —	23 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	17 8	17 8	29 —	29 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 —	27 —	29 —	25 8	25 8
Muttra	18 —	18 —	31 4	31 4	0 8	0 8	11 12	11 12	29 8	32 8	24 12	25 2
Aligarh	18 —	18 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	27 —	27 —	24 4	25 8
Bulandshahr	18 12	18 8	29 8	31 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	31 —	30 8	24 8	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	6 —	6 12	14 —	13 —	...	...	20 —	19 —
Azamgarh	16 7	16 4	24 12	24 12	4 7	4 7	15 14	15 9	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	20 11	20 11	30 10	29 11	15 4	14 0	17 9	18 —	26 1	27 —	26 1	25 3
Basti	19 12	20 8	24 —	28 —	16 12	18 8	17 12	20 —	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
..	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 8	...	...	14 4	15 —	12 —	11 8	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	26 —	26 8	...	...	29 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	21 8	20 —	38 —	40 —	25 —	24 —	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas.
..	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 —	22 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	..	..	.	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	26 4	24 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	17 8	...	..	21 —	...	10 10	10 12	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	.	14 7	15 —	13 8	13 6	Puri.
...	...	...	...	15 12*	17 1*	...	...	19 11	21 —	10 14	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	22 —	22 —	20 —	10 —	10 8	Mánbhum.
35 —	35 —	...	.	17 — to 18 —	16 —	24 —	26 —	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	Lohardaga.
37 2	33 12	...	...	27 —	27 —	37 2	33 12	27 —	27 —	9 4	9 —	Palámau.
24 —	24 —	...	...	22 —	22 8	23 —	22 8	16 —	17 12	9 —	8 8	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	33 —	35 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
35 —	32 —	14 —	15 —	28 —	27 8	35 —	35 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	39 —	19 —	20 —	27 —	25 —	35 —	39 —	27 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	..	24 — and 25 —	25 —	25 — and 31 —	30 —	22 —	22 —	10 —	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	21 8	22 12	40 —	40 4	20 4	20 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	30 —	...	...	19 —	20 —	25 —	30 —	20 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	Darbhanga.
27 8	27 8	...	...	25 —	22 —	30 —	28 —	22 8	22 8	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
25 —	30 —	16 —	16 —	24 8	23 4	25 8	28 —	28 8	24 8	10 12	10 8	Saran.
...	...	...		21 —	21 —	20 8	25 —	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 4	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	10 5	15 6½	22 6	23 5	27 2	28 3	10 5	15 4	10 11	10 11	Benares.
...	...	15 12	10 —	21 6	24 —	28 8	28 —	14 12	10 —	9 4	9 8	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 8	21 —	24 8	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
25 —	...	22 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	23 8	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	20 —	20 —	26 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 8	11 —	10 12	Banda.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 12	...	..	17 —	10 8	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 8	25 —	28 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Hamirpur.
...	14 —	...	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
25 —	27 —	26 —	20 —	23 8	22 8	33 —	35 —	18 —	17 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	23 8	34 —	32 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Jhansi.
24 —	28 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	21 12	29 8	29 8	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 8	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	27 4	25 14	36 —	34 1	19 1	18 6	11 15	11 15	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	23 —	21 8	33 8	33 8	18 8	19 —	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	40 —	40 —	10 8	17 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 8	26 —	25 8	15 8	15 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	29 —	29 —	24 8	22 —	28 8	30 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	20 —	20 —	23 12	23 12	31 —	31 —	10 8	16 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	15 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	33 —	34 —	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	25 —	25 —	21 —	22 8	31 —	31 8	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
25 —	24 —	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	25 1	25 1	10 7	15 8	10 —	9 8	Azamgarh.
28 13	28 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	19 6	27 14	21 7	19 3	19 3	10 13	10	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 —	26 —	24 4	16 12	17 8	10 8	11 —	Basti.

* kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*continued.* *The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	19 4	19 8	36 —	36 —	5 4	5 4	17 12	17 4	...	...	28 —	29 —
Budaun	19 —	19 —	34 —	33 —	7 8	7 8	15 8	15 —	31 —	30 —	27 —	28 —
Pilibit	19 8	19 8	32 —	32 —	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	26 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Bareli	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	28 12	28 12	26 4	25 10
Moradabad	19 11	18 12	29 —	29 —	5 4	5 4	13 12	13 12	32 8	32 —	26 4	25 —
Bijnor	17 7	17 7	28 2	27 —	4 8	4 8	13 8	12 15	...	...	22 8	22 8
Muzaffarnagar	19 12	18 7	28 —	28 10	...	...	12 9	12 1	26 6	26 6	23 2	23 2
Saháranpur	19 5	19 5	29 8	29 8	4 13	4 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	25 13	25 13
Dehra-Dún	17 4	17 12	29 8	29 8	7 —	7 —	12 12	12 12	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	12 —	13 4	18 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	17 12	18 —	28 —	28 —	7 —	...	17 —	17 —	25 —	28 —	25 —	26 —
Sultanpur	19 8	19 8	28 8	28 8	9 8	9 8	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Rae-Bareli	19 4	20 8	28 —	30 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	18 —	26 —	28 —	27 —	28 —
Unao	17 8	17 —	26 —	25 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	20 8	20 —	26 —	26 —
Lucknow	18 8	18 4	33 —	32 —	5 8	5 4	15 8	15 —	28 —	27 —	27 8	27 —
Hardoi	18 8	19 —	33 —	35 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	33 —	35 —	30 —	29 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 8	18 8	30 —	30 —	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	23 8	23 8
Barabanki	18 —	18 12	25 —	25 —	...	6 —	15 —	15 —	25 —	34 —	24 —	24 —
Gonda	21 8	20 8	34 —	32 —	...	...	18 12	17 4	36 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Bahraich	20 8	20 —	39 —	40 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	40 —	40 —	29 —	29 —
Sitapur	19 8	19 8	30 —	32 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	15 8	32 —	32 —	29 —	29 —
Kheri	20 —	19 —	42 —	38 —	5 —	6 —	16 —	16 —	40 —	40 —	32 —	32 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	20 5	20 5	31 4	31 4	7 —	7 —	11 11	11 11	25 15	35 15	...	...
Bánswara	13 12	13 12	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	14 13	15 3	21 7	21 7	8 3	8 3	8 9	8 9	25 —	24 3	14 13	14 7
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	15 —	16 —	19 —	...	6 8	7 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	13 12	13 10	20 2	20 14	6 14	6 4	8 8	7 4	19 13	20 2	17 9	17 9
Ajmere	14 8	14 8	20 5½	20 5½	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	20 8	23 —	18 —	18 —
Abu	12 3& 13 10	11 14& 13 3	18 2	17 3	5 12	5 12	6 12	6 4	16 4	15 8	13 9	14 8
Kishengarh	14 8	13 12	20 —	21 —	6 —	5 8	7 8	6 8	21 8	21 8	17 4	18 8
Bundi	18 14	18 12	33 4	32 —	6 8	6 8	8 —	7 12	37 3	37 —	...	21 —
Kotah	20 4	20 —	32 —	31 8	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	40 8	40 —	19 12	19 8
Jhallawar	17 15	17 15	40 10½	43 8	7 14	7 13	12 7	12 6	36 3	34 1	22 12½	23 11
Tonk	14 —	13 8	22 7	22 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	23 15	22 15	20 3	20 4
Jaipur	13 8	13 8	21 4	21 8	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	19 8	18 4
Kerauli	15 15	17 3	30 10	31 14	9 1	10 5	11 9	11 9	19 6	33 —	24 11	26 4
Dholpur	16 2½	16 1	28 2	27 —	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	30 10½	30 10¼	27 15¾	28 7
Bhartpur	16 12	17 —	30 12	29 13	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	34 4	32 7	20 10	26 6
Alwar	15 9½	15 13¾	23 14½	23 14¼	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	20 4½	25 4¼	22 12½	22 8½
Deoli Cantonment	10 —	10 —	22 12	21 7	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	28 —	20 —	23 —	22 12
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 12	14 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	23 8	18 —	18 8
Balmer	12 2	11 12	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 10
Anádia	12 14& 14 8	12 —& 14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	16 —	16 —	18 8	19 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	21 12	22 —	14 —	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 13 & 13 2	12 3 & 12 13	19 1	17 8	6 10	6 4	8 —	7 4	18 —	17 3	16 10 & 17 —	15 10 & 15 15
Jaisalmer	10 10	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	14 6	16 —	13 —	13 —
Bikaner	13 8	13 8	16 9	16 —	3 12	3 8	6 —	5 5½	...	...	16 —	15 15
Central India—												
Indore	12 12	12 12	21 —	22 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 8	29 —	30 —	19 4	19 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	20 —	19 8	19 —
Gwalior	11 11	12 7¾	24 15½	25 8	6 6	6 6	7 7	7 4¾	24 2¼	24 5	21 4	20 3
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	18 —	18 —	27 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Ferozpur	18 —	19 —	31 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	21 —
Central—												
Lahore	18 —	17 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	27 —	25 —	22 —	19 —
Gujranwala	19 —	19 —	40 —	40 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	18 —	20 —	22 —	18 —
Gujrat	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Jhelam	18 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	24 —

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 4	...	...	18 4	18 4	11 —	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 8	37 —	36 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	32 —	32 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 —	33 12	32 8	15 —	15 —	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	33 12	32 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	19 2	19 10	27 —	...	13 8	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	20 15	20 15	28 1	28 1	14 5	14 5	11 6	11 6	Muzaffarnagar.
23 10	23 10	26 14	26 14	20 15	20 15	31 3	31 3	15 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	Sahéranpur.
29 —	29 —	...	...	19 —	19 8	29 —	29 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
18 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —§	8 —§	...	...	6 —	6 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
32 4	...	...	...	21 4	21 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	10 8	Partábgarh.
32 —	32 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	24 —	...	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
30 —	40 —	22 —	22 —	17 —	19 —	26 8	27 —	16 8	17 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 —	19 8	33 —	33 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	26 —	26 —	20 8	20 —	30 —	30 —	18 8	18 —	11 —	11 4	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	24 —	28 —	...	31 —	18 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	27 8	27 8	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	29 —	30 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 8	23 8	32 8	32 8	18 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
...	...	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	35 —	34 —	20 —	19 8	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	49 —	28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	29 —	28 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	40 —	...	...	25 —	20 —	38 —	38 —	30 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	23 7	23 7	39 1	29 1	13 4	13 4	21 1	21 1	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	32 8	33 2	...	...	8 2	8 2	Bánswara.
...	...	12 14	12 14	15 10	10 —	26 9	25 12	12 1	10 15	10 2	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	18 —	32 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	21 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	16 11	19 5	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	17 6	16 8	20 —	20 —	10 4 & 10 8	10 2 & 10 10	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	18 8	19 8	19 8	21 —	*	*	13 8	12 12	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	21 4	13 —	34 8	34 —	...	...	10 12	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	24 8	24 4	40 8	40 —	10 —	9 14	10 —	9 14	Kotah.
...	...	29 10½	29 8	21 15½	20 6	53 2½	47 10	10 12½	10 13	10 3	10 1	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 12	22 8	22 9	...	...	10 2	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	25 —	21 —	17 8 & 20 8	17 12 & 19 —	22 —	22 8	19 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	24 6	23 12	20 14	24 6	...	...	25 —	25 —	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	22 8	22 8	23 12	23 14	...	...	16 10	10 14	11 8½	11 8	Dholpur.
...	...	27 —	24 6	24 8	24 —	26 8	26 4	12 11	12 7	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 1	14 —	22 14½	22 8½	25 —	24 2¼	27 —	23 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Anadra.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 8	21 —	...	...	11 2	11 4	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 10	14 —	19 4	18 12	8 15	8 12	13 4	12 13	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 4	12 —	...	..	...	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	16 3	16 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	34 8	36 —	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	4 4	19 2	20 2	26 0½	25 8	18 1	19 2	9 2¼	9 11	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
†	†	†	†	25 —	24 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
†	†	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	31 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
‡	‡	23 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	28 —	27 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 12	Lahore.
‡	‡	*	22 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	25 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
‡	‡	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
† *	‡	20 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Choi un (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	17 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	23 —
Delhi	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	..	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	22 —
Rohtak	17 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	..	...	13 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	20 —
Karnál	18 —	18 —	25 —	31 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	25 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	..	12 —	11 —	31 —	29 —	23 —	23 —
Ludhiána	22 —	22 —	33 —	33 —	.	..	11 —	11 —	28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —
Jalandhar	21 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshiarpur	21 —	20 —	30 —	28 —	...	..	12 —	12 —	20 —	24 —	20 —	17 —
Gurdaspur	21 —	21 —	40 —	40 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	28 —	11 —	11 —
Amritsar	20 —	19 —	34 —	34 —	...	..	12 —	11 —	26 —	25 —	19 —	17 —
Siálkot	19 —	19 —	33 —	34 —		..	14 —	14 —	25 —	24 —	23 —	22 —
Hills—												
Simla	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —		...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Kangra	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	..	..	15 —	15 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	17 —	30 —	31 —	..	.	10 —	10 —	34 —	34 —	21 —	21 —
Hazara	18 —	19 —	30 —	18 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	19 —	18 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	29 —	29 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	35 —	36 —	20 —	20 —
Kohat	17 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	13 —	‡	‡	21 —	21 —
Bannu	20 —	20 —	34 —	35 —			14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	24 —	20 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	20 —	20 —	30 —	32 —	..	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Jhang	19 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	...		13 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	27 —	27 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	25 —	24 —			16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	24 —
Montgomery	19 —	19 —	‡	24 —	.	...	12 —	13 —	28 —	25 —	‡	24 —
Dera Ismael Khan	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	23 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	20 —	23 —	...	.	14 —	14 —	21 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	.	..	9 —	8 8	10 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	.	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	[illegible]	20 —	[illegible]	23 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	.	...	17 —	17 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	.		8	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	24 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —		...	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 —	32 —	32	25 —	27 —
Quetta	13 8 to 14 8	13 8 to 14 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	25 —	20 —	10 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	9 4	8 5	.		7 10	7 10	10 10	10 10	13 5	13 5	12 3	12 3
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	11 10	10 14	12 2	11 6	13 —	13 —	13 4	13 4
Alibag	9 4	9 4		..	10 13	10 13	12 11	11 10			11 3	11 3
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	.	.	12 —	12 —	12 3	12 15	*	*	10 3	10 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	14 11	12 14			12 7	11 7	14 5	13 6	25 5	23 5	18 10	18 10
Belgaum	11 10	10 11	...	..	12 14	11 13	13 2	12 1	21 13	20 12	2 15	20 —
Satara	14 8	13 1	..	..	10 5	8 14	11 5	11 10	15 12	19 12	25 13	19 7
Sholapur	14 14	13 8		.	12 7	11 8	13 11	12 11	20 13	25 —	25 15	25 —
Bijapur	15 —	15 1	..		7 6	7 6	11 6	12 5	26 12	30 9	23 3	23 1
Poona	10 7	10 7		...	9 11	9 1	10 13	10 3	25 8	25 —	18 6	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	12 5			8 13	8 1	11 5	11 5	20 10	19 4	21 3	19 —
Nasik	12 15	12 15	..		8 2	8 2	9 8	9 8	*	*	10 15	10 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4		..	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	22 1	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 10	10 10	..	..	7 0	7 0	8 5	8 5	23 2	23 2	18 1	18 1
Broach	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	21 8	21 —	18 —	18 —
Kaira	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —
Baroda Cantonment	10 —	10 —	..	...	6 12	6 8	9 —	8 8	13 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	..	...	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	22 —	22 —	19 —	18 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	..	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	13 8	13 —	..	..	6 6	6 8	9 —	9 —	25 —	24 —	25 —	18 —
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	16 —	14 15	.		6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	22 13	22 13	18 2	15 6
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 13	12 13	.	.	6 5	6 5	12 8	12 8	27 9	27 9	...	...
Khandwa	11 8	11 0	...	..	8 6	8 6	12 —	12 —	30 —	33 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	13 1	12 8	.	...	9 —	9 —	11 11	15 3	24 —	24 —	...	...
Betul	14 0	13 8	..	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 0	24 —	24 —	..	...
Chhindwara	15 —	14 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	25 —	23 —	...	
Nagpur	15 2	15 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	14 0	23 —	21 14		...
Wardha	13 3	15 5	...	...	7 —	6 —	11 7	11 7	20 11	22 13	..	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Half-month of report.	Marua Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	21 —	21 —	25 —	26 —	16 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	26 —	27 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
23 —	33 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	33 —	30 —	14 —	‡	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	34 —	33 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	31 —	30 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	30 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	30 —	30 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	27 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	12 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	27 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 12	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	‡	‡	17 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	†	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	19 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	27 —	26 —	12 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	Peshávar.
†	†	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	†	†	16 10	16 10	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	26 —	26 —	34 —	34 —	10 —	10 —	20 10	20 10	Bannu.
												Western—
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
32 —	35 —	34 —	35 —	20 —	22 —	32 —	31 —	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	Jhang.
†	†	20 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	28 —	26 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	24 —	24 —	28 —	28 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	23 —	23 —	28 —	30 —	*	11 —	16 —	15 12	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	19 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 4	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	18 8	19 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	11 9	10 9	...	...	10 5	9 6	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
14 11	14 11	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 5	12 5	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	13 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 7	9 2	10 8	10 8	Dharwar.
21 —	21 —	...	...	12 8	11 —	...	...	10 12	9 12	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	14 8	13 1	...	...	11 14	9 13	11 10	11 —	Satara.
*	*	...	...	17 2	16 3	...	...	14 14	13 2	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	18 12	13 6	...	...	11 11	11 12	11 6	11 6	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	14 6	13 13	...	...	10 14	9 4	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	15 5	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 1	Ahmadnagar.
19 9	19 9	...	...	15 11	14 15	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 1	12 1	Nasik.
...	...	...	...	12 6	13 3	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 9	10 9	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	13 4	13 4	Broach.
25 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	15 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	12 8	14 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	20 —	17 8	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	...	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 12	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawar—
*	*	...	...	15 9	17 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	81 10	81 10	Rajkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	12 13	12 1	10 10	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	20 9	18 —	...	...	14 6	14 6	9 14	9 2	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	10 —	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	16 —	10 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1898—*concluded.* *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 10	8 —	12 13	11 7	19 3	19 3	...	...
Saugor	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	24 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	14 1	14 1	...	...	14 1	14 1	14 9	14 9	26 —	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	27 —	27 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	17 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	28 —	25 —	...	...
Bálághát	13 8	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	14 11	14 2	..	..	...	...	17 10	15 8	25 5	25 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Biláspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	12 —	16 —	21 5	25 10	...	...	...	...
Raipur	18 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	17 —	.	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 —	34 —	31 8	24 8	26 —
Básim	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	28 —	30 —	...	...
Akola	11 4	11 4	...	...	5 12	6 —	7 —	7 8	33 4	32 —	...	...
Ellichpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —
Amráoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	27 —	23 —	26 —
Wun	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	28 —	10 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	10 2¾	10 2¾	*	*	6 —	6 —	8 9⅞	7 7	17 8¼	15 12	16 10½	14 10
Boláram	9 8	9 5	*	*	5 13	5 13	10 —	9 10	18 5	16 15	*	*
Chadarghát	10 —	9 6	*	*	6 8	7 8	12 8	12 —	23 12	23 12	25 —	25 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 —	16 8	16 2	19 14	19 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 5	18 3	18 3	16 6	14 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	9 11	25 3	25 11	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 5	26 13	25 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 11	22 3	20 10	21 —	18 14
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 —	32 14	26 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 6	...	...	21 13	21 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 —	16 13	16 13	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	14 13	23 3	14 11	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	10 10	16 8	15 0	15 —	14 2
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	9 13	*	*	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 5	16 6	15 8	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	20 13	20 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 —	...	...	26 3	24 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	10 8	16 13	15 6	24 2	22 13
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	15 —	15 —	12 6	12 2
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 2	17 —	10 3	16 3	15 6
Mysore—												
Mysore	9 8	8 5	...	...	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 1	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	9 —	7 —	10 —	7 —	7 10	7 8	8 4	8 —	16 4	15 —	...	...
Kolar	8 —	7 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	8 4	8 12	...	...	...	...
Hassan	9 —	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Shimoga	10 8	10 4	10 8	11 5	7 14	7 14	10 8	11 —	27 5	26 5	...	...
Chitaldrug	9 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	30 —	25 —	18 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	8 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	7 8	11 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 8	7 8	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	13 2	12 15	7 4	8 9

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 6	17 6	...	.	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	..	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	.	14 —	15 —	9 12	10 —	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 8	9 —	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	.	13 8	14 —	9 —	9 —	Balaghát.
...	...	...	...	20 —	18 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	..	16 13	16 13	...	..	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	16 —	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	20 —	...	...	20 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	.	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	14 4	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	18 4	16 —	...	...	10 8	12 —	12 8	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	..	...	16 —	10 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
18 9	15 13	*	*	13 14	14 4	*	*	10 9¾	9 5	9 2½	9 2½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	10 —	14 14	*	*	...	*	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
*	...	*	*	22 8	17 8	*	*	12 —	11 4	9 2	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 14	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
29 2	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 and 11 8	10 13 and 11 8	Bellary.
27 3	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
21 6	20 —	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
20 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
19 2	19 2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
29 13	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
15 0	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
17 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
19 11	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
19 2	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
27 3	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
21 —	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
17 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly.
17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
17 8	16 12	20 —	20 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 4	Mysore.
25 2	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Bangalore.
25 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
24 —	21 —	...	...	...	7 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	8 8	8 10	Tumkur.
21 13	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	Hassan.
23 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
28 6	28 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 15	9 7	10 —	10 —	Shimoga.
30 —	26 —	30 —	24 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
22 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	8 15	8 15	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

February 9, 1899.

J. A. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 29TH JANUARY, 1898, AND FROM 1ST TO 28TH JANUARY, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 28th January, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th January, 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th January, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st to 29th January, 1898.	Earnings from 1st to 28th January, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	604	1,740	12,04,911	692	1,745	12,41,000	711	50,53,176	48,60,000	...	1,93,176
Bengal Central	162	125	20,076	161	125	33,000	264	77,943	87,000	9,057	...
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	1,40,584	163	1,186	1,80,000	157	5,60,293	6,76,000	1,15,707	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	171	752	1,29,562	172	868	1,56,000	180	5,54,069	5,70,000	15,931	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,431	163	21	2,700	129	14,116	9,900	...	4,216
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	707	79	9	700	78	3,218	3,000	...	218
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagda)	264	1,815	3,91,055	215	1,815	4,87,000	268	17,08,955	19,16,000	2,07,045	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	473	28	17	500	29	1,931	2,700	769	...
South Indian	101	1,042	1,50,656	145	1,023	1,45,000	142	6,07,258	5,52,000	...	55,258
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,363	81	54	4,200	78	15,805	15,700	...	105
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron sec.)	103	1,165	83,254	71	1,165	93,900	80	4,04,663	3,73,000	...	31,663
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	33,401	113	296	20,100	68	1,42,734	72,900	...	69,834
Bengal and North-Western system	162	827	1,54,074	180	928	1,42,000	153	5,52,748	5,24,000	...	28,748
Lucknow-Bareilly	109	231	26,176	113	231	22,900	99	95,005	86,200	...	8,805
Assam-Bengal	90	286	24,329	85	398	30,700	77	99,343	1,30,000	30,657	...
Burma	223	937	2,34,750	251	936	2,12,000	225	9,13,584	7,32,000	...	1,81,584
TOTAL	266	10,179	26,01,815	256	10,817	27,76,700	257	1,08,04,841	1,06,10,400	...	1,94,441
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*a*)	287	2,886	7,33,329	254	2,886	6,68,000	231	29,95,738	26,24,000	...	3,71,738
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	1,94,255	222	1,003	1,92,000	191	7,95,104	7,97,000	1,896	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	3,39,125	415	825	2,80,000	339	12,79,246	9,66,000	...	3,13,246
East Coast (*b*)	110	536	90,165	168	720	69,800	97	2,46,929	2,40,000	...	6,929
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	66	28	1,461	52	28	1,300	46	8,310	7,800	...	510
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(*c*)	...	8	500	63	(*c*)	2,200	2,200	...
TOTAL	201	5,143	13,58,335	264	5,470	12,11,600	221	53,25,327	46,37,000	...	6,88,327
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	6,86,511	460	1,491	9,11,000	611	27,10,677	34,83,000	7,72,323	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,43,424	528	461	3,08,000	668	10,02,755	12,23,000	2,20,245	...
Madras	258	840	2,27,576	271	840	1,76,000	210	8,53,224	6,67,000	...	1,86,224
TOTAL	450	2,792	11,57,511	415	2,792	13,95,000	500	45,66,656	53,73,000	8,06,344	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,114	51,17,661	283	19,079	53,83,300	282	2,06,96,824	2,06,20,400	...	76,424
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	62,682	387	162	23,900	148	1,98,640	1,00,000	...	98,640
Tarkessur	320	22	7,118	324	22	5,700	259	26,497	22,100	...	4,397
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	20,952	52	400	25,600	64	82,766	96,700	13,934	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	900	25	...	3,200	3,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	3,700	3,700	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	5,135	78	66	6,700	102	20,224	22,600	2,376	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	5,691	158	36	2,400	67	16,114	10,000	...	5,514
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	15,107	194	78	17,300	222	62,006	65,500	3,494	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	2,633	48	55	2,900	53	10,362	13,000	2,638	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	10,024	197	51	9,000	176	40,809	32,000	...	8,809
Bársi	150	21	2,825	135	21	3,900	186	13,329	13,100	...	229
TOTAL	135	891	1,32,167	148	960	99,300	103	4,70,747	3,82,500	...	88,247
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	1,918	26	74	6,600	89	8,780	21,100	12,320	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	70	114	10,128	89	114	10,500	92	35,873	41,000	5,127	...
Nágda-Ujjain	86	35	1,901	54	34	1,900	56	6,642	6,700	58	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	77,638	232	334	76,500	229	2,91,213	2,98,000	6,787	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	212	16	13	700	54	1,561	3,100	1,539	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	20,151	187	108	11,700	108	64,992	42,300	...	22,692
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,843	384	10	3,300	330	14,182	13,800	...	382
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	3,701	56	66	2,400	36	18,158	10,600	...	7,558
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	5,772	62	93	6,300	68	23,718	23,100	...	618
Kolhapur	55	29	1,406	51	29	2,100	72	4,610	6,200	1,590	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	3,111	39	79	3,300	42	11,923	12,400	477	...
Rajpipla	13	19	50	3	19	600	32	260	1,100	840	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	—337	—15	25	1,300	52	6,139	4,800	...	1,339
TOTAL	133	990	1,29,554	130	998	1,27,200	127	4,88,051	4,84,200	...	3,851
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	126	334	32,452	97	334	35,600	107	1,32,394	1,30,000	...	2,394
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	40	3,260	71	46	3,600	78	13,932	13,700	...	232
Jámnagar	38	54	1,355	25	54	1,900	35	7,068	7,300	232	...
Dhrangadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	4,500	4,500	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	21,631	59	407	37,600	92	91,291	1,53,000	61,709	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,793	30	60	3,000	50	7,167	10,700	3,533	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	6,288	67	94	7,400	79	25,285	28,100	2,815	...
TOTAL	86	952	66,770	70	1,016	90,600	89	2,77,137	3,47,300	70,163	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,953	54,40,161	260	22,053	57,00,400	258	2,19,32,759	2,18,34,400	...	98,359

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.

G. LUBBOCK, *Lieut., R.E.,*
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th February, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLII OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 29th January, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 28th January, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th January, 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th January, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 29th January, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 28th January, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	12,04,911	692	1,745	12,41,000	711	4,83,55,570	4,86,25,000	2,69,430	...
Bengal Central	183	125	20,076	161	125	33,000	264	9,80,469	8,41,000	...	1,45,469
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,40,584	163	1,186	1,86,000	157	48,25,566	55,30,000	7,04,434	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,29,562	172	868	1,56,000	180	50,26,797	50,68,000	41,203	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,431	163	21	2,700	129	1,32,621	1,24,000	...	8,621
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	707	79	9	700	78	48,896	33,500	...	15,396
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	210	1,815	3,91,055	215	1,815	4,87,000	268	1,61,30,836	1,87,31,000	26,00,164	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	473	28	17	500	29	34,398	33,400	...	998
South Indian	166	1,042	1,50,666	145	1,023	1,45,000	142	76,14,806	70,06,000	...	6,08,806
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,363	81	54	4,200	78	2,20,164	2,05,000	...	15,164
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	83,254	71	1,165	92,900	80	58,63,058	44,67,000	...	13,96,058
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	33,404	113	296	20,100	68	10,33,399	10,50,000	...	5,77,399
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,54,074	186	928	1,42,000	153	50,77,354	52,45,000	1,67,646	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	26,176	113	231	22,900	99	7,07,059	8,39,000	1,31,941	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	24,329	85	398	30,700	77	8,11,934	11,02,000	2,90,066	...
Burma	186	937	2,34,750	251	936	2,12,000	226	66,89,743	67,74,000	84,257	...
TOTAL	243	10,179	26,01,815	256	10,817	27,70,700	257	10,41,58,670	10,56,79,900	15,21,230	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (a)	236	2,886	7,33,329	254	2,886	6,68,000	231	2,85,39,432	3,05,30,000	19,90,568	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,94,255	222	1,003	1,92,000	191	72,45,642	82,15,000	9,69,358	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	3,39,125	415	825	2,80,000	339	1,29,05,646	1,19,46,000	...	9,59,646
East Coast (b)	106	536	90,165	168	720	69,800	97	23,94,272	21,81,000	...	2,13,272
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,461	52	28	1,300	46	79,716	78,600	...	1,116
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(c)	...	8	500	63	(d)4,257	(e) 5,400	1,143	...
TOTAL	235	5,143	13,58,335	264	5,470	12,11,600	221	5,11,68,965	5,29,56,000	17,87,035	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	6,86,511	460	1,491	9,11,000	611	2,28,99,446	2,87,51,000	58,51,554	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,43,424	528	461	3,08,000	668	1,16,85,642	1,34,45,000	17,59,358	...
Madras	261	840	2,27,576	271	840	1,76,000	210	95,30,246	87,18,000	...	8,12,246
TOTAL	379	2,792	11,57,511	415	2,792	13,95,000	500	4,41,15,334	5,09,14,000	67,98,666	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,114	51,17,661	283	19,079	53,83,300	282	19,94,42,969	20,95,49,900	1,01,06,931	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	62,682	387	162	23,900	148	14,41,580	12,06,000	...	2,35,580
Tarkessur	278	22	7,118	324	22	5,700	259	2,51,767	2,43,000	...	8,767
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	20,952	52	400	25,600	64	(f)1,86,407	12,19,000	10,32,593	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	900	25	...	(g)5,900	5,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	(h)12,000	12,000	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	5,135	78	66	6,700	102	3,45,071	3,94,000	48,929	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	5,691	158	36	2,400	67	2,48,824	2,30,000	...	18,824
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	15,107	194	78	17,300	222	6,53,773	6,61,000	7,227	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	2,633	48	55	2,900	53	(i)79,430	1,33,000	53,570	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	10,024	197	51	9,000	176	6,29,358	6,26,000	...	3,358
Bársi	125	21	2,825	135	21	3,900	186	1,10,057	96,000	...	14,057
TOTAL	147	891	1,32,167	148	960	99,300	103	39,46,267	48,25,900	8,79,633	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,918	26	74	6,600	89	80,388	1,22,000	41,612	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	10,128	89	114	10,500	92	2,89,072	3,57,000	67,928	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	1,901	54	34	1,900	56	84,026	1,02,000	17,974	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	77,638	232	334	76,500	229	29,81,613	32,29,000	2,47,387	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	212	16	13	700	54	53,668	48,100	...	5,568
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	20,151	187	108	11,700	108	5,76,831	5,32,000	...	44,831
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,843	384	10	3,300	330	1,71,045	1,66,000	...	5,045
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	3,701	56	66	2,400	36	2,53,687	1,67,000	...	86,687
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	5,772	62	93	6,300	68	2,85,930	2,87,000	1,070	...
Kolhápur	57	29	1,466	51	29	2,100	72	72,914	66,100	...	6,814
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	3,111	39	79	3,300	42	1,72,961	1,78,000	5,039	...
Rajpipla	11	19	50	3	19	600	32	5,965	9,500	3,535	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	—337	—15	25	1,300	52	49,001	55,300	6,239	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,29,554	130	998	1,27,200	127	50,77,161	53,19,000	2,41,839	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	32,452	97	334	35,600	107	14,10,115	14,15,000	4,885	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,260	71	46	3,600	78	1,67,996	1,48,000	...	19,996
Jámnagar	38	54	1,355	25	54	1,900	35	(j) 91,544	88,600	...	2,944
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	(k)27,600	27,600	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	21,631	59	407	37,600	92	9,73,793	12,02,000	2,28,207	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	1,793	30	60	3,000	50	99,872	1,25,000	25,128	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,288	67	94	7,400	79	3,59,357	3,31,000	...	28,357
TOTAL	75	952	66,779	70	1,016	90,600	89	31,02,677	33,37,200	2,34,543	...
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,953	54,46,161	260	22,053	57,00,400	255	21,15,69,074	22,30,32,000	1,14,62,926	

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.
(d) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(e) From 1st to 30th April, 1898, and from 1st to 28th January, 1899.
(f) From 10th November, 1897, to 29th January, 1898.
(g) From 1st December, 1898, to 28th January, 1899.
(h) From 15th October, 1898, to 28th January, 1899.
(i) From 1st May, 1897, to 29th January, 1898.
(j) From 8th April, 1897, to 29th January, 1898.
(k) From 1st June, 1898, to 28th January, 1899.

[illegible], the 10th February, 1899.

G. LUBBOCK, *Lieut., R.E.*,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th February, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT (1884) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. He

said :—" The Select Committee have proposed to amend the Bill in two points, both of which I noticed when I moved the appointment of the Select Committee. The first is the provision of authority to Local Governments to prescribe for the carriage and exhibition of lights by vessels on inland waters on which steam-vessels ply. These vessels are obviously a source of danger if of any size and if they do not carry proper lights, and it is desirable to give power to compel them to use proper lights. The other point is that the declaration or certificates of competency of service which are given by one Local Government are to be current throughout India even in the case of other Local Governments. It will be observed that this provision is not made with reference to certificates of survey which are given to vessels. The certificates of survey given to vessels have reference to the particular route, or the particular trade in which they are employed, and it would not be advisable to declare, for example, that a vessel which had passed a survey for purpose of traffic in the Irrawaddy should be competent without further special examination to ply, say, on the Brahmaputra."

CURRENCY-NOTES FORGERY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. LaTouche, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and the mover. He said :—" This is for the most part a purely legal amendment ; that is to say, the existing penal provisions regarding the forging of currency-notes and bank-notes are not sufficient protection to the public. There is a special law in England relating to this class of offence, and we have adopted that law for India, the Bill which is now before the Council being practically based upon the English Statute."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EVIDENCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said :—" In making this motion I need say but very little. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the system of authenticating documents and identifying persons by means of what are known as finger-impressions is now acknowledged to be the most trustworthy system we at present possess. Till very recently it was almost impossible to employ the system for identifying persons because of the difficulty of classifying or indexing the impressions for the purpose of reference. This difficulty has now been overcome by the laborious ingenuity of Mr. Henry, the Inspector General of Police in Bengal. The Government therefore now think that the time has come for giving legislative recognition to the new system and they propose to give the Courts the same powers of taking evidence concerning, and of dealing with, finger-impressions, as they have in the case of handwriting."

The Hon'ble MR. TOYNBEE said :—" Your Excellency, I feel some doubt as to whether the words '*finger*-impressions,' used in this Bill, will be legally held to include '*thumb*-impressions.' The history of the introduction of the use of finger and thumb impressions into the Registration Department in Lower Bengal leads me to think that it would have been safer to have used the words 'digital impressions,' or to have added to section 3 of the Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872, the five words: '*finger*-impressions include *thumb*-impressions.' The system of taking *finger*-prints was first tried in Bengal by Sir William Herschell when he was Magistrate and Collector of the Hooghly District. After his retirement from the service, he recorded a note on the subject, and, in 1892, sent it from Oxford to the Inspector General of Registration, who in April, 1893, recommended to the Government of Bengal the introduction of Sir William Herschell's system into the Registration Offices in Calcutta and in the districts of Hooghly and the 24-Parganas. In May, 1893, Government accepted the above recommendations and directed that every executant of a registered deed

should make an impression of his first and third *fingers*, both on the deed itself and also in a register to be kept for the purpose. In March, 1894, the Inspector General of Registration recommended that an impression of the right *thumb* should be taken, instead of impressions of the first and third *fingers*. Government approved of this proposed change in April of the same year; but in the following April they substituted the left for the right *thumb*, and, from that date to this, only the impressions of the left *thumb* are used in the Registration Department. It seems to me, therefore, that if any Criminal Court should hold, in the absence of any definition of the words '*finger*-impressions', that they do not include '*thumb*-impressions,' there is considerable risk of a failure of justice."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"The point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Toynbee was, I may say suggested to the Select Committee from one or two quarters. We considered it and we came to the conclusion that such an objection surely could not be entertained by any Court. These impressions, whether finger-impressions or thumb-impressions, are popularly known as 'finger-impressions.' They certainly are technically known as 'finger-impressions,' and if you leave aside both the popular name and the technical name and look at the matter etymologically you still find that 'finger' includes 'thumb.' I took the trouble of going to the latest and most authoritative English Dictionary—Murray's Dictionary of the English language—and on looking at the term 'finger' I found the entry as follows:—

'Finger: one of the five terminal members of the hand; in a restricted sense, one of the four excluding the thumb.'

"But the primary meaning is, one of the five members of the hand, that is to say, primarily the term 'finger' includes 'thumb' according to the dictionary. I think, if I remember rightly, that in Oriental languages the same rule prevails: the thumb is commonly known as the big finger. Of course I may be wrong, and it is a matter as to which I should certainly follow the opinion of the Council. It seemed to us in the Select Committee that it would be almost as gratuitous to put in an explanation that 'finger' includes 'thumb' as it would be to put in an explanation that 'toe' includes 'great toe.' If Hon'ble Members here, who have very much more experience of Indian Courts than I have, think that a Court could go wrong, it would be better, of course, to provide against an error of interpretation. I do not think that in England the slightest difficulty would arise. Perhaps the discussion which has taken place in the Council to-day may be sufficient to call attention to the matter, but I am entirely in the hands of the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, the Hon'ble Mr. Spence and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CARRIERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Carriers be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble

Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 17th February, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th February, 1899.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 186-*M*.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1899.

Intelligence having been received of the death of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, grandson of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Court mourning is ordered till 9th March, 1899.

When attending at Government House, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1899.

No. 5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.

No. 100.—Mr. G. Godfrey has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd December 1898.

No. 106.—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 7th instant.

LOCAL BOARDS.

The 15th February, 1899.

No. 9.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to all provident funds established by district boards under section 46 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884).

MEDICAL.

The 15th February, 1899.

No. 217.—The services of Major H. E. Deane, R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 220.—The services of Captain C. K. Morgan, M.B., R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 17th October, 1898.

SANITARY.

The 15th February 1899.

No. 615.—THE following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 15th April, 1899.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 6(1) of the rules published with

the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 262, dated the 5th October, 1896 :—

6 (1). Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats (to be placed under davits), at least two of which shall be life-boats, according to the following scale :—

1	2	3
Gross tonnage of ship.	Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits L. x B. x D. x ·6.
500 and under 600	3	600
600 " 700	3	700
700 " 800	4	800
800 " 900	4	900
900 " 1,000	4	1,000
1,000 " 1,250	4	1,200
1,250 " 1,500	6	1,500
1,500 " 1,750	6	1,700
1,750 " 2,000	6	1,800
2,000 " 2,250	6	1,900
2,250 " 2,500	6	2,000
2,500 " 2,750	6	2,050
2,750 " 3,000	6	2,100
3,000 " 3,250	8	2,400
3,250 " 3,500	8	2,500
3,500 " 3,750	8	2,600
3,750 " 4,000	8	2,700
4,000 " 4,250	8	2,800
4,250 " 4,500	8	2,900
4,500 " 4,750	8	2,900
4,750 " 5,000	10	3,300
5,000 " 5,250	10	3,400
5,250 " 5,500	10	3,500
5,500 " 5,750	10	3,600
5,750 " 6,000	10	3,700

PROVISO.—Provided that, where in ships already fitted the minimum cubic contents of boats placed under davits are provided, as required by column 3 of the said scale, this rule shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with although the actual number of boats so carried falls below the minimum prescribed in column 2 of the said scale.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 17th February 1899.

No. 654.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kotappakonda in Kondakavur village in the Narasaravupet taluk of the Kistna District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Savalyapuram, Santamagulur, Vinukonda, Narasaravupet, Satulur and Phirangipuram on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 13th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Mahasivaratri festival at Kotappakonda.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th February, 1899.

No. 209.—Major H. B. Thornhill, I.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, is granted furlough under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations for seven months, with effect from the 8th March, 1899.

The 16th February, 1899.

No. 229.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 21st March 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 233.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the Umballa District:—

Rai Sahib Lala Murli Dhar, Pleader.

POLICE.

The 16th February, 1899.

No. 86.—The services of Lieutenant A. deL. Faunce, 12th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

The 17th February, 1899.

No. 88.—The services of Lieutenant J. L. Orr, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 7th March 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 13th February, 1899.

No. 195-*G.*—Captain J. L. Kaye, Indian Staff Corps, Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th February, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

The 14th February, 1899.

No. 416-*I.A.*—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively relinquished charge of their plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

Lieutenant A. J. Tyler, 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

Lieutenant O. St. J. Skeen, 26th Madras Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant R. S. Gordon, 1st Madras Pioneers.

The 15th February, 1899.

No. 210-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. D. McIver, as Consul for Belgium at Karachi, *vice* Mr. W. G. Mackenzie.

The 16th February, 1899.

No. 219-*G.*—Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted furlough for one year and three months under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 17th February, 1899.

No. 225-*G.*—Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the 8th February, 1899.

No. 226-*G.*—Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

No. 438-*I.A.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Cantonment of Baroda:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

PART I.

The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby declared to apply to the Cantonment of Baroda:—

The Judical Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (XVIII of 1850).

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

The Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864).

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the Cantonment of Baroda, the following arrangements shall be made:—

(1) The Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(2) The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and those of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(3) The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and those of a High Court, respectively, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Magistrate and of a Court of Session, respectively, is exercised by the First Assistant: Provided that—

(a) the First Assistant shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Agent to the Governor-General acting as a Court of Session; and

(b) in cases in which the Code requires the sentence of a Court of Session to be confirmed by the High Court, the sentence shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council instead of to the Agent to the Governor-General;

(4) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General may take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates;

(5) A trial before the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General of an accused person who has been committed by a Magistrate may be without jury or aid of assessors;

(6) This part of these orders applies to all proceedings, except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued;

(7) The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1163-I., dated the 23rd March, 1888, is hereby cancelled.

No. 439-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in section 7 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1977-I., dated the 8th May, 1891, for the words "the powers of a District Magistrate and such other powers" the words "such powers" shall be substituted.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1899.

No. 785-*S.R.*—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 7, 56 and 57, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described:—

A.—LAND REVENUE.

General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not:

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 43.

3. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

In Bombay.

4. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

5. Lease granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879).

6. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumshet, Lohali Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganvadi and Uddavne.

7. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished. Duty reduced to four annas.

In Burma.

8. Certified copy of a map shewing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to such a cultivator.

9. Instrument executed with the object of securing the repayment of a loan from the public revenues granted in Upper Burma for any of the purposes described in section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

10. Instrument executed after the 8th May, 1896, for the purpose of securing the due payment of rent of a fishery leased under section 4, clause (*b*), of the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 (VII of 1875), or under section 32, sub-section (*3*), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889 (III of 1889).

In the Central Provinces.

11. Instrument whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris.

12. Conveyance by endorsement of rights secured by an instrument known as a "Satta."

13. Copy or extract certified by a patwari to be a true copy of, or a true extract from, records or papers which patwaris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881 (XVIII of 1881), section 146, where the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

In Madras.

14. Patta granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to a holder of land under a raiyatwar settlement.

In the North-Western Provinces.

15. Agreement with respect to the enhancement of the rent of an ex-proprietary or occupancy tenant of the kind described in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881 (XII of 1881), section 12, clause (*a*).

In the Punjab.

16. Copy of a map or plan certified to be a true copy of a map or plan prepared or maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copy is granted under rule 23 or rule 314 of the rules under the said Act:

Provided that the copy is supplied for the private use of the person applying for it and that it is not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer.

B.—OPIUM, HEMP DRUGS AND EXCISE.

17. Receipt given by an opium cultivator or his representative or by a lambardar or khattadar in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to him by the Government as an advance for the cultivation of opium.

18. Bond when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

19. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat or by a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

20. Power-of-attorney executed in favour of a lambardar or khattadar by an opium cultivator, who does not attend personally to receive an advance or to enter into a contract for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

21. Instrument of the nature of a mortgage-deed when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

22. Security-bond (or mortgage-deed) for the fulfilment of any contract-deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies.

23. Contract-deed for the supply of weighment-articles in use in the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies.

24. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat for, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi.

C.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

25. Agreement and security-bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

26. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees in a Government forest.

D.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

27. Security-bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety.

E.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

28. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

29. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank or a State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank or Institution.

30. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

31. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees, made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

F.—RAILWAYS.

32. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration for the conveyance of goods.

33. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

34. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority by a consignee (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels-rates or at goods-rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, bazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

35. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration, which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (*1*), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (*2*) of that section.

36. Receipt given by a Railway Company or Administration for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

37. Debenture bond of the loan of R20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in British India.

G.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

38. Agreement-paper passed by a Commissariat contractor where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

39. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, an Executive Commissariat Officer by a contractor.

40. Agreement or declaration, by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

41. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works Department, by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

H.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

42. Bill-of-exchange drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

43. Cheque drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

44. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

45. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorizing one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.

46. Power-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant, or dependant under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 68.

47. Copy of an instrument which a Village-registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 58.

48. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), section 35, sub-section (*1*).

49. Contract executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882 (I of 1882), for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under a District Committee constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879 (III of 1879).

50. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), section 9, sub-section (*2*).

51. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

52. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

53. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India.

54. Copy of, or extract from, a baptismal, marriage or burial register certified by a Government Chaplain, subsidised or unsubsidised clergyman, or Diocesan or Marriage Registrar, and granted to a person in needy circumstances, in whose favour the discretionary power conferred by rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346, may be exercised.

55. Transfer of any of the under-noted debentures of the Ootacamund Club, namely, Nos. 1 to 188, dated the 31st December, 1892; Nos. 189 to 464, 467 to 482, and 485 to 604, dated the 15th January, 1893; Nos. 465, 466, 483, 484, and 605 to 810, dated the 25th October, 1893; and Nos. 811 and 812, dated the 23rd February, 1894.

56. Trust-deed entered into in compliance with the rules, for the time being in force in the Bombay Presidency, regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools in that Presidency. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to R15, whichever shall be less.

57. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, where the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees. Duty reduced to one anna.

No. 786 *S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act in supersession of the rules promulgated with the following Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, namely:—

Notification No. 2036, dated the 30th June, 1882;
" " 6717, " " 21st December, 1889;
" " 2170, " " 22nd May, 1891;
" " 2208, " " 10th May, 1895;
" " 3190, " " 3rd July, 1895;
" " 4718, " " 22nd October, 1897; and
" " 2826, " " 24th June, 1898.

Rules under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Chapter I.

Preliminary.

Definition.

1. In these rules, the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Kinds of stamps.

2. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely:—

(*a*) impressed stamps, and
(*b*) adhesive stamps.

Chapter II.

Of Impressed Stamps.

Hundis.

3. (*1*) Hundis, other than hundis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows, namely:—

(*a*) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

(b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Lahore, and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by rule 10.

(2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than 8⅜ × 5½ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of rule 6 shall apply also in the case of hundis.

Promissory notes and bills of exchange.

4. A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi," has been engraved or embossed.

Other instruments.

5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi," has been engraved or embossed.

Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.

6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed, are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:

Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp, shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.

One-anna impressed stamps.

7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act, may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Lahore, the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad, or the Sub-Registrar of Deeds at Rangoon.

"The proper officer."

8. The following officers are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules :—

(a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi, and the Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi, when the Collector is absent from head-quarters;

(b) the Collectors of Godavari, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and South Canara, and the Treasury Deputy Collectors of those districts when the Collectors are absent from head-quarters;

(c) the Sub-Registrar of Deeds at Rangoon; the Treasury Officers, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein;

(d) the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Gauhati), and the senior Assistant Commissioner present when the Deputy Commissioner is absent from head-quarters;

(e) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, and Lahore;

(f) the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and

(g) the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.

Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.

9. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.

(2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.

Mode of affixing and impressing labels.

10. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument as is referred to in rule 9 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.

(2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.

(3) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's Office; in Lahore in the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps, the Superintendent of his office; and, generally, any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (2) of this rule.

11. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be stamped with impressed labels.

Certain instruments to be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER III.

Of Adhesive Stamps.

12. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Bills of exchange.

13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (a) of Schedule I to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

Supply of deficient duty on transfer of share.

14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna."

One-anna adhesive stamp.

15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say:—

Special adhesive stamps to be used in certain cases.

(a) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna, shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) An entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be stamped with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil" or "Attorney." Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. Such officer shall after affixing the stamp write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof before parting with the instrument.

(d) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial."

(e) Copies or extracts, certified to be true copies, or extracts of baptismal, marriage or burial certificates, certified copies granted under the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), and copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies, shall be stamped with adhesive Court-fee stamps.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped:

Provision for cases in which improper description of stamp is used.

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

Evidence as to circumstances of claim to refund or renewal.

18. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled". and his usual signature with the date thereof.

Mode of cancelling original debenture in case under section 55 of Act.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.

Rewards.

APPENDIX A.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (1) of the rules.

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Administration-bonds	2
(b) Affidavits	4
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power	7
(d) Articles of Association of a Company	10
(e) Articles of clerkship	11
(f) Bills-of-lading	14
(g) Charter-parties	20
(h) Declarations of trust	64 A.
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the re-payment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies	39
(l) Notes of protest by Masters of ships	44
(m) Policies of insurance	47
(n) Revocations of trust	64 B.
(o) Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November, 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped	59
(p) Warrants for goods	65

APPENDIX B.

List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (2) of the rules.

(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed	...
(c) Awards	12
(d) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India	13 (b) & (c).
(e) Bonds	15
(f) Certificates of sale	18
(g) Composition-deeds	22
(h) Conveyances	23
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property	32
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship	9
(k) Instruments of co-partnership	46 A.
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership	46 B.
(m) Instruments of exchange	31
(n) Instruments of gift	33
(o) Instruments of partition	45
(p) Leases	35
(q) Letters of license	38
(r) Mortgage-deeds	40
(s) Powers-of-attorney	48
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property	54
(u) Releases	55
(v) Settlements	58
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d), and (e), of Schedule I of the Act	62(c), (d) & (e).

No. 787-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith:—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
		R a. p.
British	£1 sterling	
French	25 francs	15 0 0
German	20 marks	
United States or Canadian . . .	1 dollar	3 0 0
Chinese	1 tael	2 0 0
British (Asiatic Possessions) . . .	1 dollar*	
Mexican	1 „ *	1 8 0
Japanese	1 yen	
Persian	1 krân	0 4 0

* That is, the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar" which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th February, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 168.—Colonel J. A. Barlow, British Service, Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General R. L. H. Curteis, whose extended tenure has expired. Dated 1st February 1899.

No. 169.—Captain E. L. Guilding, Essex Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Cawnpore, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. Chance, whose tenure has expired. Dated 4th February 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 170.—Surgeon-General A. F. Churchill, M.B., Army Medical Staff, is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India. Dated 31st January 1899.

No. 171.—Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, who was appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, in G. G. O. No. 265 of 1898, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 25th October 1898.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 172—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant John Henry Woodside Morgan, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—4th January 1899.

Lieutenant Thomas Rose Caradoc Price, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse),—9th January 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 173.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

Sundar Singh to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 174.—The following extracts are published for general information: –

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 20th and 24th January, 1899, pages 380, 381, 458, and 463.*

INDIA OFFICE,

20th January, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Richard Ducat, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 31st August, 1896, but to rank from 31st August, 1894.

Lieutenant Robert Ind Chamberlain, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 21st February, 1897, but to rank from 3rd December, 1894.

Lieutenant Hugh Maurice Wellesley Souter, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 19th December, 1896, but to rank from 31st July, 1895.

Lieutenant George Robert Keppel Williams, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 25th July, 1898, but to rank from 16th March, 1898.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Beevor Steele, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 9th July, 1898, but to rank from 4th July, 1898. (This notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1898, Lieutenant Steele having, subsequent to that Gazette, been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from a date anterior to that of his admission to the Staff Corps.)

To be Second Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 4th August, 1897:—

Claud Duncan Hitchins, 20th October, 1898.

Wilfrid Francis Seymour Casson, 8th November, 1898.

Thomas Campbell Burke, 23rd October, 1898.

William Patrick Miller Sargent, 23rd October, 1898.

Robert Aylmer Burrowes, 24th October, 1898.

John Carysfort Loch, 26th October, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Major-General Arthur William Leslie Anderson, Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th December, 1898.

Major-General James Graham Robert Douglas MacNeill, C.B. Dated 21st December, 1898.

WAR OFFICE,

24th January, 1899.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following * * * * * * promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Uganda:—

The promotions to bear date 25th January, 1899.

* * * * * *

BREVET.

* * * * * *

To be Majors:—

* * * * * *

Captain (temporary Major) C. H. U. Price, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain W. C. Barratt, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * * *

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

Lieutenant T. E. Scott, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, is noted for consideration for the brevet rank of Major, on promotion to the rank of Captain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

24th January, 1899.

* * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, Captain Henry Thomas Horatio Hay is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second in Command, Indian Army. Dated 12th August, 1898.

Unattached List, The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 25th January, 1899:—

Graham George James Sankey.
Patrick Sinclair Stoney.
Ernest Robert Caldwell Wyatt.
Henry Richard Augustus Hunt.
Harold Gordon Wilmer.
Charles Alfred Gordon Pierrepont Meadows.
Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow.
John Yule Tancred.
John Patrick Villiers-Stuart.
Harold Blythe Robinson.
Charles Eric Mosley Mayne.
William Edmund Hume Spry (Queen's India Cadet).
Alan Francis Mackenzie.
Bertie Cyril Penton.
Gerard Maxwell Glynton.
Huntley Fleetwood Gordon (Queen's India Cadet).
Norman Macleod.
Percy Byng Hall (Queen's India Cadet).
Harold Lewis.
Alexander Baird Skinner (Queen's India Cadet).

George Harley Newcombe.

Lytton Cecil Lambert Bayley (Queen's India Cadet).

Harry Kendal Walpole Bruce (Queen's India Cadet).

Thomas George Jameson Torrie.

Donald William McPherson.

Evelyn Alfred Hewlett (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).

Charles Richard Henry Palmer Landon (Queen's India Cadet).

Alexander Frederick Stewart.

William Bradley Roberts.

Ernest Ferrers Wakefield (Queen's India Cadet).

Alexander Gallwey Shea.

Francis Henry Lampen (Queen's India Cadet).

De Lacy Wolrich Passy.

George Elliot Dundas Mouat (Queen's Cadet).

Mark Eliot (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).

Indian Army, Colonel Joseph George Fagan, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 21st December, 1898.

* * * * * *

BREVET.

* * * * * *

Captain (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H Manning, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services against the Chief Mpeseni during the operations in British Central Africa and Northern Rhodesia, 1898. Dated 24th June, 1898.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel E.G. Barrow, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 16th January, 1898.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 28th August, 1898.

ORGANISATION.

LOCAL CORPS.

No. 175.—The following is notified as the future class composition of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, Central India Horse, in modification of that notified in G. G. O. No. 1028, dated the 16th September 1898 :—

1st Regiment.

2 Squadrons Sikhs.
1 Squadron Pathans.
1 Squadron Mahomedan Rajputs.

2nd Regiment.

2 Squadrons Sikhs.
1 Squadron Punjabi Mahomedans.
1 Squadron Mahomedan Rajputs.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 176.—The class composition of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, as notified in G. G. O. No. 1376 of 1896, is changed from—

1 Squadron Dekhani Mahrattas.
1 Squadron Rajputs of Western Rajputana.
1 Squadron Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs.
1 Squadron Rangers.

to—

1 Squadron Rajputs of Western Rajputana.
1 Squadron Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs.
2 Squadrons Rajput Mahomedans of the Rajputana and Delhi Districts.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 177.—Conductor Henry Peel, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 178.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Surgeon-General.

Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, *vice* Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., appointed Director General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 25th October 1898.

No. 179.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

12th February 1899.

Charles James Robarts.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur D'Oyly O'Malley.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

11th February 1899.

Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan Macquoid, D.S.O.

Charles Spottiswoode Stack.

Frederick William Birch.

Frederic Charles Kendall Macmullen.

Ernest Alfred Russell Howell.

Arthur Pemberton Howe.

John Herbert Dickson.

Frank William Daniell.

George Kynaston Cockerill.

William Edmund Eyre Lloyd.

James Sweet Hodding.

Arthur Watson Pennington.

Arthur Berridge Longden.

Skipton Hill Climo, D.S.O.

Charles Sidney Eastmead.

Edward Gyles Vaughan.

Robert Pilkington Jackson.
George Rainier Vanrenen.
Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens.
Arthur Stephen Robert Annesley.
Herbert William Heffernan.
William Donnan.
Charles Virgil Nunez Lyne.
Archibald Ross Hervey Garden.
Claude Cambridge Fenner.
Archibald Samuel Hamilton.
Percy Cormack Searle.
Francis Forbes Major.
Frederick Fisher.
Harry Morris Mitchelson Brooke.
John James Patrick Quinn.
John Currie Sherer.
John Beatson Bell.
Edward Russell Foord.
Frederic Llewellyn Lloyd-Jones.
Harold Edmund Hitchins.
William John Windsor.
Andrew Edward Barnard.
Cyril Uvedale Price.
Walter Clarence Black.
John Stuart Mackenzie Shea.
Frederick George Pierce.
Patrick Graham Anderson.
Charles Rattray.
Ernest Eardley-Wilmot.
William Robert Walker.
Cederic Richard Kanntze.
Charles William Grant Richardson.
Charles Hesketh Grant Moore.
John Shaw Kemball.

15th February 1899.

Harold Robert Baker.

17th February 1899.

Alan Beville Murray.
Donald Ogilvy Morris.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

15th January 1899.

Richard Garratt.

INDIAN SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 180.—In recognition of the services rendered by the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeons during the outbreak of famine in the Central Provinces, the following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Supernumerary 1st class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Prentie.

1st class Assistant Surgeon George Murphy.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 181.—*Madras*—

Conductor Edward Marchant to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st December 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 182.—*Bombay*—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. E. Oppenheim, Chief Clerk, Bombay Command Office, is promoted to the grade of Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, with effect from the 3rd December 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 183.—*15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sham Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Santokh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

No. 184.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Budh Sing Khawas to be Subadar, and Havildar Padam Sing Burathoki to be Jemadar, *vice* Balbir Gharti, transferrred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 185.—No. 4 *(Hazara) Mountain Battery*—

Havildar Major Buta Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh, transfered to the Political Department, Kelat, with effect from the 8th November 1898.

REWARDS.

No. 186.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion of a Warrant Officer of the Indian Unattached List, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, for services with the Tirah Expeditionary Force:—

Military Works Department.

Sub-Conductor James Henry Gibbons, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor, with effect from the 30th November 1898.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC

No. 187.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Edward Montgomerie Nedham, I.S.C., to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pantin, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 188.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant H. N. Wright resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th January 1899.

Lieutenant T. F. Walker resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd January 1899.

No. 189.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Justin Glyn Ryan resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd December 1898.

No. 190.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant R. C. M. Symns resigns his commission.

No. 191.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain J. W. Wolfe, I.M.S., resigns his commission.

No. 192.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant Llewellyn Eddison Buckley resigns his commission.

Harold Cooper, Gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, promoted.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 193.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Walter Saise.

Captain Edward Fraser.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 17th February, 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Archibald John Scriven Taylor. (*a*)	Lieutenant .	Indian Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Cavalry.	9th October, 1898.	No Will found.	301 14 0	...	16th April, 1899.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. H. H. Taylor,
Ashburnham Cottage,
Meads, Eastbourne,
Sussex.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th February, 1899.

No. 55.—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bezwada-Madras Railway with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. E. J. Moore, on leave, or until further orders.

The 11th February, 1899.

No. 56.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 57.—Mr. [illegible] French, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 58.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
F. W. Eické	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Permanent	5th December, 1898.
A. J. Fox	Examiner, class IV (*new classification*), sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, IV (*new classification*).	Ditto	Ditto.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*), sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Ditto	Ditto.
C. E. Ross	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub *pro tem*	Ditto
W. H. E. Turner	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary rank*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
E. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*), *temporary rank.*	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Ditto	Ditto.

Note.—The foregoing promotions are in the case of the officers named, in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 1, dated 3rd January, 1899.

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
A. T. Goodfellow	Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary rank* (supernumerary).	Examiner, 2nd class (supernumerary).	Permanent	5th December, 1898.
Rai Pundit Prem Nath Bahadur.	Examiner, 2nd class (temporary rank).	Examiner, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto
Major E A. Waller, R E.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, *permanent,* and Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary rank.*	Examiner, 3rd class, and Examiner, 2nd class.	Ditto Temporary	Ditto Ditto
F. Rawson	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.* (supernumerary).	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade (*supernumerary*)	Permanent	Ditto
C. R. T. Balston	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
C. E. Ross	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem*	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Ditto	8th December, 1898.
W. H. E. Turner	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
E. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*), sub *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Ditto	Ditto.
J. Shaw	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem*	Ditto.
F. C. W. Dover	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. E. Lacey	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*), *temporary rank.*	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Ditto	Ditto.
J. E. Lacey	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Permanent	19th December, 1898
P. T. R. Kellner	Deputy Examiner, class II (*new classification*).	Deputy Examiner, class I (*new classification*).	Temporary	1st January, 1899.
J. M. Hartley	Do. do.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto
J. Patch	Do. do.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto.
Harprasad Dar	Do. do.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto.
C. E. Hubbard	Do. do	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. J. Connolly	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 3rd class	Ditto	7th January, 1899.

No. 59.—Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I (new classification), with effect from the 4th November, 1898, and until further orders.

The 13th February, 1899.

No. 60.—Mr. B. W Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 596 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 11th February 1899:—

No. 48 of 1899.—Charles Kiernander, head appraiser, of the Madras Custom house, residing at No. 14 Pantheon road, Egmore, in the town of Madras. *Transferring wagons, trucks, and carriages bodily from one line of railway to another.*

No. 49 of 1899.—Villiers Stewart Fellowes Wilson, of Madras salt, abkari and customs department, Trichinopoly. *A combined dressing-table, dressing-case and basin.*

No. 50 of 1899.—John Charles William Stanley, engineer, and the Fish oil and Guano company, limited, manufacturers, both of 16 St. Helen's place, in the city of London. *Improvements in or relating to the extraction of oil from material containing it.*

No. 51 of 1899.—Max Bernstein, patent agent, of Berlin, O, in the kingdom of Prussia. *An improved device for automatically lighting gas of incandescence burners.*

No. 52 of 1899.—Henry Cruse, engineer, of 64 Barton Arcade, Manchester. *Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, generating steam.*

No. 597 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 54 of 1898.—Peter Smith Swan, broker, 12 Clive Row, Calcutta. *An improved koddli or hoe.* (Specification filed 6 February 1899.)

No. 240 of 1898.—William Hastings Cavendish, B. Sc., and Hugh Jowerth Roberts, M.I.M.E., both of Messrs. Burn and company, limited, Howrah. *An improved kiln for calcining materials for the manufacture of limes, cements, etc.* (Specification filed 1 February 1899.)

No. 246 of 1898.—John Langfield, engineer, of Victoria buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, and George Henry Kenworthy, spinner and manufacturer, of Hurst hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, both in the county of Lancaster. *Improved means for heating, drying and ventilating.* (Specification filed 6 February 1899.)

No. 247 of 1898.—John Langfield, engineer, of Victoria buildings, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, and George Henry Kenworthy, spinner and manufacturer, of Hurst hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, both in the county of Lancaster. *Improvements in gas stoves.* (Specification filed 6 February 1899.)

No. 248 of 1898.—Warsanophy Alexandroff, peasant, and Alexander Coumbary, manufacturer, both residing at 10 Palace Quai, St. Petersburg. *Improvements in means for preventing the sinking or capsizing of boats, ships, and like vessels or floating bodies.* (Specification filed 6 February 1899.)

No. 252 of 1898.—The Internationale Hydro-Press-Gas-Compagnie, Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung, manufacturers, of 25 Grosse Bleichen, Hamburg. *Improvements in gas-compressing and pressure-regulating apparatus suitable for incandescent gas-lighting.* (Specification filed 6 February 1899.)

No. 260 of 1898.—Samuel Fyfe, plumber and gas-fitter, of 46 Nott street, Port Melbourne, and Walter Chamberlain Peacock, merchant, of Equitable buildings, Collins street, Melbourne, both in the colony of Victoria. *An improved labelling machine, principally useful for labelling bottles.* (Specification filed 7 February 1899.)

No. 262 of 1898.—Samuel Fyfe, plumber and gas-fitter, of 46 Nott street, Port Melbourne, and Walter Chamberlain Peacock, merchant, of Equitable buildings, Collins street, Melbourne, both in the colony of Victoria. *An improved method of and machine for labelling and wrapping tins and other vessels.* (Specification filed 7 February 1899.)

No. 312 of 1898.—Jessop and company, limited, mechanical and civil engineers, of 93 Clive street, Calcutta. *Improved walls and ceilings for portable iron buildings.* (Specification filed 28 January 1899.)

No. 373 of 1898.—James Begg, tea planter, of the Hoolungoorie tea estate, Assam. *An improved fastener for belting, to be called "J. Begg's patent hinge fastener."* (Specification filed 4 February 1899.)

No. 426 of 1898.—William Henry Brown Martin, deputy magistrate, of Giridi, Hazaribagh, Bengal. *An apparatus for the improved closing or stoppering of bottles by means of a spring cork which has the effect of an air-tight stopper.* (Specification filed 6 February 1899.)

No. 598 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 153 of 1888.—John Robert Jefferies and James King. *Improvements in thrashing machines.* (From 1 March 1899 to 1 March 1900.)

No. 20 of 1889.—Erastus Wiman. *Improvements in apparatus for crushing or pulverizing ores and other substances.* (From 7 February 1899 to 7 February 1900.)

No. 96 of 1890.—The Engelberg Huller company. *A machine for hulling, cleaning, and polishing rice and other grain.* (From 2 March 1899 to 2 March 1900.)

No. 168 of 1891.—Max van Gülpen. *Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, making fillers for cigars.* (From 9 February 1899 to 9 February 1900.)

No. 242 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in the manufacture of metal laths for use in the formation of ceilings, roofs, partitions, and other such purposes.* (From 7 March 1899 to 7 March 1900.)

No. 243 of 1893.—Arthur Octavius Wright. *Improvements in laths and sheets for forming ceilings, floors, partitions, and other such like purposes, and in machinery for manufacturing the same.* (From 7 March 1899 to 7 March 1900.)

No. 170 of 1894.—Hugh Thompson Reid. *Improvements in oil and gas engines.* (From 4 January 1899 to 4 January 1900.)

No. 176 of 1894.—George Kift Winter and George Bliss Winter. *Improvements in block working, more especially applicable to single lines.* (From 4 March 1899 to 4 March 1900.)

No. 313 of 1894.—James Musgrave and George Dixon. *Improvements in means for superheating steam.* (From 8 February 1899 to 8 February 1900.)

No. 599 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the

Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 133 of 1893.—John McLeownan McMurtrie, Harry Murray, and Alexander Paterson. *Improvements in sight-feed lubricators.* (Specification filed 11 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.
ASSAM.—Baboo J. N. Barua, for maps of Assam only.
CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
LAHORE.—Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Sing & Sons, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
MUSSOOREE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.
RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.
RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.
SIMLA.—Messrs. Cotton and Morris, The Exchange.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy:—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal.
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.
Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra-Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1898.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored.	Colored.	REMARKS.
				R a.	R a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.						
Sheets Nos. 1 S. E. and 2 S. E.	1″= 4 M.	2	27″×20″ each	0 12 each	0 12 each	With additions and corrections to 1895.
" " 9 N. W. and 10 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	2	27″×20″ each	0 12 each	0 12 each	With additions to 1895.
" " 11 S. W., 37 S. W., 61 N. E. and 76 N. E.	1″= 4 M.	4	27″×20″ each	0 12 each	0 12 each	
Sheet No. 66 N. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1896.
" " 69 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions and corrections to 1896.
" " 29	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions and corrections to March, 1897.
" " 30	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions and corrections to 1896.
" " 111	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1895.
" " 119	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions to 1897.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.						
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	1″=32 M.	1	40″×30″	1 8	2 0	With additions to Railways and Canals to September, 1897.
Skeleton Map of Punjab and Surrounding Countries	1″=32 M.	1	40″×27″	0 12	1 0	With additions and corrections to railways and boundaries to September, 1898.
UPPER BURMA	1″=64 M.	1	17″×13″	0 8	0 12	2nd Edition.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncolored.	Colored.	Remarks.
				R a.	R a.	
DISTRICT MAPS.						
Bogra	1"= 4 M.	1	25"×20"	0 8	0 10	With additions and corrections to roads, railways, and boundaries to December, 1897.
Monghyr	1"=4 M.	1	40"×25"	1 0	1 4	With additions and correction to roads, railways, and boundaries to January, 1898.
Rawal Pindi, Sheet No. 4 of the Kohistan of the Sind Saugor Doab	1"=1 M.	4	40"×27" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With additions to railways to September, 1897.
STANDARD MAPS.						
Burma (Lower),—						
Sheets Nos. 272 S. W.-3, 274 N. W.-1, 274 N. W.-4 (2nd Edition), 274 S. W.-2 (2nd Edition), 275 N. W.-2, and 275 N. W.-4 (District Toungoo)	4"=1 M.	6	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 274 N. W.-3 and 274 S. W.-1 (Districts Toungoo and Tharrawaddy)	4"=1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 279 S. W.-4 and 280 N. W.-2 (District Hanthawaddy)	4"=1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheet No. 275 N. W.-1 (Districts Toungoo and Pegu)	4"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
North-Eastern Frontier Series,—						
Sheet No. 23 N. W.	1"=4 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	8th Edition.
North-West Provinces and Oudh,—						
Sheets Nos. 63 S. W.-1, 63 S. W.-2, 63 S. W.-3, and 63 S. W.-4 (District Naini Tal)	4"=1 M.	4	40"×25" each.	1 0 each.	1 4 each.	With additions and corrections to June, 1897.
South-Eastern Frontier Series,—						
Sheet No. 1	1"=8 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	5th Edition.
" " 2 S. E.	1"=4 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	Ditto.
" " 2 S. W.	1"=4 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
PLANS OF CITIES AND CANTONMENTS.						
Calcutta and Surrounding Country	1"=1 M.	3	34"×26" each	2 0 per set.	2 8 per set.	3rd Edition.
Hubly City and Environs, District Dharwar	8"=1 M.	2	40"×27" each	2 0 per set.	3 0 per set.	1895-96.
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
District Balaghat (C. P.)	1"=12M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Engraved.
" Hoshangabad (ditto)	1"=12 M.	1	17"×13"	0 6	...	Corrected to 1898
" Mymensing (Bengal)	1"=8 M.	1	17"×13"	0 6	...	Engraved. Corrected to 1898.
" Nagpur (C. P.)	1"=8 M.	1	17"×13"	0 6	...	Engraved.
" Narsingpur (ditto)	1"=8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
" Raipur (ditto)	1"=20 M.	1	15"×10"	0 4	...	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted.		Remarks.
				Uncolored.	Colored.	
				R a.	R a.	
INDEX MAPS.						
To the Standard Sheets of Bengal . .	...	1	21"×17"	0 4	0 4	With additions to 1898.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
MADRAS FORESTS,—						
Reserved Forests, Vellore and Arcot Taluks, North Arcot District . .	4"=1 M.	4	40"×27" each	6 0 per set.	7 0 per set.	
TRIANGULATION CHARTS.						
Bombay Topographical Survey, Sheets Nos. (209 and 210) in one . . .	1"=4 M.	1	22"×15"	0 8	...	1892-93.
" " (243, 244, 275 and 276) in one	1"=4 M.	1	22"×15"	0 8	...	1884—90.
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
PUNJAB,—						
Sheet No. 264 N. W.-3 (District Kangra, etc.)	4"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 308 N. W.-1 and 308 N. W.-3 (Kulu Sub-Division of District Kangra)	4"=1 M.	2	40"×25" each	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
Sheets Nos. 311 N. W.-4, 311 S. W.-2, 311 S. W.-4, 312 N. W.-3 and 312 S. W.-3 (311 S. W.-3 and 1) in one (Patiala State Forests)	4"=1 M.	6	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 314 N. E.-1 and 335 S. W.-3 (Sirmur State Forests) . . .	4"=1 M.	2	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Sheets Nos. 312 S. E. and 313 N. E. (Simla Hill States)	2"=1 M.	2	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	Preliminary Editions.
Sheet No. 246 N. E. (Districts Gurdaspur and Kangra, etc.)	2"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
SIND,—						
Sheet No. 18	1"=1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
Dehra Dun and Siwaliks . . .	1"=1 M.	4	40"×25" each	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	2nd Edition.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Special Survey of the Mahasu Range (Simla Extension)	6"=1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	2 0 per set.	2 8 per set.	With additions and corrections to 1897.
TRIANGULATION CHARTS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES, Sheets Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 23, 37, 39, 63, 64, 82, 83, and 84	1"=2 M.	18	28"×21" each.	1 0 each.	...	

A. E. SPRING,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 3rd January, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th February, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	42,66,902	0	0
				Other authorized Investments	68,15,493	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,20,14,703	2	3
Public Deposits at Head Office . 84,66,199 6 2; Public Deposits at Branches . 93,85,966 11 11	1,78,52,166	2	1	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,81,39,083	12	2
				Bills discounted and purchased	1,78,10,668	10	4
				Balances with other Banks	5,58,762	2	4
				Bullion	1,262	2	0
				Dead Stock	12,90,881	0	3
				Stamps	12,029	13	9
				Sundries	15,99,802	2	5
					7,25,09,587	13	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,93,00,894	10	7				
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,47,689	8	5	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . 1,02,48,145 2 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,65,92,280 11 3	2,68,40,425	14	2
Sundries	21,49,263	6	7				
RUPEES	9,93,50,013	11	8	RUPEES	9,93,50,013	11	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 38 2.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Alfred Bradwell, of No. 92, Marsden Street.	Presidency General Hospital.	22nd January, 1899	The District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 26th January, 1899.	No Will found. No application for Administration.
Mr. C. Parrot	In the steamer godown at Balaganj in Sylhet.	10th October, 1898	The District Judge of Sylhet. on 28th January, 1899.	Ditto ditto.
Mr. R. G. Haygarth, late Superintendent of Post Offices, Surma Valley Division, Assam.	On board the steamer *Petrel* near Bhairab Bazar in Mymensingh on his way to Calcutta.	29th October, 1898	The Officiating Deputy Commissioner as District Judge of Cachar, on 30th January, 1899.	Ditto ditto.
Mr. Charles Christopher Shepherd.	Allahabad	29th November, 1898.	The District Judge of Allahabad, on 1st February, 1899.	Miss Adeline Jacques, the Executrix named in the Will, has applied for Probate, and the 22nd February, 1899, has been fixed for hearing the application.
Mr. Edward Charles Bason, of No. 67, Jaun Bazar Street.	Presidency General Hospital.	28th January, 1899	The District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 2nd February, 1899.	No Will found. No application for Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th February, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,36,20,000	9,70,72,975	11,06,92,975	3,86,66,792	20,07,119	4,06,73,911
Allahabad	...	1,39,94,815	1,39 94,815	2,18,53,387	...	2,18,53,387
Lahore	...	2,22,29,615	2,22,29,615	3,09,17,935	...	3,09,17,935
Bombay	10,60,465	6,60,93,665	6,71,54,130	1,40,69,366	33,03,835	1,73,73,201
Karachi	...	65,41,785	65,41,785	31,07,470	...	31,07,470
Madras	5,05,050	2,86,72,545	2,91,77,595	2,24,28,285	...	2,24,28,285
Calicut	...	8,74,110	8,74,110	2,40,595	...	2,40,595
Rangoon	...	69,15,210	69,15,210	2,01,38,505	135	2,01,38,640
	1,51,85,515	24,23,94,720	25,75,80,235			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			12,46,805			
TOTAL R			25,63,33,370	15,14,22,335	53,11,089	15,67,33,424
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						4,00,000
NET TOTAL R						15,63 33,424
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R						25,63,33,370

A. F. COX,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 9th February, 1899.

No. 3.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Chief Engineer C. Fuller, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, R.I.M. Dockyard, Kidderpore, for twelve months.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*

Director, Royal Indian Marine

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 1st day of February, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5456, Private Thomas Shannon.

Age,—22 years and 5 months.

Height,—5 feet 7½ inches.

Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.

Trade,—Labourer.

Date of Enlistment,—25th August, 1897.

Place of Enlistment,—Halifax.

Parish and County in which born,—Aunaugh, Boyle, Roscommon.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—29th January, 1899.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bangalore.

Marks,—Scar, right side nose.

Under 2 years' service.

H. E. BELFIELD, *Lieut.-Col.,*

Commanding 2nd Battn., West Riding Regiment.

II B

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1899.

No. 2-C.—Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, and Assistant Pay Examiner, Punjab Command, is granted furlough out of India (private affairs) for two years under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel*,
Accountant-General, Military Department.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 9th February, 1899.

No. 290.—Mr. G. H. McMullen, Superintendent, Mandi Mines, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 6th February, 1899.

No 2—Mr. C. E Vining, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eight months, with effect from the 7th April, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Manager, North Western Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 15th February, 1899.

No. 1.—Mr. J. P. Williams, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, on probation in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, twelve months' furlough out of India, with effect from the 7th March, 1899 (forenoon), or any date that he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1899.

No. 12680.—Mr. A. Lumsden, Postmaster, Delhi, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for a period of three months, with effect from the 16th February, 1899.

The existing arrangements in his place will continue.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th February, 1899.

Berger, G. C.
Block, F. C.
Burne, Lady Agnes.
Calcutta Import and Export Agency, the Manager.
Coath, M., Miss.
Dick, Karr & Co., Machinery Merchants.
Di Pre, W. B.
Dyson. F. W.
Eastern Seed Company, Manager.
Equitable Fire and Accident Office, the Manager.
Eves, J. W., Cycle Merchant.
Gerard, W.
Hanna & Co., H. D., Chemists.
Hook, Herman.
Howard, Lady (of Glossop).
Howatson, R. L.
"Indian Sporting Gazette," Managing Director.
Jackson, Mrs.
Johnson, H.
Lamotte, R. B.
Lawrie & Co.
Leilgelb & Co., A. T.
Lepage, R., Dr.
Lockhart & Co., John, Gunmakers.
Lovett & Co., Gunmakers.
Macfarlane & Co., Walter.
Macleod, G.
Macleod, J.
Melward & Co., Henry.
Morris, P., care of Morris, Karamsey & Co.
Morrison & Co., Robert.
Patterson & Sons, Jute Spinners.
Pynrose Mill & Co., Manager.
Reich & Co., S.
Rose & Co., Hairdresser.
Routh, J. I.
Sellers & Co.
Sexton. A. W.
Skinner, T.
Stewart & Co.
The Home Embroidery Machine Co.
The "People," Editor.
"Varieties, Editor."
Willock, W. A.
Zonnet, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allies, H. D. A.
Ambrase, Mary, care of C. W. Watson.
Ambrose, Mary, care of W. C. Watson.
Andree, R. M.
Barlow, D. G.
Bates, Linden W.
Beavis. M., Miss.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Benditte, Peter.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, F. A.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bowton, W.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Broughton, J. H.
Buhou, H. R.
Bull.
Burghall, S.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Cator, Mrs.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Cohen, Max.
Coles, J. R.
Collet, Mrs.
Coningham, F. E
Corntoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cotesa, S. N.
Cowie, E. H.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Davies, G. J.
d'Humiere, Robert, Vicomte.
De Beess, Chrostin Jean Baronet.
de LaBrousse, J. B.
dePolignac, Vicomte.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Demlopp, N.
Dickson, D. G.
Dodd, J. R.
Donnelly, Jas.
Draper, J. J.
Dubois, P.
Duyster, Madame.
Earl, T. S.
Engles, J.
Erikson, W.
Evans, P.
Finn, Major H.
Finnie, W. D.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. W.
Freewan, Miss.
Fuller, Miss F.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
Geddes, J. A.
Glover, Mr.
Glover, T.
Goold, Andrew S.
Gordon, J. B.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, E.
Green, R.
Greene, Miss H.
Guiness.
Guiness, E. W.
Hanby, Miss.
Hancock, A. E.
Higgins, H W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hill, W., Col.
Hopkinson, E.
Hopkinson, F.
Hudson, Sir Wm.
Janglave, Miss.
Jenkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Jermyn, Miss. Frances.
Johnson, H. A G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Kelley-Patterson, W.
Keys, C. F.
King, W.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kotesa.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Lamb, Mrs. V.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Macaulay, Miss
Macdonald, James.
Maple, F.
Marsden, H. W.
Marris, D. O.
Mason, A.
Mathewson, R. N.
McCrosoh & Co.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Meashock, John.
Mellard, co. U.
Menzer, K.
Michel, M., Prof.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Moscowitch, M.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Muller and McLeon.
Moxham, H.
Newman, F.
O'Brien, R.
Oliver, C., Mrs.
Paighin.
Pannell, P. H.
Parsons, M.H. Reid.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Philips, W. B.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Robinson, B. A.
Ross, F. W.
Sandys, H. M.
Schondienst, Josef.
Selway, G. G., Mrs.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Sieber, Mrs. Toni.
Smedley, R.
Smellee, T. W.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, J. Christie.
Smith, John.
Smith, Walter G.
Spencer, T.
Stafford.
Stafford, R.
Stanley, W. V H.
Stehelin, G., Mrs.
Steer, V.
Stebelin, J F.
Stewart, Mrs. Jessie M.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Stuart, R.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Thompson, R.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vincent, A. H.
Vincent, R. H.
Vole, Mrs.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Watts, D., Mrs.
Weatherdon. Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Williams, R. D.
Williams, S Fletcher, Revd.
Wilkinson, W.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood.
Woollam, W. D.
Wright, Mrs.
Wylly, Mrs.
Zurn, Ralph.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Brown, Mrs.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Zurn, Ralf P. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alvares, N., Dr.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Anderson, J.
Algar, Mrs.
Archer, J. J.
Bridges, Albert, Mrs.
Browne, C. H., Rev.
Burjorjee Bomanjee, Shroff.
Baboo Baynath Chowbey.
Brodsky, Sophie, Miss.
Berens, Randolph, Mrs.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Barry, Hilda, Miss.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
Cardozo Maria, Mrs.
Commerell, Carl.
Curtiss, Miss.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Derozier, P.
Drucker, Emilia, Miss.
Dickson, D. D.
Dodd, J.
Elmore, John H.
Euring, A. Orr.
Field, H. C.
Frere, W. H.
Gaetley, W. A.
Gordon, Robert V.
George, Elias.
George, Mary, Miss.
Henderson, V. C.
Hartwall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Harrington, H. S.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
Hadland, R. P.
Hardy Guy, Mrs.
Hunt, Miss.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Kirkman, Miss.
Luigi, Marcenaro.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Moritz, M
Matthews, Miss.
McCarten, H., Revd.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
Pillay, C. Rangasamy.
Pelite, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Plurto, H.
Primadis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Killey.
Roodrow, James
Rudd, Norman.
Robert, O. G.
Reynolds, Alan.
Russell, R. P.
Sen, B. B.
Saunders, T. E.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Samuel, Max.
Sorrow Maiwill, W. B.
Stirling, Mr.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Thomson, Alexander.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Vignan, A. Du.
Vale, Mrs.
Witkowski, C.
Wood, A. Ottiwell.
Williams, T. J.
Watson, W. C.
Watts, Mrs.
Wilson Temple, Mrs.
Wearing, Miss.
Watson, S.M., Miss.
Whittle, A. J.
Webster, H. R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th February, 1899.

Hannessy, Mrs.
Ritchie, P.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 18th February, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	23rd Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	18th ,,	*Via* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	20th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Sunda*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Per land route *vid* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	21st ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	20th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella*.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *vid* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *via* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

II B 2

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنكونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنكونا *

سنكونا فبري فيوج كلكته كے بوتانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايك ملازم سركاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتا هى :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون كو يهه دوا بوتانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سكتي هى - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بكتي هى - ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اونس والے ٹين كا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايك پونڈ والے ٹين كا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥ আধ „ „	৮॥০	„	৯,
। শিকি „ „	৪।০	„	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
„	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
„	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works.	(Under revision.)

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7.

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one** (in the Press).

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X. is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussec Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4

" " (Canal "). R1-4

" " (College "). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895 † 1896† and 1897. Each R2

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4

Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.

Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas,
Irrigation Tract, No. I.
" " " II.
" " " III. } 4a. each.

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8a.

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—
1. **Taming of the Shrew,**
2. **Othello,**
3. **Macbeth,**
4. **Comedy of Errors,**
5. **Merchant of Venice,** } Each 4a.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1804 and 1808 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans.
Madras, 99 Plans.
Bombay, 91 Plans.
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans.
Oudh, 21 Plans.
Rajputana, 4 Plans.
British Burma, 19 Plans.
Central Provinces. } Each 5a.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.

Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7.
" **VI,** " **Nos. 24 and 25,**
" **VII,** " **Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,**
Extra No., April 1870. } 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4a. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8a.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending		30th June, 1894.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	30th June, 1895.	Price R2.
Do.	do.	30th June, 1896.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1896.	Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit :—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
" the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 0	8 0 3
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 0	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues . . .	" 55	" 30	" 24
" six " . . .	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine " . . .	" 145	" 90	" 64
" twelve " . . .	" 180	" 120	" 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates :—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments and the Acts direct from the Legislative Department, Government of India.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 0p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2a.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2a).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10a. (1a.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8a. (1a.)

Act V of 1883 (Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 6p.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6a. 0p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15a. (2a.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6a. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. (1a. 6p.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a.p. (2a. 6p)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8ap. (2a. 6p.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 8a. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4a. 3p. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a 6p. (2a)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment), In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment), In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6p. (1a)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6a.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

IV.-TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

V.-MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12*a.*)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12*a.*).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4*a.*)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a.*)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3*a.*)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap, boards. R1-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto Appendix, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4*a.*)

Complete set. R12-4. (R2-12.)

Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March, 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4*a.*)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo, cloth, R2-8 (6*a*). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14*a.*)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6*a.*)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a.* (1*a.*). No. 2 R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—
Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6*a.*)
Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and of 1898-99. R1 (6*a.*) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12*a.* (5*a.*)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6*a.*) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report. 1896-97 and 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R3 (6*a.*) each.

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7*a.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5*a.*) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2*a.*)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6*a.*)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap, boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to December, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897, 17th issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December, 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each.

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 6p.) each.

Ditto, Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (6a.) each.

Ditto, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1897-98. R6 (R1).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883— as modified up to March, 1897—
In English. Price R1-6 (4a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1893. R1 (3a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a).

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK. R1 (1a.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vac-cination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commis-sioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R●(2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Prov-inces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Depart-ment for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Ad-ministration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected p to July 1897, in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktear-ship Examinations—
for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establish-ment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1895-97. 5a. (1a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1857, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97 8a. (1a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

The Fauna of British India, Fishes, Volume IV. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Hymenoptera, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, ESQ. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, ESQ. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1895-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District by A. C. SEN, ESQ. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume II. R5 (13a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

☛ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory note No. 103621 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for R3,000 originally standing in the name of F. W. Groves and A. N. Groves, Executors of H. S. Groves, and last endorsed to the Accountant-General, Madras, and Government Promissory note No. 104297 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for R5,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Accountant-General, Madras, by whom the above two notes were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt offices, Banks of Bengal, Calcutta, and Madras, and that application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor,—T. HESKETH BIGGS,
Accountant-General.
Residence,—Madras.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 022998, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R5,000, originally standing in the name of Jahanarra Begum (minor), Mulka Mukhadra Uzma Nawab Badshaha Mahal Shaheba, guardian, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NAWAB ALUM BOHOO

alias

ALEA BEGUM,

63, Sonai Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th February, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI OF 1899.

An Act to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, commencement and application.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Contract Act Amendment Act, 1899.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of May, 1899; and

(*3*) It shall apply to every contract in respect of which any suit is instituted, or which is put in issue in any suit, after the commencement of this Act.

Substitution of new section for section 16, Act IX, 1872.

2. Section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor, namely:—

"Undue influence" defined.

"16. (*1*) A contract is said to be induced by "undue influence" where the relations subsisting between the parties are such that one of the parties is in a position to dominate the will of the other and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing principle, a person is deemed to be in a position to dominate the will of another—

(*a*) where he holds a real or apparent authority over the other, or where he stands in a fiduciary relation to the other; or

(*b*) where he makes a contract with a person whose mental capacity is temporarily or permanently affected by reason of age, illness, or mental or bodily distress.

(*3*) Where a person who is in a position to dominate the will of another, enters into a contract with him, and the transaction appears, on the face of it or on the evidence adduced, to be unconscionable, the burden of proving that such contract was not induced by undue influence shall lie upon the person in a position to dominate the will of the other.

Nothing in this sub-section shall affect the provisions of section 111 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A having advanced money to his son, B, during his minority, upon B's coming of age obtains, by misuse of parental influence, a bond from B for a greater amount than the sum due in respect of the advance. A employs undue influence.

(*b*) A, a man enfeebled by disease or age, is induced, by B's influence over him as his medical attendant, to agree to pay B an unreasonable sum for his professional services. B employs undue influence.

(c) A, being in debt to B, the money-lender of his village, contracts a fresh loan on terms which appear to be unconscionable. It lies on B to prove that the contract was not induced by undue influence.

(d) A applies to a banker for a loan at a time when there is stringency in the money market. The banker declines to make the loan except at an unusually high rate of interest. A accepts the loan on these terms. This is a transaction in the ordinary course of business, and the contract is not induced by undue influence.'

Amendment of section 19 of, and addition of new section to, Act IX, 1872.

3. In section 19 of the said Act the words "undue influence" are hereby repealed, and after the same section the following is inserted, namely:—

Power to set aside contract induced by undue influence.

"19A. When consent to an agreement is caused by undue influence, the agreement is a contract voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

Any such contract may be set aside either absolutely or, if the party who was entitled to avoid it has received any benefit thereunder, upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just.

Illustrations.

(a) A's son has forged B's name to a promissory note. B, under threat of prosecuting A's son, obtains a bond from A for the amount of the forged note. If B sues on this bond, the Court may set the bond aside.

(b) A, a money-lender, advances Rs. 100 to B, an agriculturist, and, by undue influence, induces B to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with interest at 6 per cent. per month. The Court may set the bond aside, ordering B to repay the Rs. 100 with such interest as may seem just."

Amendment of section 74, Act IX, 1872.

4. (1) Section 74, paragraph one, of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor, namely:—

Compensation for breach of contract where penalty stipulated for.

"74. When a contract has been broken, if a sum is named in the contract as the amount to be paid in case of such breach, or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty, the party complaining of the breach is entitled, whether or not actual damage or loss is proved to have been caused thereby, to receive from the party who has broken the contract reasonable compensation not exceeding the amount so named or, as the case may be, the penalty stipulated for.

Explanation.—A stipulation for increased interest from the date of default may be a stipulation by way of penalty."

(2) After *illustration* (c) to the said section the following *illustrations* shall be added, namely:—

"(d) A gives B a bond for the repayment of Rs. 1,000 with interest at 12 per cent. at the end of six months, with a stipulation that, in case of default, interest shall be payable at the rate of 75 per cent. from the date of default. This is a stipulation by way of penalty, and B is only entitled to recover from A such compensation as the Court considers reasonable.

(e) A, who owes money to B, a money-lender, undertakes to repay him by delivering to him 10 maunds of grain on a certain date, and stipulates that, in the event of his not delivering the stipulated amount by the stipulated date, he shall be liable to deliver 20 maunds. This is a stipulation by way of penalty, and B is only entitled to reasonable compensation in case of breach.

(f) A undertakes to repay B a loan of Rs. 1,000 by five equal monthly instalments, with a stipulation that, in default of payment of any instalment, the whole shall become due. This stipulation is not by way of penalty, and the contract may be enforced according to its terms.

(g) A borrows Rs. 100 from B and gives him a bond for Rs. 200 payable by five yearly instalments of Rs. 40, with a stipulation that, in default of payment of any instalment, the whole shall become due. This is a stipulation by way of penalty."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th February, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VII OF 1899.

An Act to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Inland Steam-vessels Act (1884) Amendment Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section after section 29, Act VI, 1884.

2. After section 29 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Certificates of competency or service to have effect throughout British India.

"29A. Every certificate of competency or service granted under this Act shall have effect throughout British India."

Addition to heading to Chapter VI, Act VI, 1884.

3. To the heading to Chapter VI of the said Act the words "AND FROM COLLISION" shall be added.

Addition of new section after section 50, Act VI, 1884.

4. After section 50 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of inland steam-vessels from collision.

"50A (1) The Local Government may make rules for the protection of inland steam-vessels from collision.

(2) Rules under this section may regulate the following among other matters, that is to say:—

(a) the making of sound-signals;

(b) the carriage and exhibition of lights by inland steam-vessels;

(c) the carriage and exhibition of lights by other vessels on inland waters on which steam-vessels ply and which are specified in the rules;

(d) the steering rules to be observed; and

(e) the towing of vessels astern or alongside.

(3) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any person committing a breach of it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th February, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VIII OF 1899.

THE INDIAN PETROLEUM ACT, 1899.

CONTENTS.

Preliminary.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) Sections 1 to 3, section 25, and all the provisions of this Act in so far as they relate to dangerous petroleum and the importation of petroleum, extend to the whole of British India. The rest of this Act extends only to such local areas as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "petroleum" includes also—

(*i*) the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, paraffin oil, mineral oil, kerosine, petroline, gasoline, benzoline, benzine and benzol;

(*ii*) any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any product of petroleum; and

(*iii*) any liquid, or viscous mixture having in its composition any of the liquids aforesaid;

but it does not include any oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and having its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

(*b*) "dangerous petroleum" means petroleum having its flashing point below seventy-six degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer:

Provided that, when all or any of the petroleum on board a ship, or in the possession of a dealer, is declared by the master of the ship or the consignee of the cargo, or by the dealer, as the case may be, to be of one uniform quality, the petroleum shall not be deemed to be dangerous, if the samples selected from the petroleum have their flashing points, on an average, at or above seventy-three degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and if no one of these samples has its flashing point below seventy degrees of that thermometer:

(*c*) to "import" means to bring into British India by sea or land:

(*d*) to "transport" means to remove within British India from one place to another:

(*e*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act: and

(*f*) "ship" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

Matters supplemental to definitions.

3. (*1*) The "flashing point" of petroleum means the lowest temperature at which the petroleum yields a vapour which will furnish a momentary flash or flame when tested in accordance with the directions in the first schedule with an apparatus which has been stamped and certified as provided by this Act within a period of five years immediately preceding the date on which the apparatus is used for the testing, and after the corrections (if any) which the certificate declares are to be applied to the results of the testing, have been made.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in the definitions of "import" and "transport," the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare—

(*a*) that petroleum imported into the Province from any part of British India, by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India, shall, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be transported; and

(*b*) that petroleum transported into the Province from any place in British India shall, for all or any of those purposes, be deemed to be imported;

and thereupon the provisions of this Act and of the rules made under this Act, with respect to transport and import, respectively, shall apply to petroleum so imported or transported.

Power to vary tests and prescribe new tests.

4. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, alter or add to the first schedule by laying down new or varied tests and directions for preparing and using them; and, after the issue of any such notification as aforesaid, the reference in section 3, sub-section (*1*), to the first schedule shall be construed as referring to the said schedule as so altered or added to for the time being.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, in like manner, lay down special tests and issue special instructions in respect of the testing of any substance other than petroleum to which the whole or any portion of this Act may be applied in exercise of the power conferred by section 22, and for which the tests in the first schedule are unsuitable.

(3) The provisions of section 23 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall apply to notifications under this section as if they were rules or orders required to be made after previous publication.

Dangerous Petroleum.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding forty gallons.

5. (1) No quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding forty gallons shall be imported or transported or kept by any one person or on the same premises, except under, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) of, a license from the Local Government granted as next hereinafter provided.

(2) Every application for such a license shall be in writing in the prescribed form, and shall contain the prescribed particulars.

Dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons.

6. No quantity of dangerous petroleum equal to, or less than, forty gallons shall be kept or transported without a license :

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in any case where the quantity of the petroleum kept by any one person or on the same premises, or transported, does not exceed three gallons, and the petroleum is placed in separate glass, stoneware or metal vessels, each of which contains not more than a pint and is securely stopped.

Vessels containing dangerous petroleum to be labelled.

7. Dangerous petroleum—

(a) which is imported and is kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation, or

(b) which is transported, or

(c) which is sold or exposed for sale,

shall be contained in vessels having attached thereto labels in conspicuous characters stating the description of the petroleum, with the addition of the words "highly inflammable" and with the addition,—

(d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender ; and,

(f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

Petroleum generally.

Power for Governor General in Council to make rules.

8. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for the granting of licenses to transport petroleum from any part of British India to any other part of British India in cases in which such licenses are by law required.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

9. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may make rules to regulate the importation of petroleum and the granting of licenses to possess or to transport petroleum within the Province in cases in which such licenses are by law required.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) determine the ports at which alone petroleum may be imported ;

(b) provide for ascertaining the quantity and description of any petroleum on board any ship ;

(c) determine the places at which, and the conditions on and subject to which, petroleum may be discharged into boats, landed, transhipped or stored ;

(d) provide for the selection by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and for the delivery to him, either after or before petroleum has been landed, of samples of all petroleum landed or intended to be landed ;

(e) provide, in the case of each consignment which is stated to be of one uniform quality, for the number of samples to be selected, and for the averaging of the results of the testing of those samples ;

(f) provide, where the results of the testing of the samples raise a doubt as to the uniformity of the quality of the petroleum in any such consignment, for the division of the consignment into lots, and for the selection and testing of samples of each lot, and for the treatment of the lot in accordance with the results of the testing of those samples;

(g) fix fees for the sampling and testing of petroleum ;

(h) fix fees for the storage of petroleum unless any local authority is empowered in that behalf ;

(i) define, with respect to any petroleum produced within the Province, the limits of the places in which such petroleum is to be refined;

(j) provide for the testing at or near those places of petroleum so produced ;

(k) prevent the removal from those limits, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act applicable to dangerous petroleum, of petroleum so produced which has not satisfied the prescribed tests;

(l) prescribe the authority by which licenses to possess or to transport petroleum may be granted;

(m) fix the fee to be charged for any such license;

(n) limit the quantity of petroleum to be covered by any such license;

(o) prescribe the conditions which may be inserted in any such license;

(p) limit the time during which any such license is to continue in force;

(q) provide for the renewal of any such license;

(r) provide for the nature and situation of the premises in respect of which licenses to possess petroleum may be granted, the inspection of premises so licensed and the testing of petroleum found thereon; and

(s) prescribe the manner in which the petroleum covered by a license to transport is to be packed, the mode and time of its transit, the route by which it is to be taken, and its stoppage and inspection during transit.

Procedure after petroleum has been discharged or landed.

10. (1) Petroleum discharged into boats or landed in accordance with rules made under section 9, sub-section (2), shall not be removed from the boats or places in or at which it is stored until the samples selected therefrom in accordance with those rules have been tested by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf and the officer has given a certificate that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum.

(2) If the officer, after testing the samples, refuses to give the certificate in respect of any petroleum, the Local Government may permit the consignee, within a time to be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf,—

(a) to rectify the petroleum,

(b) to apply for a license to import the petroleum as dangerous petroleum, or

(c) to re-export the petroleum.

(3) If the consignee does not, within the time fixed under sub-section (2), avail himself of the permission granted under that sub-section, the petroleum may be disposed of as the Local Government may direct.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the Local Government, in its discretion, may, where the officer has refused the certificate, direct that the petroleum be re-tested by another officer appointed by it in this behalf, and may, if that officer advises that the petroleum is not dangerous petroleum, authorize its removal from the boats or places in or at which it is stored.

Possession and transport of petroleum.

11. No quantity of petroleum exceeding five hundred gallons shall be kept by any one person or on the same premises, or shall be transported, except under, and in accordance with the conditions of, a license granted under this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from the operation of this section petroleum when transported in such particular manner and under such particular conditions as may be set forth in the notification.

Power to inspect and require dealer to sell samples.

12. Any officer specially authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may require any dealer in petroleum to show him any place and any of the vessels in which any petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, and to deliver to him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples.

Notice to be given when officer proposes to test samples.

13. When any such officer has, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12, or by purchase, obtained a sample of petroleum in the possession of a dealer, he may give a notice in writing to the dealer informing him that he is about to test the sample, or cause it to be tested, at a time and place to be fixed in the notice, and that the dealer or his agent may be present at the testing.

Certificate as to result of testing.

14. On any such testing, if it appears to the officer or other person so testing that the petroleum from which the sample has been taken, is or is not dangerous petroleum, the officer or other person may certify the fact; and the certificate so given shall be receivable as evidence in any proceedings which may be taken under this Act against the dealer in whose possession the petroleum was found, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be proof of the fact stated therein; and a certified copy of the certificate shall be given, free of charge, to the dealer at his request.

Penalties.

Penalty for illegal importation, possession or transport of petroleum or for refusal to comply with section 12.

15. Whoever,—

(a) in contravention of this Act or of any of the rules thereunder, imports, possesses or transports any petroleum; or

(*b*) otherwise contravenes any such rules as aforesaid ; or

(*c*) breaks any condition contained in a license granted under this Act ; or,

(*d*) being a dealer in petroleum, refuses or neglects to show to any officer authorized under section 12 any place or any of the vessels in which petroleum in his possession is stored or contained, or to give him such assistance as he may require for examining the same, or to give him samples of the petroleum on payment of the value of the samples ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for contravention of section 7.

16. Whoever keeps, sells or exposes for sale dangerous petroleum in vessels not labelled as prescribed by section 7 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Confiscation of petroleum.

17. In any case in which an offence under section 15, clause (*a*), clause (*b*) or clause (*c*), or section 16 has been committed, the convicting Magistrate may direct that—

(*a*) the petroleum in respect of which the offence has been committed, or,

(*b*) where the offender is importing or transporting, or is in possession of, any petroleum exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to import, transport or possess, as the case may be, the whole of the petroleum which he is importing or transporting or is in possession of,

shall, together with the tins or other vessels in which it is contained, be confiscated.

Jurisdiction.

18. The criminal jurisdiction under this Act shall, in the Presidency-towns, be exercised by a Presidency Magistrate, and, elsewhere, by a Magistrate of the first class or (where specially empowered by the Local Government to try cases under this Act) a Magistrate of the second class.

Test-apparatus.

Model test-apparatus.

19. A model of the apparatus for testing petroleum under this Act shall be deposited in the office of the Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, and be marked with the words "Model test-apparatus."

Verification of test-apparatus.

20. (*1*) The Chemical Examiner shall, on payment of the prescribed fee (if any), compare with the said model test-apparatus and verify every apparatus for testing petroleum which is submitted to him for the purpose.

(*2*) If any apparatus for testing petroleum, when compared and verified as provided by sub-section (*1*), is found correct, or correct subject to certain corrections to be applied to the results of the tests, the Chemical Examiner shall stamp the same with a special number and with the date of the verification, and shall further give a certificate in writing under his hand, in the prescribed form, to the effect that on the date aforesaid the apparatus was compared and verified by him and found to be correct, or correct subject to certain specified corrections to be applied to the results of the tests.

(*3*) A certificate granted under this section shall, until the contrary is proved, be proof of the matters stated therein.

(*4*) The Chemical Examiner shall keep a register, in the prescribed form, of all certificates granted under this section.

(*5*) Subject to the payment of the prescribed fees (if any), the said model test-apparatus shall be at all reasonable times open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

Miscellaneous.

Power to exempt petroleum from operation of Act.

21. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, exempt from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act, or of all or any of the rules made under this Act, any petroleum which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is imported as ordinary cargo and in quantity not exceeding that specified in the notification.

Power to apply Act to other substances.

22. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, apply the whole or any portion of this Act to any substance, other than petroleum, and may by the notification fix, in substitution for the quantities of petroleum fixed by sections 5, 6 and 11, the quantities of the substance to which those sections shall apply.

(*2*) When the whole or any portion of this Act has been applied as aforesaid to any substance other than petroleum, the provisions so applied shall be construed with all necessary modifications and shall have effect as if such other substance had been included in the definition of petroleum.

Power to limit operation of enactments, relating to possession or transport of petroleum, in municipalities.

23. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazette, limit, in any manner he deems fit, the operation of any enactment for the time being in force relating to local authorities in any local area or to any particular local authority, and the exercise of any power conferred by any such enactment, in so far as the enactment relates to the possession or transport of petroleum.

Previous publication, etc., of rules.

24. (*1*) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication in such manner as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct.

(*2*) All rules made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

Repeal.

25. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

TESTING.

(*See section 3.*)

I.—Nature of the Test-apparatus.

The apparatus consists of the following parts :—

(1) the oil-cup ;

(2) the cover, with slide, test-lamp, and clockwork arrangement for opening and closing the holes in the cover and for dipping the test-flame;

(3) the water-bath or heating vessel;

(4) the tripod stand with jacket and spirit-lamp for heating the water-bath ;

(5) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil in the oil-cup ;

(6) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the water in the water-bath ;

(7) the thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil before it is poured into the oil-cup ;

(8) the dropping bottle or *pipette* for replenishing the test-lamp ; and

(9) a barometer standardised at the Meteorological Office of the Province or at any other place appointed by the Local Government.

The oil-cup is a cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel made of gun-metal or brass, and tinned or silvered inside. A gauge is fixed to the inside of the cup to regulate the height to which it is to be filled with the sample under examination.

The cup is provided with a close-fitting overlapping cover, which carries the thermometer, the test-lamp and the adjuncts thereto. The test-lamp is suspended upon two supports by means of trunnions, which allow it to be easily inclined to a particular angle and restored to its original position. The socket in the cover, which is to hold a round bulb thermometer for indicating the temperature of the oil during the testing operation, is so adjusted that the bulb of the latter is always inserted in a definite position below the surface of the liquid.

The cover is provided with three holes, one in the centre and two smaller ones close to the sides. These are closed and opened by means of a pivoted slide. When the slide is moved so as to uncover the holes, the suspended lamp is caught by a projection fixed on the slide, and tilted in such a way as to bring the end of the spout just below the surface of the lid. As the slide moves back so as to cover the holes, the lamp returns to its original position. Upon the cover, in front of and in a line with the nozzle of the lamp, is fixed a white bead, the diameter of which represents the size of the test-flame to be used.

The water-bath or heating vessel is so constructed that, when the oil-cup is placed in position in it, an air-space or air-chamber intervenes between the two; consequently, in applying the test under ordinary circumstances, the heat is transmitted gradually to the oil from the hot water through the air-space. The water-bath is fitted with a socket for receiving a long bulb thermometer, to indicate the temperature of the water. It is also provided with a funnel, an overflow-pipe and two handles.

The water-bath rests upon a tripod stand, which is fitted with a copper cylinder or jacket, so that the bath is surrounded by an enclosed air-space, which retains and regulates the heat. One of the legs of the stand serves as a support for a spirit-lamp, which is attached to it by a small swing bracket.

The clockwork arrangement, by which during the operation of testing the slide is withdrawn, and the test-flame dipped into the cup and raised again as the slide is replaced, is provided with a ratchet key for setting it in action for each test, and with a trigger for starting it each time that the test-flame is applied.

II.—Directions for drawing the Sample and preparing it for testing.

1. *Drawing the sample.*—In all cases the testing officer or some person duly authorised by him shall personally superintend the drawing of the sample from an original unopened tin or other vessel.

An opening sufficiently large to admit of the oil being rapidly poured or cyphoned from the tin or other vessel shall be made.

Two bottles, each of the capacity of about forty fluid ounces, are to be filled with the oil. One of these, the contents of which is intended to be preserved for reference in case of need, is to be carefully corked, the cork being well driven home, cut off level with the neck, and melted sealing-wax worked into it. The other bottle may be either stoppered or corked.

2. *Preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil, sufficient for three tests, are transferred from the bottle into which the sample has been drawn to a pint flask or bottle, which is to be immersed in water artificially cooled until a thermometer, introduced into the oil, indicates a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit.

III.—Directions for preparing and using the Test-apparatus.

1. *Preparing the water-bath.*—The water-bath is filled by pouring water into the funnel until it begins to flow out at the overflow-pipe. The temperature of the water at the commencement of each test, as indicated by the long bulb thermometer, is to be 130° Fahrenheit, and this is attained in the first instance by mixing hot and cold water, either in the bath or in a vessel from which the bath is filled, until the thermometer which is provided for testing the temperature of the water gives the proper indication; or the water is heated by means of the spirit-lamp (which is attached to the stand of the apparatus) until the required temperature is indicated.

2. *Preparing the test-lamp.*—The test-lamp is fitted with a piece of cylindrical wick of such thickness that it fills the wick-holder, but may readily be moved to and fro for the purpose of adjusting the size of the flame. In the body of the lamp, upon the wick, which is coiled within it, is placed a small tuft of cotton wool, moistened with petroleum, any oil not absorbed by the wool being removed. When the lamp has been lighted, the wick is adjusted by means of a pair of forceps until the flame is of the size of the bead fixed on the cover of the oil-cup; should a particular test occupy so long a time that the flame begins to get smaller, through the supply of oil in the lamp becoming exhausted, three or four drops of petroleum are allowed to fall upon the tuft of wool in the lamp from the dropping bottle or *pipette* provided for that purpose. This can be safely done without interrupting the test.

3. *Filling the oil-cup.*—The oil-cup having been previously cooled, by placing it bottom downwards in water at a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit, is to be rapidly wiped dry, placed on a level surface in a good light, and the oil to be tested is poured in very slowly, without splashing, until its surface is level with the point of the gauge which is fixed in the cup. The round bulb thermometer is inserted into the lid of the cup, care being taken that the projecting rim of the collar touches the edge of the socket; the test-lamp, prepared as already described, is placed in position, and the cover is then put on to the cup and pressed down so that its edge rests on the rim of the cup.

4. *Application of the test.*—The water-bath, with its thermometer in position, is placed in some locality where it is not exposed to currents of air, and where the light is sufficiently subdued to admit of the size of the entire

test-flame being compared with that of the bead on the cover. The cup is carefully lifted without shaking it, and placed in the bath, the test-lamp is lighted, and the clockwork wound up by turning the key. The thermometer in the oil-cup is now watched, and, when the temperature has reached 56° Fahrenheit, the clockwork is set in motion by pressing the trigger.

If no flash takes place, the clockwork is at once rewound and the trigger pressed at 57° Fahrenheit, and so on, at every degree rise of temperature, until the flash occurs, or until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached.

If the flash takes place at any temperature below 77° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs is to be recorded. Two fresh portions of the sample are then to be successively tested in a similar manner and the results recorded. If no greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit exists between any two of the three recorded results, and if in no instance the flash has taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced, each result is to be corrected for atmospheric pressure as hereafter described, and the average of the three corrected results is the flashing point of the sample. In the event of there being a greater difference than 2° Fahrenheit between any two of the results, while in no instance has the flash taken place within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing was commenced, the series of tests is to be rejected, and a fresh series of three similarly obtained, and so on, until a sufficiently concordant series is furnished, when the results are to be corrected and the average taken in the manner already described.

If, however, a flash has occurred at or below 64° when the test is applied in the manner above described, the next testing shall be commenced ten degrees lower than the temperature at which the flash had been previously obtained (that is to say, at 54° or thereunder), and this procedure shall be continued until the results of three consecutive tests do not show a greater difference than 2° and until a flash has not occurred in any of the three tests within eight degrees of the temperature at which the testing is commenced: Provided always that, if at the commencement of the series of tests a flash has occurred on the first application of the test-flame at 56°, and if a flash has also occurred on the first application of the flame in each of three successive tests in which, thereupon, the test-flame is first applied at 46° as above directed, the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point below 47°, and the sample shall be reported dangerous.

If a temperature of 76° Fahrenheit has been reached without a flash occurring, the application of the test-flame is to be continued at every degree rise of temperature until a temperature of 95° Fahrenheit has been reached. If no flash has occurred up to this point, and if the petroleum is declared to be imported subject to the provisions of the Act, the tests shall not be continued, and the testing officer shall certify that the petroleum has a flashing point over 95° and is not dangerous. But, if the petroleum is oil ordinarily used for lubricating purposes and is declared to have its flashing point at or above 200° or is oil to which a notification of the Local Government exempting it from the operation of the Act will be applicable in the event of the flashing point being found to be at or above 120°, the test shall be continued as follows :—The oil-cup is to be removed from the water-bath, and the temperature of the water in the water-bath is to be reduced to 95° Fahrenheit by pouring cold water into the funnel (the hot water escaping by the overflow-pipe). The air-chamber is then to be filled to a depth of 1½ inches with water at a temperature of about 95° Fahrenheit, the oil-cup is to be replaced in the water-bath and the spirit-lamp attached to the water-bath is to be lighted and placed underneath. The test-flame is then to be again applied, from 96° Fahrenheit, at every degree rise of temperature as indicated by the thermometer in the oil-cup until a flash takes place or until a temperature of 200° Fahrenheit or 120° Fahrenheit, as the case may be, has been reached. If during this operation the test-flame appears to diminish in size, the lamp is to be replenished in the manner prescribed at (2) without interrupting the test.

If a flash occurs at any temperature between 76° and 200° Fahrenheit, the temperature at which it occurs, subject to correction for atmospheric pressure, is the flashing point of the sample.

In repeating a test a fresh sample of oil must always be used, the tested sample being thrown away, and the cup must be wiped dry from any adhering oil and cooled, as already described, before receiving the fresh sample.

5. *Correction for atmospheric pressure.*—As the flashing point of an oil is influenced by changes in atmospheric pressure to an average extent of 1·6° Fahrenheit for every inch of the barometer, a correction of the observed flashing point may become necessary. The height of the barometer must therefore be determined at the time of making the test for the flashing point. The true height of the barometer for the purpose of the test shall be considered to be the height of the column of mercury measured at 32° Fahrenheit, which is supported by the air pressure at the time of the experiment; that is, the actual height of the barometer at the time of observation duly corrected for any error of the instrument and for its temperature, if necessary. For the purpose of applying the correction to the flashing point of the oil obtained by the test, a table is appended to this schedule giving the flashing points of oils ranging from 65° to 80° Fahrenheit, under pressure ranging from 27 to 31 inches of mercury.

The table is used in the following manner :—

Example.—An oil has given a flashing point of 71°, the barometer being at 28·5 inches; take the nearest number to 71° in the vertical column headed 28·6. This number is 70·8. Substitute for this the number in the same horizontal line in the column headed 30 (the normal height of the barometer). The substituted number, that is, the true flashing point of the oil, is 73°.

IV.—Directions for determining the flashing point of petroleum which is not fluid at ordinary temperatures.

1. *Nature of the test-apparatus.*—The instrument employed is the Abel-Pensky petroleum testing apparatus, fitted with an additional thermometer to indicate the temperature of the oil in close proximity to the walls of the cup. This thermometer has a cylindrical bulb, ⅞ inch in length and 3/16 inch in diameter. It is scaled from 45° to 165° Fahrenheit, ten degrees on the scale occupying ⅜ inch. The thermometer is held vertically in a socket attached to the cover of the oil-cup in such a position that the bulb is 1/10 inch from the side of the cup.

(The thermometer can be removed and the orifice which is provided for it closed by means of an india-rubber plug, if the apparatus is required for testing petroleum in the ordinary way.)

2. *Directions for preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil are placed in a pint-flask, the mouth of which is then closed with an india-rubber stopper, and the sample is liquified by placing the flask in a water-bath, the temperature of which is only raised sufficiently high to liquify the oil.

3. *Directions for preparing and using the test-apparatus.*—The water-bath and test-lamp are to be prepared in the manner prescribed in Part III of this Schedule. The oil-cup is to be filled with the liquified oil, and the cover (into which both thermometers are to be previously inserted) placed on it, care being taken that the bulb of the additional thermometer is not brought into contact with the bracket-guage fixed inside the cup. The oil-cup is then to be placed in a refrigerator, or plunged up to the projecting collar in water maintained at sufficiently low temperature, until both thermometers indicate the temperature at which the testing of petroleum is directed in Part III of this Schedule to be commenced. The oil-cup is then to be removed, wiped dry placed in the water-bath, and the testing effected in the manner prescribed in Part III of this Schedule, the temperature indicated by the additional (vertical) thermometer alone being noted, and the average of three determinations, duly corrected for atmospheric pressure, being recorded as the flashing point of the sample, provided that no greater difference than 4° Fahrenheit exists between any two of such results.

Table for correction of Flashing Points indicated by the test for Variations in Barometric Pressure on either side of Thirty Inches.

Barometer in inches.

27	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.8	28	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8	29	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	30	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31
Flashing Point in Degrees Fahrenheit.																				
60.2	60.5	60.8	61.2	61.5	61.8	62.1	62.4	62.8	63.1	63.4	63.7	64	64.4	64.7	65	65.3	65.6	66	66.3	66.6
61.2	61.5	61.8	62.2	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.4	63.8	64.1	64.4	64.7	65	65.4	65.7	66	66.3	66.6	67	67.3	67.6
62.2	62.5	62.8	63.2	63.5	63.8	64.1	64.4	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.7	66	66.4	66.7	67	67.3	67.6	68	68.3	68.6
63.2	63.5	63.8	64.2	64.5	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.7	67	67.4	67.7	68	68.3	68.6	69	69.3	69.6
64.2	64.5	64.8	65.2	65.5	65.8	66.1	66.4	66.8	67.1	67.4	67.7	68	68.4	68.7	69	69.3	69.6	70	70.3	70.6
65.2	65.5	65.8	66.2	66.5	66.8	67.1	67.4	67.8	68.1	68.4	68.7	69	69.4	69.7	70	70.3	70.6	71	71.3	71.6
66.2	66.5	66.8	67.2	67.5	67.8	68.1	68.4	68.8	69.1	69.4	69.7	70	70.4	70.7	71	71.3	71.6	72	72.3	72.6
67.2	67.5	67.8	68.2	68.5	68.8	69.1	69.4	69.8	70.1	70.4	70.7	71	71.4	71.7	72	72.3	72.6	73	73.3	73.6
68.2	68.5	68.8	69.2	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.4	70.8	71.1	71.4	71.7	72	72.4	72.7	73	73.3	73.6	74	74.3	74.6
69.2	69.5	69.8	70.2	70.5	70.8	71.1	71.4	71.8	72.1	72.4	72.7	73	73.4	73.7	74	74.3	74.6	75	75.3	75.6
70.2	70.5	70.8	71.2	71.5	71.8	72.1	72.4	72.8	73.1	73.4	73.7	74	74.4	74.7	75	75.3	75.6	76	76.3	76.6
71.2	71.5	71.8	72.2	72.5	72.8	73.1	73.4	73.8	74.1	74.4	74.7	75	75.4	75.7	76	76.3	76.6	77	77.3	77.6
72.2	72.5	72.8	73.2	73.5	73.8	74.1	74.4	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7	76	76.4	76.7	77	77.3	77.6	78	78.3	78.6
73.2	73.5	73.8	74.2	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.8	76.1	76.4	76.7	77	77.4	77.7	78	78.3	78.6	79	79.3	79.6
74.2	74.5	74.8	75.2	75.5	75.8	76.1	76.4	76.8	77.1	77.4	77.7	78	78.4	78.7	79	79.3	79.6	80	80.3	80.6
75.2	75.5	75.8	76.2	76.5	76.8	77.1	77.4	77.8	78.1	78.4	78.7	79	79.4	79.7	80	80.3	80.6	81	81.3	81.6

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 25.*)

Year.	Number.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1886	XII	The Petroleum Act, 1886 . . .	The whole.
1890	XIV	The Petroleum Act (1886) Amendment Act, 1890.	Ditto.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 .	So much as relates to Act XII of 1886.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897 . .	So much as relates to Act XIV of 1890.
1898	VII	The Petroleum Act, 1898 . . .	The whole.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February, 1899 :—

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2102—21, dated 9th November, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 1448—690, dated 2nd December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].
From Government, Madras, No. 1974 Judicial, dated 16th December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 395, dated 23rd December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 8952, dated 24th December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 9370, dated 31st December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 149 L. & L.—29-J., dated 5th January, 1899 [Paper No. 7].
From Government, Burma, No. 133-L.—47, dated 9th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Bombay, No. 326, dated 17th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 207, dated 26th January, 1899 [Paper No. 10].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 73, dated 23rd January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Punjab, No. 107, dated 27th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

2. We have suggested the 1st July next as the date for the coming into force of the measure. This will give the High Courts time to make rules in exercise of the powers which the Bill proposes to confer upon them.

3. In clause 2 we have inserted the words "whether with leave or otherwise" before the words "be instituted", as in certain cases suits can be brought only with leave. We have at the same time thought it expedient to make the power of extending the application of the proposed Act beyond the limits of the Presidency-towns subject to the previous

sanction of the Governor General in Council. The case of Rangoon, to which the measure ought apparently to be at once applied, has been considered by us; and having regard to local peculiarities of jurisdiction, we have thought it advisable to add a clause (22) specially providing for its application to that place, instead of leaving it to the Local Government to take action to that end in the manner contemplated by the proviso to clause 2.

4. Various suggestions have been received with reference to the proviso to clause 3 of the Bill, but we think it preferable here, as elsewhere, to adhere as closely as possible to the language of the Arbitration Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 49), which will draw with it the decisions of the English Courts.

5 In connection with clause 5 a question has arisen as to the effect of the death of one of the parties to an arbitration. The general rule appears to be that a submission before award made is revoked by death; but we have arrived at the conclusion that it will be better not to lay down any legislative provision on the subject: so that, where it is intended that the general rule above referred to ought not to apply, the matter will, as in the English Act, have to be expressly dealt with in the submission.

6. We have added words to clause 7 in order to make it clear that it is open to the parties to agree that an arbitrator be left to the selection, not of a named person, but of the holder for the time being of an office or appointment. In doing so we have followed the wording of section 1 of the Arbitration (Scotland) Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict., c. 13).

7. We have in sub-clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of clause 8, as also in clause 9 (*a*), inserted the words "or is removed" so as to make it plain that those provisions are intended to cover the case of an arbitrator removed by the Court.

8. Objection has been taken to sub-clause (*c*) of clause 8, which is reproduced *verbatim* from section 5 of the Statute of 1889, on the ground that it does not meet certain exceptional cases where there is a submission to more than two arbitrators. We think, however, that such arbitrations ought not to be encouraged —see *Russell on Arbitration*, Ed. 7, at p. 215—, and we propose to leave parties resorting to them to make special provision by the terms of their submission for carrying them into effect.

9. Later on in sub-section (*1*) of this clause we have substituted for the words "written notice to appoint an arbitrator" the words "written notice to *concur in appointing* an arbitrator," which will give effect to the interpretation put upon the corresponding provision in section 5 of the English Act by the Court of Appeal *In re Eyre* [1892], 1 Q. B. 136, at p. 142.

10. As regards the use of the word "may" in sub-section (2), we may point out that it has been held in England, in the case just cited, that, "as a general rule, where the conditions exist under which the section is applicable, the Court or Judge has no discretion to refuse to appoint an arbitrator."

11. In the same provision we have inserted words to show that the order of the Court appointing an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator, is not an *ex parte* order.

12. We have confined the proviso at the end of clause 9 to cases of the kind provided for by the second sub-clause.

13. In clause 10 we have omitted sub-clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*), which proposes to give to arbitrators the powers of Civil Courts in respect of the summoning of witnesses and the production of documents, and in lieu thereof we have inserted a provision corresponding with section 7 (*a*) of the English Statute. In that Statute the power of administering an oath to a witness is supplemented by a provision for the suing out of process for compelling attendance before an arbitrator. As such a provision would be a novelty in India and might, we fear, be misused, we have refrained from incorporating it in the Bill. In sub-clause (*c*) we have omitted the reference to a submission, and sub-section (*2*) has been struck out along with sub-section (*1*) (*a*) as originally drawn.

14. Clause 11 has been recast in order to show on the face of it that an arbitrator or umpire is not bound to deliver out, or to file, his award until his charges have been paid.

15. For the sake of clearness we have made the proviso to clause 14 (*1*) of the Bill as introduced a separate and substantive enactment—see clause 14 of the amended Bill—, and we have made a drafting amendment in clause 15 (*1*) as re-numbered. We may here note that the English Act provides that the award shall be enforceable by leave of the Court; but it seems unnecessary to make any such provision in India, as execution in this country can be obtained only by means of an application to the Court.

16. We have limited clause 16 (now clause 17) to orders made by the Court. Apart from the special terms of the submission, there will be an implied authority for every arbitrator to deal with all questions as to costs arising in the reference.

17. In clause 18 (now clause 19) we have made two amendments. In the first place, we have, with a view to the saving of expense, given the High Courts express power to make rules for the transfer of small awards which have been filed, for execution by Presidency Courts of Small Causes. The High Courts, it may be observed, appear to have already the power so to transfer their own decrees for execution. And, secondly, we have added a sub-clause enabling the High Courts to make rules for the stay of proceedings taken in contravention of a submission to arbitration, thereby giving them the same power as the English Courts have under section 4 of the Statute of 1889. The

amendment proposed by clause 19 (now clause 20, of the Bill) of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877), so as to make a submission to arbitration under the new Act a bar to a suit, would, in our opinion, be inadequate without the additional power of summary interference in clear cases.

18. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	3rd September, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th September, 1898.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th September, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	10th September, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	8th September, 1898.
Burma Gazette	24th September, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th September, 1898.
Assam Gazette	24th September, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1898.
Sind Official Gazette	20th October, 1898.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	11th October, 1898.
	Telugu	4th October, 1898.
	Hindustani	4th October, 1898.
	Kanarese	4th October, 1898.
	Malayalam	4th October, 1898.
Bombay	Marathi	17th November, 1898.
	Gujarathi	17th November, 1898.
	Kanarese	17th November, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	22nd October, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	20th October, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	15th October, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	15th October, 1898.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st November, 1898.
Sindh	Sindhi	17th November, 1898.

19. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.*
G. H. P. EVANS.†
ALLAN ARTHUR.
P. M. MEHTA.
J. K. SPENCE.

The 15th February, 1899.

* I am sorry that I cannot bring myself to agree to leave the parties utterly helpless when their witnesses would not voluntarily attend or produce documents, while we are, by this Act, taking away their right to sue which carries with it the right to invoke help, under the circumstances.

The terms of sub-clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of clause 10 are indeed too wide and may lead to abuse. I would minimise the chances of abuse by giving the High Court power to make rules in that behalf, by inserting a sub-clause between (*a*) and (*b*) of clause 10 as follows :—

"compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents before arbitrators or umpires ;".

I would, in this view, make the consequential alterations needed in sub-clause (*2*) in clause 10, but not omit it as proposed.

P. ANANDA CHARLU.

† I would make section 4 of the English Act, with a slight verbal alteration, part of the Act.

G. H. P. EVANS.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to arbitration by agreement without the intervention of a Court of Justice; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force *on the first day of July, 1899.*

Application.

2. *Subject to the provisions of section 22,* this Act shall apply only in cases where, if the subject-matter submitted to arbitration were the subject of a suit, the suit could, *whether with leave or otherwise,* be instituted in a Presidency-town:

Provided that the Local Government, *with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,* may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this Act applicable in any other local area as if it were a Presidency-town.

Repeal.

3. Sections 523 to 526 of the Code of Civil Procedure are hereby repealed as regards the Presidency-towns, and shall be repealed as regards any local area to which this Act may hereafter be applied by notification under the last foregoing section, with effect from the date of such notification:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any arbitration pending in a Presidency-town at the commencement of this Act or in any local area at the date of the application thereto of this Act as aforesaid, but shall apply to every arbitration commenced after the commencement of this Act or the date of the application thereof, as the case may be, under any agreement *or order* previously made.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Court" means, in the Presidency-towns, the High Court, and, elsewhere, the Court of the District Judge; and

(*b*) "submission" means a written agreement to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an arbitrator is named therein or not.

Submission to be irrevocable except by leave of Court.

5. A submission, unless a different intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, except by leave of the Court.

Provisions implied in submissions.

6. A submission, unless a different intention is expressed therein, shall be deemed to include the provisions set forth in the first schedule, in so far as they are applicable to the reference under submission.

Reference to arbitrator appointed by third person.

7. The parties to a submission may agree that the reference shall be to an arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed by a person designated therein.

Such person may be designated either by name or as the holder for the time being of any office or appointment.

Illustration.

The parties to a submission may agree that any dispute arising between them in respect of the subject-matter of the submission shall be referred to an arbitrator *to be* appointed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, *or, as the case may be, to an arbitrator to be appointed by the President for the time being of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.*

Power for the Court in certain cases to appoint an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator.

8. (*1*) In any of the following cases:—

(*a*) where a submission provides that the reference shall be to a single arbitrator, and all the parties do not, after differences have arisen, concur in the appointment of an arbitrator;

(*b*) if an appointed arbitrator *neglects or* refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies, *or is removed,* and the submission does not show that it was intended that the vacancy should not be supplied, and the parties do not supply the vacancy;

(*c*) where the parties or two arbitrators are at liberty to appoint an umpire or third arbitrator and do not appoint him;

(*d*) where an appointed umpire or third arbitrator refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies, *or is removed,* and the submission does not show that it was intended that the vacancy should not be supplied, and the parties or arbitrators do not supply the vacancy;

any party may serve the other parties or the arbitrators, as the case may be, with a written notice to *concur in appointing* an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator.

(*2*) If the appointment is not made within seven clear days after the service of the notice, the Court may, on application by the party who gave the notice, *and after giving the other party an opportunity of being heard,* appoint an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator, who shall have the like power to act in the reference and make an award as if he had been appointed by consent of all parties.

Power for parties in certain cases to supply vacancy.

9. Where a submission provides that the reference shall be to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party, then, unless a different intention is expressed therein,—

(*a*) if either of the appointed arbitrators refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies

or is removed, the party who appointed him, may appoint a new arbitrator in his place;

(*b*) if, on such a reference, one party fails to appoint an arbitrator, either originally or by way of substitution as aforesaid, for seven clear days after the other party, having appointed his arbitrator, has served the party making default with a written notice to make the appointment, the party who has appointed an arbitrator, may appoint that arbitrator to act as sole arbitrator in the reference, and his award shall be binding on both parties as if he had been appointed by consent:

Provided that the Court may set aside any appointment made in pursuance of *clause* (*b*) *of* this section.

Powers of arbitrator.

53 49, and 10. The arbitrators or umpire acting under a submission shall, unless a different intention is expressed therein,—

(*a*) have power *to administer oaths to the parties and witnesses appearing*;

(*b*) have power to state a special case for the opinion of the Court on any question of law involved; and

(*c*) have power to correct in *an* award any clerical mistake or error arising from any accidental slip or omission.

Award to be signed and filed.

882, 11. (*1*) When the arbitrators or umpire have made their award, they shall sign it and *shall give notice to the parties of the making and signing thereof and of the amount of the fees and charges payable to the arbitrators or umpire in respect of the arbitration and award.*

(*2*) *The arbitrators or umpire shall*, at the request of any party *to the submission* or any person claiming under him, *and upon payment of the fees and charges due in respect of the arbitration and award and of the costs and charges of filing the award*, cause *the award*, or a signed copy of it, to be filed in the Court; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties *by the arbitrators or umpire.*

(*3*) Where the arbitrators or umpire state
517.] a special case under section 10, clause (*b*), the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to, and shall form part of, the award.

Power for Court to enlarge time for making award.

53 49, s. 12. The time for making an award may, from time to time, be enlarged by order of the Court, whether the time for making the award has expired or not.

Power to remit award.

13. (*1*) The Court may, from time to time, remit the award to the reconsideration of the arbitrators or umpire.

(*2*) Where an award is remitted under sub-section (*1*), the arbitrators or umpire shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, make a fresh award within three months after the date of the order remitting the award.

Power to set aside award.

14. Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself, or an arbitration or award has been improperly procured, the Court may set aside the award.

Award when filed to be enforceable as a decree.

15. (*1*) An award on a submission, on being filed in the Court in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall (*unless the Court remits it to the reconsideration of the arbitrators or umpire, or sets it aside*) be enforceable as if it were a decree of the Court.

(*2*) An award may be conditional or in the alternative.

Illustration.

A dispute concerning the ownership of a diamond ring is referred to arbitration. The award may *direct* that the party in possession shall pay the other party Rs. 1,000, the said sum to be reduced to Rs. 5, if the ring is returned within fourteen days.

Power to remove arbitrator or umpire.

16. Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself, the Court may remove him.

Costs.

17. Any order made *by the Court* under this Act may be made on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the *Court* thinks fit.

Forms.

18. The forms set forth in the second schedule, or forms similar thereto, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes there mentioned, and, if used, shall not be called in question.

Power for High Court to make rules.

19. The High Court may make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(*a*) the filing of awards and all proceedings consequent thereon or incidental thereto;

(*b*) the filing and hearing of special cases and all proceedings consequent thereon or incidental thereto;

(*c*) *the transfer to Presidency Courts of Small Causes for execution of awards filed, where the sum awarded does not exceed two thousand rupees;*

(*d*) *the staying of any suit or proceeding in contravention of a submission to arbitration*; *and*,

(*e*) generally, all proceedings in Court under this Act.

Amendment of section 21, Act I, 1877.

20. In section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, after the words "Code of Civil Procedure" the words and figures "and the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899," shall be inserted, and for the words "a controversy" the words "present or future differences" shall be substituted.

Crown to be bound.

21. The provisions of this Act shall be binding on the Crown.

V A 2

22. (*1*) *This Act shall apply within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon in cases where, if the subject-matter submitted to arbitration were the subject of a suit, the suit could, whether with leave or otherwise, be instituted within those local limits.*

Special provision as to application of Act to Rangoon.

(*2*) *For the purposes of this Act in its application to Rangoon as aforesaid, the Recorder of Rangoon shall have all the powers of a High Court.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

PROVISIONS TO BE IMPLIED IN SUBMISSIONS.

53 I. If no other mode of reference is provided, the
19, reference shall be to a single arbitrator.

II. If the reference is to two arbitrators, the two arbitrators may appoint an umpire at any time within the period during which they have power to make an award.

III. The arbitrators shall make their award in writing within three months after entering on the reference, or after having been called on to act by notice in writing from any party to the submission, or on or before any later day to which the arbitrators, by any writing signed by them, may, from time to time, enlarge the time for making the award.

IV. If the arbitrators have allowed their time or extended time to expire without making an award, or have delivered to any party to the submission, or to the umpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree, the umpire may forthwith enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators.

V. The umpire shall make his award within one month after the original or extended time appointed for making the award of the arbitrators has expired, or on or before any later day to which the umpire, by any writing signed by him, may, from time to time, enlarge the time for making his award.

VI. The parties to the reference, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, submit to be examined by the arbitrators or umpire on oath or affirmation in relation to the matters in dispute, and shall, subject as aforesaid, produce before the arbitrators or umpire all books, deeds, papers, accounts, writings and documents within their possession or power respectively which may be required or called for, and do all other things which during the proceedings on the reference the arbitrators or umpire may require.

VII. The witnesses on the reference shall, if the arbitrators or umpire think fit, be examined on oath.

VIII. The award to be made by the arbitrators or umpire shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively.

IX. The costs of the reference *and award* shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators or umpire, who may direct to and by whom, and in what manner, those costs or any part thereof shall be paid, and may tax or settle the amount of costs to be so paid or any part thereof, and may award costs to be paid as between solicitor and client.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 18.*)

FORM I.

Submission to single arbitrator.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 :—

Whereas differences have arisen and are still subsisting between A. B. of and C. D. of *concerning* ;

Now we, the said A. B. and C. D., do hereby agree to refer *the said* matters in difference to the award of X. Y.

(*Signed*) A. B.
C. D.

Dated the , *189* .

FORM II.

Submission of particular dispute to single arbitrator.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 :—

Whereas differences have arisen and are still subsisting between A. B. of and C. D. of concerning ;

Now we, the said A. B. and C. D., do hereby agree to refer the said matters in difference to the award of X. Y.

(*Signed*) A. B.
C. D.

Dated the , *189* .

FORM III.

Appointment of single arbitrator under agreement to refer future differences to arbitration.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 :—

Whereas, by an agreement in writing, dated the day of , 18 , and made between A. B. of and C. D. of , it is provided that differences arising between the parties thereto shall be referred to an arbitrator as therein mentioned ;

And whereas differences within the meaning of the said provision have arisen and are still subsisting between the said parties concerning ;

Now we, the said parties, A. B. and C. D., do hereby refer the said matters in difference to the award of X. Y.

(*Signed*) A. B.
C. D.

Dated the , *189* .

FORM IV.

Enlargement of time by arbitrator by endorsement on submission.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of :—

I hereby enlarge the time of making my award in respect of the matters in difference referred to me by the within (*or* above) submission until the day of 189 .

(*Signed*) X. Y.,
Dated the , *189* . *Arbitrator.*

FORM V.

Special case.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of :—

The following special case is, pursuant to the provisions of section 10, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, stated for the opinion of the :—

(*Here state the facts concisely in numbered paragraphs.*)

The questions of law for the opinion of the said Court are :—

First, whether ————————

Secondly, whether————————

(*Signed*) X. Y.,
Dated the , *189* . *Arbitrator.*

FORM VI.

Award.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of :—

Whereas in pursuance of an agreement in writing dated the day of , 189 , and made between A. B. of and C. D. of , the said A. B. and C. D. have referred to me, X. Y., the matters in difference between them *concerning* (*or as the case may be*) ;

Now I, the said X. Y., having duly considered the matters submitted to me, do hereby make my award as follows :—

I *award*—

(1) that————————

(2) that————————

(*Signed*) X. Y.,
Dated the , *189* . *Arbitrator.*

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Carriers was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February, 1899 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Law relating to Carriers was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 8553, dated 29th November, 1898 [Paper No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2289, dated 5th December, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2979, dated 6th December, 1898 [Paper No. 3].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 396, dated 23rd December, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 28-C., dated 25th December, 1898 [Paper No. 5].
From Government, Bengal, No. 4, dated 5th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 262, dated 10th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 25, dated 7th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Burma, No. 455-L.—3, dated 17th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Bombay, No. 27, dated 27th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4-L. & L—412-J., dated 1st February, 1899 [Paper No. 11].

2. In clause 2 of the Bill we have omitted all reference to non-delivery and so have confined the provisions as to notice of the proposed new section 10 of the Act of 1865 to cases of loss of, or injury to, goods. It seems to us that suits for non-delivery are on the same footing as suits for delay; for non-delivery may arise from causes other than accident, in regard to which the evidence of the carrier's servants is required to rebut any presumption of negligence during carriage. We have at the same time inserted the words "in writing" after the word "notice".

3. We are, further, of opinion that the same period of limitation should apply to suits for delay in delivering, or non-delivery of, goods as to suits for loss of, or injury to, goods; and, as a matter of drafting, we think that it will be clearer to repeal and re-enact the entries concerned in the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877). We have accordingly recast clause 3 of the Bill.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	5th November, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	(*Not reported.*)
Bombay Government Gazette	10th November, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	16th November, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th November, 1898.
Burma Gazette	26th November, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Assam Gazette	20th November, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1898.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	8th December, 1898.
	Gujarathi	8th December, 1898.
Bengal	Bengali	6th December, 1898.
	Hindi	20th December, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	17th December, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	3rd December, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	17th December, 1898.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd January, 1899.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
ALLAN ARTHUR.
DONALD SMEATON.
RAMESHWARA SINGH.

The 15th February, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Carriers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to carriers; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Carriers Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of May, 1899.

Addition of new section after section 9, Act III, 1865.

2. After section 9 of the Carriers Act, 1865, the following section shall be added, namely:—

Notice of loss or injury to be given within six months.

"10. No suit shall be instituted against a common carrier for the loss of, *or injury to*, goods entrusted to him for carriage, unless notice *in writing* of the loss *or injury* has been given to him before the institution of the suit and within six months of the time when the loss *or injury* first came to the knowledge of the plaintiff."

Amendment of Schedule II, Act XV, 1877.

3. (1) In *Part IV of the first division of* the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, *after* the entry numbered *29 the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—*

"30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	*Ditto* .	*When the loss or injury occurs.*
31.—Against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering, goods.	*Ditto* .	*When the goods ought to be delivered."*

(2) In Part V of the same division of the said schedule, the entries numbered 30 and 31, respectively, are hereby repealed; and, in the entry numbered 32, for the word "Ditto" in the second column the words "Two years" shall be substituted.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 4th, 1899.

Ordinary high pressure conditions obtained in Baluchistan and North-Western India at the commencement of the period under review, and weather was fine over the whole of that area. The pressure changes during the next two days were such as tended to accentuate these conditions, so that on the morning of the 31st a well marked anti cyclone, in the central area of which pressure was two-tenths of an inch above the normal, overlay the whole of Baluchistan and North-Western and Central India. A brisk to rapid fall of pressure, however, occurred during the day in the central area of the anti-cyclone, which hence decreased considerably in intensity. The downward movement of the barometer continued during the next 24 hours in Baluchistan and North-Western India and a moderately deep cold weather depression formed in Upper Sind. The disturbance marched along the usual track of cold weather storms across Rajputana and filled up during the 3rd. Baluchistan obtained moderate general rain from the disturbance on the 2nd and 3rd and the North-West and Central Punjab light to moderate rain. Light to moderate snow fell in Kashmir and the interior ranges of the Punjab Himalayas on the 3rd. Weather improved rapidly in these areas during the 3rd, but only to become unsettled again on the 4th due to the formation of a fresh disturbance in Upper Sind similar in character to the previous.

Weather was settled throughout the week in the remainder of India with the exception of Bengal which was visited by a series of thunderstorms of moderate intensity on the afternoon of the last day of the preceding week.

The mean temperature conditions of the week approximated to the normal over a large part of the country. The only important features were a moderate

A

to considerable excess in North-Western India and a moderate deficiency in Assam and Orissa.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, January 29th*.—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and Chota Nagpur and fallen over the remainder of the Indian area. The fall was brisk in the submontane districts of North-Eastern India and slight elsewhere. Pressure was in moderate to considerable defect over the greater part of the Peninsula and approximately normal in Northern and Central India and Burma. Winds were generally from their normal cold-weather directions, but were lighter than usual on the Coromandel and Ceylon Coasts. The air was much drier than usual in North-Western and Western India. Skies were heavily clouded in Baluchistan and partially clouded in Southern India and Bengal. A series of thunderstorms of moderate intensity (in some cases with hail) had visited Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, South and East Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Temperature had increased in Mysore and Madras and fallen over the remainder of India. The variations of temperature from the normal were small and unimportant over by far the greater part of the country. Temperature was in considerable defect in Bihar, due chiefly to low day temperature and in moderate excess in Mysore due to high day temperature.

Monday, January 30th.—Pressure had decreased briskly to rapidly in Kashmir due to some local disturbance. Pressure had given way slightly in South India and Lower Burma and increased over the remainder of the country. The rise was brisk in Assam and East Bengal. The general pressure conditions differed little from the normal over the greater part of the country, the only important abnormal features being a slight to considerable deficiency in the southern half of the Peninsula and a slight to moderate excess in Upper India. Gradients were hence slightly above their normal strength. Winds were light and unsteady in Bengal. They had strengthened slightly in the Gangetic Plain and were also more westerly in direction than on the previous day. Skies were overcast in Kashmir and light snow had fallen in that area. Skies were heavily clouded in Ceylon and light rain had been received in that area. A rapid reduction of temperature had occurred in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was from 2° to 3° in defect of the normal in these areas. Temperature had on the other hand increased more or less rapidly in North-Western India, and was during the past day 5° above the normal in Sind and 2° in the Punjab. Temperature varied to no important extent from the normal in other districts.

Tuesday, January 31st.—Pressure had increased throughout the Indian area. The rise was rapid in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Indus Valley, slight in Burma and North-Eastern India and brisk in the intervening area. Pressure continued slightly below the normal in South Madras and Ceylon, but exceeded the normal over the remainder of the country. The excess was large in Baluchistan and Upper India where it was most marked. Very strongly pronounced anti-cyclonic conditions hence obtained in India, the total range of pressure in that area being about a fifth of an inch greater than the normal. The wind circulation was of the usual cold-weather type. Unusually strong winds prevailed in Coorg, Mysore and the West Deccan, where gradients were steepest. Thus the velocity at 8 A.M. was at the rate of 36 miles per hour at Belgaum and 24 miles per hour at Mercara. The air was generally drier. Skies had cleared in Kashmir and were now serene over the whole of the country with the exception of the south of the Peninsula where they were slightly clouded. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir. A brisk to rapid rise of temperature had occurred in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the West Coast, the Bombay Deccan and Chota Nagpur, and a slight fall in Berar, the Central Provinces and Southern India. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was in moderate defect in Bengal, Assam and Orissa, in considerable excess in North-Western India, the North-Western Provinces and the Madras Coast. The excess was exhibited more largely in the day than in the night temperature in the area of increased temperature. In the area of diminished temperature on the other hand the night temperature was more largely in defect than the day temperature.

Wednesday, February 1st.—Pressure was steady in the Peninsula and continued normal in Southern India and in slight excess in the Deccan. Pressure had given way over the remainder of the Indian area except locally in Kashmir where it had increased slightly to rapidly. The decrease was brisk in Baluchistan, the South Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and rapid in the North and East Punjab. The chief effect of these changes was to reduce considerably the excess of pressure prevailing in North-Western India and Baluchistan on the previous day. The air movement in the plains of India was similar in character to that of the previous day. Winds had strengthened rapidly in the Upper India hill districts and were blowing strongly from north. They were strongest in that area at Cherat where their velocity at 8 A.M. was at the rate of 40 miles per hour. The air was considerably drier in Upper India, more especially in the hill districts where humidity had fallen very rapidly with the prevalence of northerly winds. The percentage of humidity at 8 A.M. on this day was only 14 at Murree, 16 at Chakrata, 22 at Mussoorie and 23 at Simla Cloud was commencing to form in Baluchistan. Skies were moderately clouded in Southern India and clear in the remainder of India. No rain had fallen anywhere beyond light local showers at Tinnevelly and Darjeeling. Temperature had increased rapidly in Baluchistan and was 8° above the normal during the previous 24 hours. The distribution of temperature with respect to the normal was unchanged in India and Burma.

Thursday, February 2nd.—A rapid decrease of pressure had occurred in Baluchistan, Sind and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana, and a moderately deep depression in which pressure was upwards an eighth of an inch in defect of the normal had formed in Upper Sind. Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in the submontane and hill districts of Northern India, North Bengal, Upper Assam and Upper Burma and was now in moderate to considerable excess. The barometric changes were small in the remainder of India and Burma and produced no important change in the relative distribution of pressure. Winds had under the influence of the depression in Upper Sind shifted round to cyclonic directions in the Punjab, North-West Rajputana, Lower Sind and Cutch and were intensifying rapidly on the Sind and Cutch coasts. Winds had diminished in strength in the hill districts and were now light and unsteady. The air was considerably damper in Baluchistan and North-Western and Central India. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan, the North Punjab and Kashmir, and were clouding over in the remainder of North-Western India. Light to moderate rain had fallen in Baluchistan. A further and very rapid rise of temperature had occurred in Baluchistan and a rapid rise in Sind and the Punjab. The mean temperature of the past day was 16° above the normal at Quetta, 8° in Sind, 4° in the Punjab and Rajputana and 3° in Gujarat and the West Coast. It was on the other hand from 2° to 3° below the normal in Burma, North-Eastern India and the North and West Deccan.

Friday, February 3rd.—Pressure had recovered rapidly to very rapidly in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, the West Punjab and West Rajputana, and the depression which lay in Upper Sind on the previous day had advanced into Central Rajputana and practically filled up. Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in Kashmir where conditions remained feebly disturbed. The barometric changes were small and unimportant in the remainder of India. Pressure was again in considerable to large excess in Baluchistan, Upper Sind and the North-West Punjab, in moderate excess in the Gangetic Plain and approximately normal elsewhere. Moderately strong north-west winds obtained in the North and Central Punjab. Winds were light and irregular in Northern and Central India where pressure was remarkably uniform. The air was much damper in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and considerably drier in Southern India and the South Deccan. Light to moderate rain had occurred in Baluchistan and the North and Central Punjab, but skies were now clearing in that area. Light to moderate snow had fallen in Kashmir and light snow in the interior of the Simla hills down to about 8,500 feet. A cool wave was affecting Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab and causing a very rapid reduction of temperature.

Saturday, February 4th.—Pressure had increased locally in Kashmir and Southern India and had fallen over the remainder of the Indian region. The

fall was rapid to very rapid in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and brisk over the remainder of Northern and Central India and Upper Burma. Pressure was in moderate to considerable defect over the whole of North-Western India, the deficiency being greatest in Upper Sind where it was a tenth of an inch in amount. Pressure was approximately uniform in the Indian area and winds were generally light. Skies were more or less heavily clouded in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and there was a marked tendency to the formation of a cold-weather depression in Upper Sind. A very rapid rise of temperature had occurred in Baluchistan and a brisk rise in North-Western India and the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 10° higher than usual at Quetta, 7° in Rajputana, 4° in the Punjab, Gujarat and Central India and 3° in the North-Western Provinces. Temperature was on the other hand in large defect in Mysore and in moderate to considerable defect in Madras and Orissa. Elsewhere the departures from the normal temperature conditions were small.

Temperature.—The mean temperature conditions of the week differed to no large extent from the normal over a large part of the country. The only important features were a moderate to considerable excess in North-Western India and a moderate defect in Assam and Orissa. In all other districts the average mean temperature of the week was practically normal.

The mean temperature of India and Burma averaged 0·1° above the normal for the week and was hence practically normal.

The following table gives temperature variation data of the week:—

Province.	Variation from normal of mean temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of date—							Mean variation of week.
	29th January.	30th January.	31st January.	1st February.	2nd February.	3rd February.	4th February.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·3	+0·7	−0·4	−2·3	−2·5	−2·5	−0·4	−1·0
Assam	−1·1	−0·6	−2·9	−2·4	−3·2	−1·8	−0·6	−1·8
Bengal	+0·6	−2·2	−2·7	−2·0	−2·1	−1·8	−0·3	−1·5
Orissa	+1·8	−1·8	−2·4	−2·5	−2·6	−3·7	−3·6	−2·1
Bihar	−3·3	−2·1	−1·8	−0·5	−0·3	−0·1	−0·6	−1·2
Chota Nagpur	+0·1	−3·0	−1·2	−0·1	−2·3	−2·9	−1·3	−1·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	−0·4	−0·3	+2·2	+2·1	−0·2	+0·7	+2·7	+1·0
Punjab	−0·6	+1·8	+2·3	+0·8	+4·1	+2·3	+3·6	+2·0
Sind	+0·9	+4·9	+3·6	+4·4	+7·5	+4·0	+2·8	+4·0
Rajputana	+1·3	+1·2	+4·4	+3·8	+3·7	+5·8	+6·5	+3·8
Gujarat	−1·8	−0·2	+2·5	+2·1	+3·4	+3·6	+4·0	+1·9
Central India	+0·6	−0·8	−1·0	+1·2	+0·3	+1·5	+4·0	+0·8
Central Provinces	+1·5	−0·4	−1·8	−2·8	−2·4	−1·2	−1·4	−1·2
Berar	+0·4	+1·3	−0·6	−2·9	−3·2	+1·4	+0·4	−0·5
West Coast	−1·7	−1·1	+1·6	+3·6	+3·4	+2·9	+2·2	+1·6
Bombay Deccan	−1·9	−1·7	+1·4	−0·4	−2·2	+0·2	−0·7	−0·8
Mysore	+2·6	+0·9	−1·7	−2·3	−0·6	−3·2	−5·3	−1·4
Madras Coast	−0·1	+1·5	+2·2	+0·9	−0·3	−1·2	−2·2	+0·1
Madras Deccan	−0·1	+1·4	+0·4	−0·5	−0·6	−2·1	−3·0	−0·6
South India	+1·0	+1·0	−0·6	−0·6	+0·6	−1·2	−2·9	−0·4
Mean for whole of India	0	0	+0·2	0	0	0	+0·2	+0·1

Rainfall.—The precipitation during the week under review was confined to the following three areas:—

(1) Bengal and Assam.
(2) Baluchistan and the Punjab.
(3) South Madras and Malabar.

The rainfall in the first of these areas was due to the occurrence of a series of thunderstorms on the afternoon of the last day of the previous week and

was fairly general, the whole of the province with the exception of Orissa, North Bengal and North Bihar obtaining light to moderate amounts. The total fall of the week in this area ranged from an average of 0·11 inch in Assam Brahmaputra, to 0·47 inch in Central Bengal, and exceeded the normal by very small amounts in Assam Surma, Central Bengal, Chota Nagpur and South Bihar.

In the second area the precipitation was due to the formation of a cold weather storm in Upper Sind and occurred on the last three days of the week. The total fall of the week was very slightly greater than the normal in Baluchistan, the North and West Punjab, and less than the small normal of the period in the Central and Submontane Punjab.

In Malabar and South Madras the rainfall was due to thunderstorms and was light and local.

The more noteworthy totals recorded during the week at individual rain-gauge stations were as follows:—

	Inches.
Agasteeswaram (Trivandrum)	2·35
Gujranwala (Sudder Station)	1·63
Jagadhri (Umballa)	1·48
Rampur Hât (Birbhum)	1·31

The rainfall of the week has made no important change in the chief features of the distribution of the seasonal rainfall beyond reducing to some extent the amount of deficiency in Baluchistan and parts of the Punjab.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending February 4th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 1st to February 4th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 1st to February 4th, 1899.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·21	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·11	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·12	0·17	— 29
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·19	0·21	—0·02	1·25	0·73	+ 71
	7. Assam Surma	0·39	0·31	+0·08	0·95	0·93	+ 2
	8. Do. Hills	0·19	0·26	—0·07	0·88	1·02	— 14
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·11	0·24	—0·13	0·84	1·12	— 25
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·19	0·19	0	0·90	0·62	+ 45
	11. Central do.	0·47	0·13	+0·34	1·62	0·52	+ 212
	12. North do.	0·02	0·19	—0·17	0·73	0·58	+ 26
	13. Bengal Hills	0·29	0·33	—0·04	1·04	1·00	+ 64
	14. Orissa	0	0·19	—0·19	0·04	0·48	— 92
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·29	0·16	+0·13	1·02	0·74	+ 38
	16. South Bihar	0·24	0·15	+0·09	1·58	0·71	+ 105
	17. North do.	0	0·13	—0·13	1·12	0·69	+ 62
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·11	—0·11	1·11	0·64	+ 73
	19. South Oudh	0	0·08	—0·08	0·87	0·77	+ 13
	20. North do.	0	0·15	—0·15	0·80	0·88	— 9
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·07	—0·07	0·22	0·60	— 63
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·13	—0·13	0·06	0·63	— 90
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·09	—0·09	1·00	0·60	+ 67
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·37	—0·37	0·33	1·49	— 78
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·67	—0·67	1·20	2·58	— 53
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·23	—0·23	0·06	0·82	— 93
	27. South do.	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·74	— 100
	28. Central do.	0·20	0·32	—0·12	0·31	1·36	— 77
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·15	0·38	—0·23	0·15	1·64	— 85
	30. Do. Hills	0·03	0·81	—0·78	0·79	3·40	— 77
	31. North Punjab	0·56	0·44	+0·12	0·57	1·97	— 71
	32. West do.	0·17	0·15	+0·02	0·17	0·55	— 69
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·16	0·09	+0·07	0·23	0·36	— 36
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·23	— 100
	35. Coorg	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·31	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·08	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·11	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·32	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·52	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·13	—0·13	0·02	0·63	— 97
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·17	—0·17	0·02	0·57	— 96
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·46	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·62	0·58	+0·04	0·62	2·34	— 74
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·04	—0·04	0·11	0·46	— 76
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·25	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·32	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·02	0·02	0	0·04	0·20	— 80
	52-A. Do. do. (*a*)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·20	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·06	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·41	— 98
	56. Do. South	0	0·14	—0·14	0·21	0·62	— 66
	57. Madras South	0·13	0·11	+0·02	0·40	0·71	— 44

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 9th February 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Some rain fell in the southern districts, Coimbatore and South Arcot. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings under irrigation are being made. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. The harvest is yielding almost the normal outturn. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are almost stationary in the Circars and the southern districts and are falling elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Shikarpur, Khandesh, Sholapur and Dharwar. The standing crops have been damaged by frost in parts of Sind, by white ants in one taluka of Thar and Parkar, by rats in one of Bijapur and by drought in one of the Upper Sind Frontier, and one of Poona. The reaping of the late crops is progressing in thirteen and preparations for next season are being made in seven districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy except in parts of two districts. Prices have risen in six and fallen in four districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Rain fell generally in Bihar and in some parts of Bengal Proper and Chota Nagpur during the week. The rain is reported to have been generally beneficial, but in Shahabad and Monghyr, where it was accompanied by hail, some damage has been done to the spring crops. These crops are maturing and some are being harvested. The pressing of sugarcane is still proceeding. The general prospects of the poppy crop in Bihar are favourable except in the Siwan Sub-Agency, where considerable damage is reported to have been done by blight. The transplantation of spring rice is still going on, and the ploughing for autumn rice and jute is in progress. Cattle are generally in good condition. No important change is reported in the price of common rice.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th February.*—The rainfall during the week has been almost general: it was accompanied in parts by hail which, however, has done little or no damage. The standing crops have been benefited by the rain and are thriving. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Prospects are favourable. Markets are well supplied. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary or rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Rain has fallen during the week in Ferozepore, Multan, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan; but more is wanted urgently in most districts. Sugarcane-pressing continues in some districts. The standing crops are being irrigated and are generally reported to be in good condition: their prospects have been improved by the recent rain. The crops on unirrigated areas are suffering from drought in Delhi. Crops have been damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in Delhi, Umballa and Shahpur. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Delhi and Dera Ismail Khan, falling in Umballa, Jullundur, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 15 to 20½, gram 20½ to 24, barley 32, bulrush millet 19 to 24, maize 25 to 32, great millet 25, and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th February.*—The weather is occasionally cloudy, the nights and mornings being cool and pleasant, but the

days are gradually growing warm. Slight showers of rain fell during the week in almost every district of the Provinces and may benefit the late sowings in Mandla, but in Hoshangabad and Betul the rain has done some damage to the standing crops. The prospects of the winter crops are fair to good in all districts, except in Hoshangabad, Saugor and the northern half of Damoh, where they are poor to gloomy. Hail storms have damaged the standing crops in parts of Seoni and Saugor; the damage in the Saugor and Khurai tahsils in the latter district being considerable. Some damage through blight is also reported from Betul and through the recent cloudy weather from Bhandara. The reaping and threshing of the autumn crops have almost been completed. Pressing of sugarcane continues. The reaping of winter crops has begun. Employment for agricultural labour is still scarce in Damoh. Prices are rising slowly. The cheapest prices are—wheat 18, gram 30, rice 24, and *juar* 29 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 11, gram 14, rice 11, and *juar* 20 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing and winnowing operations are approaching completion everywhere. In Upper Burma prospects of the standing crops continue generally favourable. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, Thongwa, Henzada, Amherst, and Shwebo; considerably in Bassein and Mandalay; whilst it has fallen slightly in Prome and Thayetmyo. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th February.*—Slight rain is reported to have fallen in almost all districts. Gathering of mustard and pulses, pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of the sugarcane, mustard and pulse crops are generally good. Land is under preparation for the sowing of early rice. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice, Silchar 15 to 15¼, Dhubri and Gauhati 16, Tezpur and Sibsagar 13, and Nowgong 15 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th February.*—MYSORE: Prospects are fair. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and Mysore. Prices have risen slightly in Bangalore and Mysore and fallen in Kolar, Hassan, Kadur, and Chitaldrug.

COORG: Rainfall ·95. The threshing of rice and coffee-picking continue. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool with occasional clouds. Harvesting of the winter crops continues. Land is being prepared for the ensuing rain crops. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in the Murtizapur taluka. A scarcity of water prevails in parts of the Akola and Amraoti districts. Prices are almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The sowing of winter rice continues. Prices are almost stationary. Prices—wheat 9½, coarse rice 10½ and *jowari* 21¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight rain fell in Bundelkhand during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The standing crops have been damaged by frost in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa. Agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition. Prices have fallen slightly but are still above the normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior and Bhopal and fair in Malwa.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight rain fell in Dholepur and showers in three tehsils of Ulwar, but none elsewhere. Irrigation of crops continues. The state of the crops is generally good, but they have been slightly damaged by frost in a few villages of Ajmere. Wheat is suffer-

ing from blight in Kotah. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is still scarce in parts of Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Bikaneer. Prices are rising in four States, falling in Meywar and steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 170 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration up to date amounts to 4,084 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were—3,440 in Merwara and 1,049 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 20, Beawar 22, and Marwar 14½ seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 14th February.*—The weather is snowy and cloudy. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE:—*For week ending 15th February.*—Slight rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—Rainfall 0·49. Prospects of the wheat crop are good. The price of rice is 8¼ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH FEBRUARY, 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 4TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 5th February, 1898.			Week ending 4th February, 1899.			Earnings from 1st January to 5th February, 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 4th February, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. TOTAL.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	12,35,520	710	1,745	13,13,000	752	62,88,696	61,73,000	...	1,15,696
Bengal Central	162	125	29,733	238	125	19,100	153	1,07,676	1,06,000	...	1,676
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	1,50,357	174	1,186	1,89,000	159	7,10,650	8,65,000	1,54,350	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	752	1,22,131	162	868	1,46,000	168	6,76,200	7,16,000	39,800	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,056	146	21	3,300	157	17,172	13,200	...	3,972
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	818	91	9	700	78	4,036	3,700	...	336
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	4,27,134	235	1,815	4,97,000	274	21,36,089	24,13,000	2,76,911	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	388	23	17	500	29	2,319	3,200	881	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,52,310	146	1,023	1,42,000	139	7,59,568	7,00,000	...	59,568
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,490	83	54	3,800	70	20,295	19,600	...	695
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	92,521	79	1,165	1,04,000	89	4,97,184	4,77,000	...	20,184
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	31,228	106	296	22,300	75	1,73,962	95,300	...	78,662
Bengal and North-Western system	162	827	1,35,325	164	928	1,55,000	167	6,88,073	6,78,000	...	10,073
Lucknow-Bareilly	100	231	23,076	100	231	26,000	113	1,18,081	1,12,000	...	6,081
Assam-Bengal	90	286	21,736	76	398	32,000	80	1,21,079	1,62,000	40,921	...
Burma	223	936	2,37,164	253	936	1,99,000	213	11,50,748	9,31,000	...	2,19,748
TOTAL	266	10,178	26,66,987	262	10,617	28,52,700	264	1,34,71,828	1,34,68,000	...	3,828
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*a*)	287	2,886	8,32,278	288	2,886	7,40,000	256	38,34,298	33,64,000	...	4,70,298
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	1,88,008	215	1,013	2,09,000	206	9,83,112	10,06,000	22,888	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,96,282	362	825	2,37,000	287	15,75,528	12,04,000	...	3,71,528
East Coast (*b*)	116	536	57,721	108	720	63,100	88	3,04,650	3,03,000	...	1,650
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	1,300	46	28	1,900	68	9,610	9,700	90	...
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(*c*)	...	8	400	50	(*c*)	2,600	2,600	...
TOTAL	261	5,143	13,75,389	267	5,480	12,51,400	228	67,07,198	58,89,300	...	8,17,898
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	7,11,795	477	1,491	9,26,000	621	34,22,472	43,99,000	9,76,528	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,54,204	551	461	3,27,000	709	12,56,959	15,50,000	2,93,041	...
Madras	258	840	2,03,689	242	840	1,73,000	206	10,56,913	8,50,000	...	2,06,913
TOTAL	480	2,792	11,69,688	419	2,792	14,26,000	511	57,36,344	67,99,000	10,62,656	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,113	52,12,264	288	19,089	155,30,100	290	2,59,15,370	2,61,56,300	2,40,930	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	35,027	216	162	23,600	146	2,33,667	1,24,000	...	1,09,667
Tarkessur	320	22	7,519	342	22	6,200	282	34,016	28,300	...	5,716
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	14,183	35	400	21,800	55	97,001	1,18,000	20,999	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,200	33	...	4,400	4,400	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	4,800	4,800	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	4,874	74	66	5,200	79	25,098	27,800	2,702	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	2,495	69	36	2,500	69	18,609	13,200	...	5,409
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	13,537	174	78	14,300	183	75,543	79,800	4,257	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	2,267	41	55	3,000	55	12,629	16,000	3,371	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	9,142	179	51	10,000	196	49,951	42,000	...	7,951
Bársi	156	21	2,933	140	21	3,600	171	16,262	16,700	438	...
TOTAL	135	891	91,977	103	960	92,400	96	5,62,776	4,75,000	...	87,776
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,688	36	74	6,200	84	11,468	27,200	15,732	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	8,487	74	114	12,800	112	44,360	53,800	9,440	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	2,955	84	34	1,800	53	9,597	8,600	...	997
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	75,760	227	334	93,300	279	3,66,973	3,71,000	4,027	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	344	26	13	800	62	1,905	3,900	1,995	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	140	108	12,280	114	108	9,900	92	76,499	52,300	...	24,199
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,339	334	10	3,400	340	17,521	17,200	...	321
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier secti (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4,129	63	66	2,700	41	22,287	13,400	...	8,887
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	6,292	68	93	6,100	66	30,010	29,300	...	710
Kolhapur	55	29	1,350	47	29	2,000	69	5,960	8,400	2,440	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	3,705	47	79	4,200	53	15,628	16,600	972	...
Rajpipla	13	19	70	4	19	500	26	330	1,600	1,270	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,126	51	25	1,500	60	7,265	6,300	...	965
TOTAL	133	990	1,22,525	123	998	1,45,200	145	6,09,803	6,09,600	...	203
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	30,955	93	334	38,000	114	1,63,349	1,68,000	4,651	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,727	81	46	3,100	67	17,659	16,800	...	859
Jámnagar	38	54	1,729	32	54	2,200	41	8,797	9,500	703	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,300	62	...	5,800	5,800	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	24,540	67	407	40,700	100	1,15,831	1,93,000	77,169	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,953	33	60	2,600	43	9,120	13,400	4,280	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	6,285	67	94	7,600	81	31,570	35,800	4,230	...
TOTAL	86	952	69,189	73	1,016	95,500	94	3,46,326	4,42,300	95,974	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,952	54,95,955	262	22,063	58,63,200	266	2,74,34,275	2,76,83,200	2,48,925	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th February, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 5th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 4th February, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 5th February, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 4th February, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	12,35,520	710	1,745	13,13,000	752	4,95,91,090	5,00,46,000	4,54,910	...
Bengal Central	183	125	29,733	238	125	19,100	153	10,16,202	8,61,000	...	1,55,202
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,50,357	174	1,186	1,89,000	159	49,75,923	57,28,000	7,52,077	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,22,131	162	868	1,46,000	168	51,48,928	52,47,000	98,072	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,056	146	21	3,300	157	1,35,677	1,28,000	...	7,677
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	818	91	9	700	78	49,714	34,200	...	15,514
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	210	1,815	4,27,134	235	1,815	4,97,000	274	1,65,57,970	1,92,53,000	26,95,030	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	388	23	17	500	29	34,786	34,000	...	786
South Indian	166	1,042	1,52,310	146	1,023	1,42,000	139	77,67,116	71,53,000	...	6,14,116
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,490	83	54	3,800	70	2,24,654	2,09,000	...	15,654
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	92,521	79	1,165	1,04,000	89	59,55,579	45,67,000	...	13,88,579
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	31,228	106	296	22,300	75	16,64,627	10,78,000	...	5,86,627
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,35,325	164	928	1,55,000	167	52,12,679	54,00,000	1,87,321	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	23,076	100	231	20,000	113	7,30,135	8,67,000	1,36,865	...
Assam-Bengal	73	256	21,736	76	398	32,000	80	8,33,070	11,34,000	3,00,930	...
Burma	186	936	2,37,164	253	936	1,99,000	213	69,26,907	69,76,000	49,093	...
TOTAL	243	10,170	26,60,987	262	10,817	28,52,700	264	10,68,25,657	10,87,15,200	18,89,543	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	8,32,278	288	2,886	7,40,000	256	2,93,77,992	3,12,70,000	18,92,008	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,88,008	215	1,013	2,09,000	206	74,33,650	* 84,19,000	9,85,350	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	2,96,282	362	825	2,37,000	287	1,32,01,928	1,21,93,000	...	10,08,928
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	57,721	108	720	63,100	88	24,51,993	22,44,000	...	2,07,993
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	1,300	46	28	1,900	68	81,016	80,500	...	516
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(*c*)	...	8	400	50	(*d*) 4,257	(*e*) 3,800	...	457
TOTAL	235	5,143	13,75,589	267	5,480	12,51,400	228	5,25,50,836	5,42,10,300	16,59,464	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	7,11,795	477	1,491	9,26,000	621	2,36,11,241	2,96,66,000	60,54,759	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,54,204	551	461	3,27,000	709	1,19,39,846	1,38,02,000	18,62,154	...
Madras	261	840	2,03,689	242	840	1,73,000	206	97,33,935	88,91,000	...	8,42,935
TOTAL	379	2,792	11,69,688	419	2,792	14,26,000	511	4,52,85,022	5,23,59,000	70,73,978	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,113	52,12,264	288	19,089	55,30,100	290	20,46,61,515	21,52,84,500	1,06,22,985	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	35,027	216	162	23,600	146	14,76,607	12,30,000	...	2,46,607
Tarkessur	278	22	7,519	342	22	6,200	282	2,59,286	2,48,000	...	11,286
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	14,183	35	400	21,800	55	(*f*) 2,00,642	12,41,000	10,40,358	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,200	33	...	(*g*) 7,200	7,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,000	30	...	(*h*) 13,100	13,100	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,874	74	66	5,200	79	3,49,945	4,00,000	50,055	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	2,495	69	36	2,500	69	2,51,319	2,33,000	...	18,319
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	13,537	174	78	14,300	183	6,67,310	6,76,000	8,690	...
Ahmedabad-Parántíj	45	55	2,267	41	55	3,000	55	(*i*) 81,697	1,36,000	54,303	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	9,142	179	51	10,000	196	6,38,500	6,36,000	...	2,500
Bársi	125	21	2,933	140	21	3,600	171	1,12,990	99,600	...	13,390
TOTAL	147	891	91,977	103	960	92,400	96	40,38,296	49,19,900	8,81,604	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,688	36	74	6,200	84	83,076	1,28,000	44,924	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	8,487	74	114	12,800	112	2,97,559	3,66,000	68,441	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	2,955	84	34	1,800	53	86,981	1,04,000	17,019	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	75,760	227	334	93,300	279	30,57,373	33,15,000	2,57,627	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	344	26	13	800	62	54,012	49,100	...	4,912
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	12,280	114	108	9,900	92	5,88,338	5,42,000	...	46,338
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,339	334	10	3,400	340	1,74,384	1,69,000	...	5,384
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,129	63	66	2,700	41	2,57,816	1,69,000	...	88,816
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	6,292	68	93	6,100	66	2,92,222	2,95,000	2,778	...
Kolhápur	57	29	1,350	47	29	2,000	69	74,264	67,700	...	6,564
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	3,705	47	79	4,200	53	1,76,666	1,82,000	5,334	...
Rajpipla	11	19	70	4	19	500	26	6,035	9,900	3,865	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,126	51	25	1,500	60	50,187	56,600	6,413	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,22,525	123	998	1,45,200	145	51,98,913	54,53,300	2,54,387	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	30,955	93	334	38,000	114	14,41,070	14,53,000	11,930	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,727	81	46	3,100	67	1,71,723	1,51,000	...	20,723
Jámnagar	38	54	1,729	32	54	2,200	41	(*j*) 93,273	90,800	...	2,473
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,300	62	...	(*k*) 28,900	28,900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	24,540	67	407	40,700	100	9,98,333	12,51,000	2,52,667	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	1,953	33	60	2,600	43	1,01,825	1,30,000	28,175	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	6,285	67	94	7,600	81	3,65,642	3,39,000	...	26,642
TOTAL	75	952	69,189	73	1,016	95,500	94	31,71,866	34,43,700	2,71,834	...
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,952	54,95,955	262	22,063	58,63,200	266	21,70,70,590	22,91,01,400	1,20,30,810	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 30th April, 1898, and from 1st January to 4th February, 1899.
(*f*) From 10th November, 1897, to 5th February, 1898.
(*g*) From 1st December, 1898, to 4th February, 1899.
(*h*) From 15th October, 1898, to 4th February, 1899.
(*i*) From 1st May, 1897, to 5th February, 1898.
(*j*) From 8th April, 1897, to 5th February, 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June, 1898, to 4th February, 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1897-98.

No. 144 C. W. T., dated Simla, the 13th February 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 1 Telegraph, dated the 12th January 1899, and enclosures, being the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1897-98, and the India Office Note reviewing it.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of the Report and Note be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, to the Government of Bombay, and to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Ordered also that the Report and Note be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

O. C. LEES,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1897-98.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1. *Capital.*—The Capital account of the Department was decreased by R13,961, making the capital expenditure to end of the year R1,15,35,814.

The following statement shows how the above decrease is made up :—

—	Increase.	Decrease.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
Works	11,769	...	11,769
Suspense :			
Works	...	31,430	—31,430
Other heads	5,700	...	5,700
	17,469	31,430	—13,961

A summary of the year's transactions on Capital account is given in Appendix A.

2. *Revenue.*—Appendix B is a summary of the earnings and expenditure.* The earnings amounted to R15,40,153, or an increase of R55,646, as compared

* Excluding the cost of the London Office Establishment (1,564*l.*), which is included as part of the Establishment of the Secretary of State.

with 1896-97, when the sum realised was R14,84,507. The expenditure during the year was R7,81,981, against R7,71,477 in the previous year, or an increase of R10,504, due chiefly to the payment made during 1897-98 on account of the Jask Royalty. The net result is a profit of R7,58,172 on the year's working, against that of R7,13,030 in 1896-97, or an increase of R45,142, as compared with that year.

3. The following statement shows the chief differences between the earnings and expenditure of the current and previous years. For details, *see* Appendix B:—

EARNINGS.

Head of Account.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
*Traffic Earnings	19,20,488	18,49,445	...	71,043
Common Purse	−2,79,555	−1,93,331	86 224	...
Australasian Message Fund	−1,71,753	−1,40,351	31,402	...
Profit and loss	35	−304	...	339
Total Message Revenue	14,69,215	15,15,459	1,17,626	71,382
Miscellaneous Revenue	15,292	24,694	9,402	...
TOTAL	14,84,507	15,40,153	1,27,028	71,382
Net Increase	...	...	55,646	...

4. There was thus an increase of R55,646 in the earnings of 1897-98, as compared with the preceding year. The rupee figures under Traffic earnings show a falling off, due chiefly to an improvement in the value of the rupee, which resulted in a smaller amount of rupee collection as the franc equivalent. The earnings of 1897-98 as worked out in francs amounted to 2,990,675, against 2,956,006 francs in the preceding year, and the amount drawn out of the Joint Purse on account of Indian traffic was 5,983*l.* more than last year. The increase in Miscellaneous revenue consists of realisations from sale of cable core and other unserviceable stores in England.

EXPENDITURE.

Head of Account.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Persian Gulf:—				
General charges	1,41,331	1,22,709	...	18,622
Line maintenance	19,329	40,090	20,761	...
Signalling	1,75,436	1,80,723	5,287	...
Cable maintenance	1,71,079	1,85,726	14,647	..
Persian Section :—				
Général charges	92,188	91,390	...	798
Line maintenance	58,883	56,502	...	2,381
Signalling	91,325	84,610	...	6,715
Exchange	21,906	11,535	...	10,371
Expenditure by other Departments (Jask Royalty)	...	8,696	8,696	...
TOTAL	7,71,477	7,81,981	49,391	38,887
Net Increase	...	...	10,504	...

* NOTE.—The head "Traffic Earnings" includes the amount collected in India, as also the loss on account of exchange on sterling transactions. The tariffs on International messages are fixed in a gold standard, and the balances due to or from foreign administrations are settled in that standard. The rupee collections in India vary, therefore, in correspondence with the fluctuations in exchange, and the balance received from the Indian Telegraph Department at Karachi in rupees is sufficient to pay the telegraph companies and foreign administrations in the gold standard and retain the share of this Department in a gold standard also.

5. The increase and the decrease under the main heads are as follows:—

General Charges.—Gulf and Persian Sections.—The decrease is due to short outlay under superintendence, Gulf Section, on account of leave and casualties of some of its officers, and under exchange compensation allowance, and also to less expenditure in England on furlough allowances than in the previous year, as well as to the absence of any outlay in England on advertising charges. The decrease under exchange is due to the same cause, *viz.*, short expenditure in England combined with improvement in the rate of exchange.

Line Maintenance.—Gulf Section.—The increase is due to a larger outlay (both cash and stores) on repairs to the land lines, due to the destruction of the line in Mekran by the Baluchis and to the murder of Mr. Graves.

Line Maintenance.—Persian Section.—The decrease under this head represents chiefly less expenditure on account of exchange compensation allowance and carriage of line stores.

Signalling.—Gulf Section.—The increase was caused by annual increases of pay to the signalling staff, employment of new men to fill existing vacancies, and an issue of new instruments to signal offices.

Signalling.—Persian Section.—The decrease is due partly to short expenditure on house allowance, consequent on the completion of quarters for the signalling staff at Teheran, and partly to less outlay on repairs to buildings, office contingencies, and exchange compensation allowance.

Cable Maintenance.—The increase is due chiefly to more extensive cable repairs being necessary.

NET REVENUE.

6. On a total Capital expenditure of R1,15,35,814 a net profit of R7,58,172 was earned, which gives a dividend of 6·57 per cent. The dividends earned during the past six years are as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital.
1892-93	3·8
1893-94	4·28
1894-95	6·50
1895-96	7·42
1896-97	6·17
1897-98	6·57

The higher dividend in 1895-96 was due to the low rate of exchange, that is, a higher rate in rupees collected for the franc equivalent.

CIS-INDIAN JOINT PURSE.

7. Appendix C deals with the transactions in connection with this Agreement, which was entered into in 1878. The number of words carried between Europe and India or Trans-India and *vice versâ* during the year by the three Administrations (*viz.*, the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and this Department) rose from 6,157,208½ to 6,469,171, showing an increase of 311,962¾, while the net value also shows an increase of 30,448*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* The Department's share of the whole Purse shows also an increase of 5,930*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, and the amount paid into the Purse was more than in the preceding year by 1,497*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

8. The following table shows the sums paid in and drawn out by the Department annually since the Agreement was concluded :—

Year.	Paid in.	Drawn out.	Excess.	
			Paid in.	Drawn out.
	£	£	£	£
1878-79	42,265	62,256	...	19,991
1879-80	52,488	68,905	...	16,417
1880-81	57,235	76,295	...	19,060
1881-82	67,108	74,798	...	7,690
1882-83	110,728	84,914	25,814	...
1883-84	81,408	76,584	4,824	...
1884-85	85,376	76,738	8,638	...
1885-86	107,317	86,012	21,305	...
1886-87	80,980	75,206	5,774	...
1887-88	71,808	74,021	...	2,213
1888-89	91,295	77,125	14,170	...
1889-90	85,661	73,180	12,481	...
1890-91	95,774	77,417	18,357	...
1891-92	102,641	83,352	19,289	...
1892-93	94,209	83,894	10,315	...
1893-94	97,469	89,327	8,142	...
1894-95	99,267	91,012	8,255	...
1895-96	110,380	101,685	8,695	...
1896-97	117,286	100,539	16,747	...
1897-98	118,783	106,469	12,314	...
TOTALS .	1,769,478	1,639,729	195,120	65,371
TOTAL EXCESS PAID IN .	...	...	129,749	...

9. *Division of Traffic.*—The following are the proportions according to which the Joint Purse receipts are divided :—

Administration.	Indian Receipts.				Trans-Indian Receipts.	
	To 1894.		From 1894.			
Eastern Telegraph Company .	60·39		59·82		80·53	
Indo-European Telegraph Company	22·34	39·61	22·12	40·18	12·03	19·47
Indo-European Telegraph Department	17·27		18·06		7·44	

10. The percentages of traffic which have been actually carried since 1878-79 are:—

Year.	On Indian Traffic.		On Trans-Indian Traffic.	
	Viâ Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.	*Viâ* Suez.	*Viâ* Indo-European Route.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1878-79	71·31	28·69	95·26	4·74
1879-80	67·91	32·09	94·10	5·90
1880-81	69·01	30·99	92·50	7·50
1881-82	64·63	35·37	81·26	18·74
1882-83	48·34	51·66	59·26	40·74
1883-84	55·96	44·04	83·52	16·48
1884-85	53·02	46·98	84·44	15·56
1885-86	52·14	47·86	75·91	24·09
1886-87	55·46	44·54	85·32	14·68
1887-88	60·93	39·07	86·48	13·52
1888-89	51·69	48·31	77·04	22·96
1889-90	49·92	50·08	82·89	17·11
1890-91	46·67	53·33	83·21	16·79
1891-92	43·52	56·48	80·75	19·25
1892-93	48·09	51·91	82·49	17·51
1893-94	51·75	48·25	85·20	14·80
1894-95	48·91	51·09	84·31	15·69
1895-96	49·03	50·97	84·09	15·91
1896-97	44·15	55·85	83·00	17·00
1897-98	42·98	57·02	87·11	12·89

11. *Interruptions affecting Joint Purse Traffic.*—One interruption stopping traffic between Teheran and Karachi occurred on the Persian Section and lasted 22 hours, 56 minutes. Beyond Teheran to London the Indo-European Company's lines were totally interrupted for 8 days, 19 hours, 6 minutes, but none of these interruptions affected the divisions of the Joint Purse receipts.*

12. On the Turkish route interruptions occurred between Fao and Constantinople lasting 74 days, 16 hours, 21 minutes. The working of this route continues to be very unsatisfactory. The Fao-Bushire cable was also interrupted for repairs for 10 hours, 5 minutes.

During the last six years the Turkish route beyond Fao has been interrupted as follows:—

Year.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Days, hours, minutes	108—9—54	101—5—41	150—0—52	111—17—35	83—14—56	74—16—21

The Department was only liable to the Joint Purse for 33 days' interruptions on the Turkish route at Fcs. 50 per diem.

Australasian Message Fund.

13. Full particulars regarding the nature of this Fund are given in the Administration Report for 1893-94 (page 6, paras. 14 to 17), and for 1896-97 (page 7, para. 14).

The Departmental receipts for this year show an increase of 4,677*l.* over the receipts in 1889, on which the original Australasian Message Fund was based. *See* Appendix C. (1).

* The altered proportions only take effect after the lapse of one clear day, calculating from midnight of the day of the interruption of the line.

TRAFFIC.

14. The service regulations of the Buda-Pesth International Conference of 1896 have been in force since 1st July 1897, up to which date the Paris Convention of 1890 remained in force.

15. Appendix E shows the traffic carried by the two sections of the Department. The number of words was 2,122,710, against 2,059,941 in the previous year, showing an increase of 62,769; the value as stated in francs shows an increase from 2,956,006 to 2,990,675 francs.

In Indian currency the earnings of the Department are, however, less by R71,043, being R18,49,445, against R19,20,488 in the previous year.

16. The comparative values of the franc and rupee varied once only during the year, rising in the case of the rupee from 1 franc= ·64 in April 1897 to 1 franc = ·62 in October 1897, and continued so until the end of March 1898. As compared with 1896-97 there was a decided rise in the rupee. This accounts for the decrease in the revenue expressed in rupees as compared with the increased number of words.

17. The following table gives the amounts paid into the Joint Purse by the Department as compared with its independent traffic revenue :—*

——	FOR JOINT PURSE, ETC.		Independent. Revenue.	TOTAL.
	Indian.	Trans-Indian.		
	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.	Fcs. cts.
Persian Gulf Section . .	2,014,043·60$\frac{7}{8}$	579,736·82	12,590·07$\frac{5}{8}$	2,606,370·50$\frac{1}{2}$
Persian Section . .	293,700·56$\frac{17}{24}$	82,089 20$\frac{1}{2}$	8,515·07$\frac{8}{9}$	384,304·85$\frac{7}{72}$
TOTAL FRANCS .	2,307,744·17$\frac{7}{12}$	661,826·02$\frac{1}{2}$	21,105·15$\frac{37}{72}$	2,990,675·35$\frac{43}{72}$

18. Appendix F gives the number of messages and words carried under the four following classes during the past five years :—

State. Press.

Commercial and Private. "Times" (special rate).

19. The average length of "private and commercial" messages was 13·01 words in 1897-98, as compared with 13·27 words in the previous year. The average length, calculated from the averages of the past seven years, is 13·27, words.

20. In addition to the messages classified in Appendix F, 844 messages' containing 69,132 words, were forwarded to the British Resident at Bushire free of charge. These are called "Government and Press" telegrams, and would, if charged for, yield R16,203 at press rates.

21. The percentages of traffic carried on the Teheran and Turkish routes were 95·06 and 4·94, respectively. The following table gives the respective percentages for the past seven years :—

Years.	*Viâ* Teheran.	*Viâ* Turkey.	REMARKS.
1891-92	92·37	7·63	
1892-93	92·96	7·04	
1893-94	93·60	6·40	
1894-95	94·36	5·64	
1895-96	93·55	6·45	
1896-97	94 61	5·39	
1897-98	95·06	4·94	

* NOTE.—The independent traffic revenue is that obtained from traffic dealt with by this Department and not touching India, such as for telegrams between the stations of Jask and Bushire.

The Turkish route continues to be next to useless, being very slow and inaccurate.

22. The mean rate of transmission of telegrams between the United Kingdom and Karachi, and between Karachi and Teheran, the latter being the section worked by the Department, during each of the past six years is as follows:—

Years.	Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Teheran.		Between the United Kingdom and Karachi, *viâ* Turkey.		Between Karachi and Teheran.			
					Karachi to Teheran		Teheran to Karachi.	
	Hours.	Min.	Hours.	Min.	Min.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1892-93	0	45	27	47	5	51	4	26
1893-94	0	43	36	49	5	40	4	28
1894-95	0	43½	46	46	7	7	5	00
1895-96	0	46	34	00	5	27	4	41
1896-97	1	12	36	08	19	33	13	28*
1897-98	0	55	30	23	13	25	10	40

23. The reason of the present high rate is, however, owing in great measure to the introduction of a modified system of calculating the daily average delay on the two sections since October last. Formerly each transmitting station worked out its own averages, whereas now the actual time of acceptance of every message at Teheran and Karachi from the adjoining Administrations is inserted in the official instructions and is wired on, so that now Teheran works out Karachi's delay and Karachi Teheran's By this means all chances of arriving at inaccurate results, due to incorrect timing of messages by clerks, are eliminated.

24. *Check of Errors.*—The accuracy of transmission over the lines of the Department for the past two years is shown below. It will be seen that in this respect the year under review compares somewhat unfavourably with the preceding one, but the accuracy is still very satisfactory.

1896-97	0·096 per cent.
1897-98	0·112 „

25. *Complaints.*—The number of complaints received for investigation amounted to 124, being 35 less than the total for the year 1896-97. Of this number, 76 were from Europe and 48 from India; 26 related to messages *viâ* Turkey, and 2 to local traffic.

The following table gives all details:—

Nature of Complaint.	Received from Europe.	Received from India.	Total.
Non-deliveries	19	16	35
Non-deliveries due to insufficient address	2	3	5
Mis-deliveries	2	2	4
Delays	9	5	14
Errors	22	2	24
Refund of reply deposits not used	6	9	15
Miscellaneous references	16	11	27
TOTAL	76	48	124

Of the above, 44 were not admitted by the Administrations concerned, or are still being investigated by them. Of the remaining 80 this Department is responsible for 12 only.

OFFICES.

26. The number of offices open to the public throughout the year (excluding those on the Teheran and Meshed (Persian Government) line) was, in the

* Eastern Company's route interrupted in March 1897.

Persian Gulf Section 8, and in the Persian Section 9. The temporary Telegraph Office, which was opened for the use of the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan at Lyari, in the Lus Beyla district, on 28th October 1896, was closed on 30th April 1897. The expenses on this account were charged to the Political Department.

ESTABLISHMENT.

27. At the close of the year the strength of the signalling establishment, including four Inspectors in the Persian Section, stood at—

General service civilian clerks	58
Unattached list: Non-commissioned officers of Royal Engineers	8
Local service signallers	30
Postal employé	1
TOTAL	97

28. The following casualties occurred during the year:—

Resignations:—2 general service clerks (pensioned); 1 N.C.O. (returned to military duty); 1 officer of cable ship "Patrick Stewart;" 2 local service signallers (pensioned).

Murdered:—1 Temporary Superintendent.

Died:—1 general service clerk.

Dismissed:—1 general service clerk.

PERSIAN GULF SECTION.

CABLES.

29. The lengths of the various cable sections on the 31st March 1897 and 1898 were as follows:—

Cables.	1896-97. Knots.	1897-98. Knots.
Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable	154·488	154·500
Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869	502·028	502·028
Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885	520·642	520·680
Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable	528·000	528·066
Manora-Karachi (3 harbour cables)	13·780	13·798
TOTAL KNOTS	1,718·938	1,719·072

showing an increase in length of ·134 since last year, due to repairs In addition to the above there is a seven-core Fowler-Waring cable from the Karachi Harbour to the Central Telegraph Office, 1·414 knots in length.

30. This Department also keeps the following cables in working order:—

(i) The Harbour Defence Revised System, composed as follows:—

	Statute miles.
From Customs Cable House through Junction Box to Marsh Fort (Harbour Cables)	6·703
From Junction Box to Manora and Beach Forts (Fowler-Waring Cables)	1·328
From Central Office to Customs Cable House (one twin Fowler-Waring Cable)	1·629
TOTAL MILES	9·660
The remainder of the Harbour Defence line, consisting of a land line from Central Office to Royal Artillery Office, is controlled by the Indian Telegraph Department	1·090
TOTAL MILES	10·750

(ii) A telephone line for the Port Trust connecting the Port Trust Office at Karachi with the Port Trust and Port Officer's Offices at Manora.

	Miles.
Land line—Manora to Cable Box IX	0·367
Harbour Cable to Customs Cable House . – . .	4·997
Land line to Port Trust Office	0·460
TOTAL MILES .	5·824

31. *Summary of the History of the Cables and their Electrical and Mechanical Condition during the year 1897-98.*

No 1. *Fao-Bushire Gutta-percha Cable of 1864.*—One partial earth fault occurred in this cable during the past year; it was removed in January 1898 at 60·612 knots from Fao. The sheathing was found to be deeply pitted by the action of sea-shells and weed. Reviewing the past history of this cable since 1886, it would appear that toredo insect faults are now common between 25 and 65 knots from Fao, and when making future repairs in this length, brass taped core will be used. The electrical condition of this cable during the year was practically the same as the year previous, namely, 38 megohms per knot. There is, however, a marked difference between the insulation to the east and west of 76 knots from Fao, the former being 212 and the latter (78·5 knots) 82 megohms per knot. The maintenance of this cable at a high point of insulation is not considered necessary, and as it works well, its electrical condition may be accepted as satisfactory.

No. 2. *Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885.*—Only one fault, a partial earth, occurred; this was near Bushire cable house in the shore end, and was easily removed. Since this cable was laid in 1885 there have been no faults due to corrosion, and consequently its mechanical condition is probably fairly satisfactory. The insulation of the cable is now 227·5 megohms per knot, and although this is a good deal lower than last year (326 megohms) it may be considered good.

No. 3. *Bushire-Jask India-rubber Cable of 1869.*—This cable has not been disturbed during the year, and the fault which appeared in it in September 1897 does not affect its satisfactory working. As pointed out in last year's report, in this cable there are lengths of 101·679 knots of original (1869) India-rubber Cable, and 135·597 knots of original (1864) Gutta-percha Cable which have been inserted at various times. Thus nearly half the section is composed of old cable which may require renewal shortly. The average insulation before it became faulty in September 1897 was 60 megohms per knot. The fault has too high a resistance to permit of its being localised, and with this exception the electrical condition may be accepted as satisfactory.

No. 4. *Jask-Manora Gutta-percha Cable of 1864.*—This cable has been repaired twice during the year, namely, on the 2nd May, a partial earth, and on 30th August, a total break in old cable. The composition of this cable now includes about 77 knots of the old 1864 cable and 18 knots of old India-rubber 1869 cable. This may require renewal shortly. Its insulation at the end of the year was 65·5 megohms per knot, which is as high as can be expected.

Harbour Cables.—Two faults occurred during the past year; one of these was apparently a cut by a knife, and the other by a borer insect. Both were easily repaired.

The seven-core Fowler-Waring Cable in use from the harbour to the Central Station was accidentally cut by some workmen employed in repairing the water pipes, and the three core Fowler-Waring Cable laid from the local to the Manora Office was similarly cut. Measures to obviate such accidents in the future are under consideration.

Cable Houses and Cable Land Lines.

32. The cable houses and cable land lines were inspected during the year and found satisfactory. The cable land line at Jask has been replaced by a seven-core Fowler-Waring Cable during the year, and a similar type of cable will be laid at Bushire during 1898-99 when the cable ship visits Bushire next cold weather.

Manora Cable Factory.

33. The following is a summary of the work done in the Cable Factory during the past year:—

	Knots.
Cable manufactured at Manora	13·000
" picked up at sea and retaped	4·855
" recovered at sea and brought on charge	0·862
TOTAL .	18·717

	Knots.
Cable stripped for core	11·899
" " copper	0·298
Core used for leads and sent to Stores, Karachi	0·328
Gutta-percha core shipped to England	40·000

At present the following core is lying in the tanks:—

Gutta-percha strand core, 1st class, from England	21·000
" " " cable recovered at sea and stripped	3·900
Gutta-percha solid core, 2nd class, fit for harbour work and leads only	1·120
Also gutta-percha solid core cable, 3rd class, in short lengths, for sale or fencing purposes	0·5756

The Harbour front has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

34. The cable tanks have been tarred, all rust being first chipped off. Their condition just now may be considered fairly satisfactory; but extensive repairs will be required in a few years, when a general deterioration of the iron plates through old age and rust is expected.

35. *Engine Boilers.*—The old boiler has been replaced by a new one, and certificates for the year have been granted as usual by the boiler inspector. The old engine pump, not possessing sufficient capacity to feed the new Cornish boiler, had to be replaced by a Worthington pump, which works well.

36. *Cable Machinery.*—This remains the same as last year, and is in good order.

Interruptions on Cables.

37. Only one cable was totally interrupted through a fault due to corrosion during the year. This occurred in the Jask-Manora cable, and lasted 7 days, 18 hours, 31 minutes. There were short interruptions caused while repairing partial faults, aggregating 1 day, 9 hours, 17 minutes.

Repairs and Renewals of Cables.

38. The meaning of these words has now been defined, *viz.* :—

A Repair.—When a fault occurs, and the cable ship proceeds to remove it, and inserts a piece of good cable in the place of the faulty portion, otherwise mechanically good, it is a repair. If the fault is some distance from where the cable is grappled, and a long length of good cable has to be inserted, it is still a repair.

A Repair and Renewal.—If, on grappling during a repair, the cable is found to be in bad condition, and it becomes necessary to insert a new length of cable, it is no longer merely a *repair*, but also a *renewal.*

A Renewal.—When a length of cable, which has no specific fault or break, but which is known to be in bad mechanical condition through age or otherwise, is taken out and replaced by good cable, it is a renewal.

39. During the year only 13·457 knots of cable were expended, as against 41·769 knots for the previous year, namely, in repairs 4·717 and in repairs and renewals 8·740 knots. Of the cable recovered only 0·862 knots was sufficiently good to be brought into stock, the remainder being stripped for the core.

Expenditure of Cable and Cable in Stock.

		Knots.
40. Cable in stock on 1st April 1897		45·811
Receipts since above date :—		
Manufactured at Manora, 13·000	}	18,717
Recovered at sea and retaped, 4·855		
Recovered and brought on charge, 0·862		
	TOTAL	64·528
Deduct cable expended during the year		13·457
Balance in hand on 31st March 1898		51·071

Cable Steamer "Patrick Stewart."

41. On the 1st April 1897, after her return from Ceylon, the *Patrick Stewart* was still in dock at Bombay undergoing repairs. She returned to Karachi on 5th idem.

42. On 26th April the vessel left Karachi with the Director and the Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, to see whether quarantine arrangements at the Persian Gulf coast ports against India, where plague was raging, were efficient. As a fault had to be cut out of the Jask-Manora cable, about 72 knots from Jask, it was decided that the inspection of the coast ports between Karachi and Charbar and the cable repairs should be done on the one trip, so as to reduce the expenses to the Political Department as much as possible. The Political Department was therefore only charged for actual expenses incurred on their account and for the hire of the vessel for the time employed on purely political business. The ship returned to Karachi on 6th May.

43. On 24th August the *Patrick Stewart* again left Karachi in order to repair the Jask-Manora Cable, after doing which she returned on 2nd September. The vessel left for Bombay in October, and from November 1st to 22nd inclusive was in dock undergoing repairs. She returned to Karachi on 26th. From December 7th to January 19th the vessel was away from Karachi with the Director-in-Chief, Director, and the Electrician, on her annual tour of inspection of the Gulf stations. The vessel lay off Galeg from 12th to 26th December inclusive in connection with the murder of the late Mr. Graves. After visiting the various Gulf stations (Fao excepted owing to quarantine), and after repairing faults in the Bushire-Fao and Bushire-Jask Gutta-percha Cable of 1885, the vessel returned to Karachi on 19th January.

44. After this the *Patrick Stewart* was employed between Karachi and Gwadur in carrying troops and stores and line materials in connection with the rising of the Baluchis in the Mekran and the repair of the land lines between Pasni and Gwadur. Three trips were made between January 22nd and February 20th, since which date the vessel has been at Karachi.

During the year the vessel steamed 7,311 knots.

45. The earnings of the ship during the year amounted to R1,563-3-4, of which R124-8-0 were on account of passages and R1,438-11-4 on account of the hire of the *Patrick Stewart* by the Military Department. The latter amount, although earned during the year under review, will be adjusted during the current official year.

MEKRAN COAST LAND LINE.

46. The lengths of the various sections of this line on the 31st March 1898 were as follows, *viz.* :—

——	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.
Karachi to Sonmiani Branch	41·10	82·20
Sonmiani Branch	1·56	1·56
" " to Ormara	173·35	346·70
Ormara to Pasni Branch	89·65	179·30
Pasni Branch	3·20	3·20
" " to Gwadur	76·50	153·00
Gwadur to Charbar	117·18	234·36
Charbar to Jask	198·85	397·70
TOTAL	701·39	1398·02

Maintenance and Repairs to Land Lines.

47. *Karachi-Gwadur Subdivision.*—The full programme for the past working season could not be carried out owing to the rising of the Baluchis, which resulted in the destruction of the lines for many miles between Pasni and Gwadur, but the greater part of the subdivision was closely inspected by the Assistant Superintendent in charge, who carried out two renewals of wire, besides reconstructing the line where wrecked by the Baluchis.

Gwadur-Jask Subdivision.—Mr. E. Graves, Temporary Superintendent, held charge of the subdivision up to the 2nd December 1897, when he was murdered by a gang of Karwanis at the River Rapch, where he had arrived on inspection duty on 29th November. After this it was not considered safe for an European to march along the line, but later in the season the native artificer with his line gang did so and carried out such repairs as were necessary.

Interruptions on Land Lines.

48. During the year there have been six total interruptions, the aggregate duration of which amounted to 53 days, 11 hours, 52 minutes. Of this, 50 days, 13 hours, 32 minutes were caused by the wrecking of the lines during the late rising in Mekran. In addition to this, two other interruptions, lasting 1 day, 18 hours, 20 minutes, were due to wilful damage. Thus 52 days, 7 hours, 52 minutes are accounted for by wilful damage, the remaining 1 day, 4 hours being due to storms. As in the previous year, there was no total interruption on the Charbar-Jask section.

49. Of partial interruptions there have been 22, aggregating 13 days, 20 hours, 8 minutes, of which 13, lasting 7 days, 6 hours, 13 minutes, occurred in the Karachi-Gwadur subdivision, and 9, lasting 6 days, 13 hours, 55 minutes, in the Gwadur-Jask subdivision.

50. The causes of the faults are summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration Hours.
Definitely traced to preventable causes:—		
Faulty construction	1	5
Faulty maintenance	12	157
Working parties	—	—
Other preventable causes	1	53
Unpreventable causes:—		
Cyclones and storms	4	64
Floods	—	—
Animals and birds	1	9
Malice	4	876
Unknown causes	1	12

Of the 12 faults due to faulty maintenance, 11 were due to corrosion of the line wire.

Inspections.

51. All the offices of the Persian Gulf Section, with the exception of Fao, where quarantine regulations prevented landing, were inspected by the Director-in-Chief in company with the Director, and were generally found in a satisfactory state. The buildings were also in good order.

52. The Examiner of Telegraph Accounts also inspected the accounts of the Persian Gulf Section at Karachi during the year.

General Remarks.—Persian Gulf Section.

53. The year under review has been rendered remarkable by two chief events: (1) the murder of the late Mr. Graves at the Rapch River in Perso-Baluchistan in December 1897, and (2) the rising of the Baluchis in the Mekran under Sirdar Mehrab Khan, Gitchki of Kej, in January 1898.

54. A noticeable feature in the first case is the fact that our lines were never once cut between Charbar and Jask (the Rapch River is situated about half-way between these two places), nor was any damage done to the lines throughout the operations which followed the murder.

At the time of the outrage it was supposed that the object was simply "loot"; afterwards it was suggested that race hatred was at the bottom of the attack. It might, in some way, have been connected with the general state of unrest which existed at the time along the Persian Gulf Coast and on the North-West Frontier of India.

55. The second affair began with an attack on the Nazim of Mekran and the Indian Survey Parties in the Kej Valley, and was followed immediately by the wrecking of the telegraph line between Pasni and west of Gwadur.

Such a display of ill-will towards this Department has never been known since the erection of the telegraph in 1862. Whatever the reason that actuated them on this occasion, the work of destruction was carried out with a thoroughness not generally characteristic of Baluchis. No less than 370 posts had to be renewed and nearly 11 miles of wire, besides nearly 750 insulators, were required to repair the damage done.

56. On the 25th April 1897 the village, which is attached to the Jask Station, and the Persian Fort there, were surprised by a party of Bashkardis, who looted the shops of the native traders. The Persian Governor, instead of protecting the station, came to the telegraph buildings to seek protection. The result of this attack was the despatch from Bushire to Jask of a Persian garrison, consisting of 120 soldiers with a field gun. They did not, however, stay long, the whole force, including the Governor, returning to Bushire during May 1897, since when the fort has been garrisoned by Mustapha Khan, son of the late Mir Abdul Nubbee and Chief of Sudaich, who is in the pay of this Department.

57. The Superintendent at Bushire in his report for November 1897 wrote that there was still an impression there that the telegraphs were keeping back the rain. This was, of course, with reference to the trigonometrical bench-marks which had been destroyed by a mob in January 1897, but had been rebuilt in the following April, with much public ceremony, under the orders of the Political Resident at Bushire. At the end of the official year, *i.e.*, on 31st March last, the general state of affairs at Bushire was still reported as being very disturbed.

PERSIAN SECTION.

58. *Line Maintenance.*—Only ordinary line repairs were carried out during the year.

59. *Offices*.—The mud roof of the joint signalling room of the Indo-European Telegraph Company and of this Department at Teheran was replaced by an iron roof, and some improvements and additions were made to the senior clerk's quarters. These works were done at the expense of the Persian Government, the building being their property. The office building at Shiraz was also much improved by that Government.

60. *Interruptions.*—There was one total interruption on this section lasting for 22 hours; this occurred at an altitude above the sea-level of about 7,000 feet, and was caused by accumulations of snow, which broke the wires in a great number of places along a distance of two miles.

61. The faults from all causes, including contacts between the wires, during the past three years have been:

Year.	1 Wire.		2 Wires.		3 Wires.	
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.
1895-96	325	65	13	32	5	16
1896-97	606	0	17	12	20	53
1897-98	340	56	7	3	22	5

62. The causes of them are summarised as follows:—

	Number.	Duration. Hours.	Mins.
Definitely traced to preventable causes:—			
Faulty construction and maintenance . . .	1	1	19
Working parties	1	0	48
Unpreventable causes:—			
Cyclones and exceptional storms	3	29	43
Floods	1	47	15
Lightning	1	7	39
Snow	2	53	12
Fires	—	—	—
Trees falling other than those caused by cyclones .	—	—	—
Animals and birds	3	61	37
Malice	—	—	—
Other unpreventable causes	5	15	15
Unknown causes	13	52	1
Faults in offices	2	7	25

63. *Wilful Damage.*—There were 478 acts of wilful damage reported during the year, being 226 more than last year. They were distributed along the line as follows:—

Section.	From	To	No. of miles.	No. of Acts.
1st . .	Teheran . .	Ispahan . . .	247	138
2nd . .	Ispahan . .	Meshed-i-Meerghab, 88 miles north of Shiraz.	195	143
3rd . .	Meshedi-Meerghab	Mean Kotal, 60 miles south of Shiraz	131	143
4th . .	Mean Kotal.	Bushire . . .	102	54

The reason for the greater number of acts in the 2nd and 3rd sections is probably due to their being more frequented by the nomad Ilyats than the other two sections. The attention of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister and His Excellency the Mukhbar-ed-Dowlah has been requested to this. The amount claimed for damages from the Persian Government amounted to Krans 8,784.* Of this, Krans 1,672 has been collected locally, and the balance, 7,112, was deducted from the Jask royalty.

64. Wilful damage caused interruptions for the past four years as shown below:—

Year.	1 Wire.		2 Wires.		3 Wires.	
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.
1894-95	150	38	42	16	*Nil.*	
1895-96	158	8	*Nil.*		5	16
1896-97	315	46	*Nil.*		20	53
1897-98	93	50	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	

* NOTE.—360 krans=100 rupees at the present rate of exchange.

General Remarks.—Persian Section.

65 The principal events which occurred in Persia affecting this Department are as follows:—

His Excellency Ali Guli Khan Mukhbar-ed-Dowlah died on the 16th July 1897, and his son the Mukhbar-ul-Mulk succeeded him as Minister of Telegraphs on the 10th August. By the death of His Excellency the late Mukhbar, the Department has lost a great friend.

Three hundred soldiers mobbed the Shiraz Office on one occasion, demanding arrears of pay. On two occasions the Kazerun Office was invaded by a mob, complaining of the high price of bread and of ill-treatment, and on one occasion a crowd collected at Dehbeed Station, complaining of being looted by Arabs. On each occasion the Persian Authorities took action and the men dispersed.

Two burglaries were committed and one attempted.

On two occasions Inspectors while marching were threatened, and on two occasions line men were fired on.

Once the post bag was robbed.

The Mashelah (swampy ground) near Bushire was overrun by armed Tangistanies (hill men) in February and March 1898, so that the route under the line was pronounced unsafe, and several murders were committed near and in Bushire.

Buildings in Persia.

66. In consequence of the stock of sheet iron for roofing purposes having become exhausted in the Teheran market, the completion of the iron roofing to the buildings for the clerks' quarters at Teheran has had to be postponed, and there is still some work to be done, connected with laying out and draining the ground, etc.

The new residence for the Director at Teheran was occupied by him in October 1897, and the completion report has now been submitted.

The title deeds of the ground purchased for both the Director's and clerks' quarters are deposited in the safe in the charge of the Superintendent, Teheran Station.

Medical.

67. Doctors Odling, C.M.G., and Scully, Medical and Assistant Medical Superintendents of this Department at Teheran and Shiraz respectively, were present throughout the year. Doctor Odling also holds the appointment of Legation Surgeon at Teheran since 1892, by permission of the Government of India.

The health of the staff was on the whole good. One clerk died at Shiraz in March 1898 of pleurisy.

The free dispensaries at Teheran, Ispahan, and Shiraz are much appreciated and used by the people.

Meteorology.

68. Similarly to last year, telegrams reporting the state of the weather in Persia were sent to the Meteorological Reporter, India, from the 15th November 1897 to the 15th March 1898.

MESHED LINE.

69. Mr. S. Butcher, Acting Assistant Superintendent, took over charge of this line on 15th May 1897, and executed the necessary repairs between 10th October 1897 and 28th March 1898. From the 29th December 1897 to 9th February 1898 work was stopped by snow and frost. Six hundred and ninety-six new juniper poles were erected, 106 old poles were dug up and re-erected after rotten wood had been cut off, and 700 field service insulators were fixed. No money was received from the Persian Government during this year towards the maintenance of the line, and therefore the expenditure was limited to the R20,000 sanctioned by the Government of India.

70. *Offices.*—The office at Aiwanikief had again to be moved this year, and the office at Sabzewar was also moved into another building.

71. *Interruptions, Meshed Line.*—The interruptions to communication from all causes during the past three years are given in the statement below :—

—	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.	Hours.	Mins.
Faulty construction and maintenance	—		—		3	20
Working parties	13	30	*Nil.*		*Nil.*	
Floods	55	11	15	20	82	0
Animals and birds	72	40	18	30	*Nil.*	
Malice	65	0	144	47	33	36
Faults in offices	118	37	*Nil.*		65	28
Unknown causes	72	20	7	48	*Nil.*	
TOTAL	397	18	186	25	184	24

Deducting faults in offices, the total number of hours of interruption due to other causes works out thus :—

	Hours.	Mins.
1895-96	279	41
1896-97	186	25
1897-98	118	56

The Persian clerk who caused 65 hours 28 minutes interruption under the head "Faults in Offices" has since been dismissed by the Persian Government, together with another clerk and two gholams (line guards) for stealing insulators for the value of their iron stalks.

72. *Wilful Damage.*—One hundred and ninety-seven cases of wilful damage occurred, in which 183 insulators and 57 posts were broken or stolen and 55 yards of wire were carried away.

The figures were for the years :—

	Acts.
1895-96	445
1896-97	169

There is thus an increase of 28 over last year, but the improvement over 1895-96 and before continues to be satisfactory.

The amount of Krans 200 was recovered from local Governors, etc., on account of compensation.

73. *Traffic.*—The table below shows the amount of paid conversational traffic, etc., carried by the line during the past three years :—

Year.	Total paid conversation and State messages.	State messages only.
1895-96	3,423 krans	814 krans.
1896-97	2,993 ,,	1,195 ,,
1897-98	2,529 ,,	1,278 ,, 50 g.

74. There were no events of a political nature which affected the line or offices on the Meshed line.

STORES.

75. The principal items of expenditure under this head have been as follows :—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
Stores purchased in India	2,750	10	1
London stores, including freight, landing charges and exchange	79,215	6	0
Stores from other Departments	1,814	5	3

The following were the principal issues of stores :—

Repairs to cable	31,452	0	8
Cable steamer	18,758	9	6

The issues to repairs and renewals to the Persian Gulf land line amounted to R21,353, and were heavy, owing to the line being wrecked for some miles by the Baluchis. The issues to offices in that section amounted to R13,541 and to offices in the Persian Section to R6,715-4-2.

Personnel.

76. The Director, Persian Gulf Section, recommends to favourable notice the following officers of his staff for good services rendered after Mr. Graves' murder and the destruction of the line by the Baluchis in Mekran:—Messrs. E. Woodsell and R. C. Campbell, Assistant Superintendents, and Mr. W. H. Janes, General Service Clerk, the last of whom has been rewarded with a personal allowance of R25 per mensem. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells and Mr. Sealy also report that their thanks are due to the staff generally for good services rendered throughout the year, and their thanks are warmly joined in by me. To the above Directors also my special acknowledgments are due for the continued assistance they have given in maintaining this, the Indo-European route, as the most accurate and quickest of the telegraph routes to India.

It is again my pleasing duty to mention Mr. C. E. J. Twisaday, the senior clerk in my office, who during my absence in India, from November 1897 to March 1898, was in charge of the current duties of my office, and who performed those duties to my entire satisfaction.

INDIA OFFICE,
10th November 1898.

B. T. FFINCH,
Director-in-Chief.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO 31ST MARCH 1898.

	Charges: In India.	Charges: In England.	Charges: Exchange.	Charges: Total.	Credits: Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Capital expenditure on 31st March 1897						......	1,15,49,774 3 8
Capital expenditure from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898:—							
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.							
Works	...	...	...	...	...		
Do. (expenditure by Public Works Department)	...	...	...	...	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Stores	14,420 9 6	40,443 6 0	22,774 7 5	77,638 6 11	1,09,067 12 0		
Advances	28,361 1 6	...	...	28,361 1 6	18,972 10 7		
Sales	282 13 2	...	...	282 13 2	315 14 5		
Purchases	2,079 12 10	...	...	2,079 12 10	2,079 12 10		
Balance debited to Capital	...	...	...	22,073 15 5	...	—22,073 15 5	
TOTAL	45,114 5 0	40,443 6 0	22,774 7 5	1,30,436 1 10	1,30,436 1 10		
PERSIAN SECTION.							
Works	11,769 4 7	...	...	11,769 4 7	...		
Suspense Heads:—							
Advances	16,496 3 10	..	...	16,496 3 10	20,152 0 6		
Balance debited to Capital	...	...	...	...	8,113 7 11	8,113 7 11	—13,960 7 6
TOTAL	28,265 8 5	...	...	28,265 8 5	28,265 8 5		
GRAND TOTAL						..	1,15,35,813 12 2

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st MARCH 1898.

	Frs.	cts.	R a. p.
To NET EARNINGS from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.			
Traffic Earnings.			
Net Earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian, and Local Traffic, including mean rate *viâ* Turkey.			
India	3,488,381	60$\frac{1}{72}$	
England	−497,705	70$\frac{30}{72}$	
TOTAL (Appendix E) . .	2,990,675	35$\frac{43}{72}$	18,49,444 11 0
Cis-Indian Common Purse.			
Receivable from companies	2,105,697	29$\frac{1}{6}$	
Payable to companies	−2,503,551	56$\frac{1}{4}$	
TOTAL (Appendix C) . .	−307,854	27$\frac{1}{12}$	
Payable on account of interruptions *viâ* Turkey .	−1,351	97$\frac{11}{12}$	
NET TOTAL Cis-Indian Common Purse .	−309,206	25	−1,93,330 8 11
Australasian Message Fund.			
Drawn out of Fund	238,206	14$\frac{7}{12}$	
Paid into Fund	−462,679	58$\frac{1}{3}$	
NET TOTAL Australasian Message Fund .	−224,473	43$\frac{3}{4}$	−1,40,351 8 9
Profit and Loss.			
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople of Ottoman Traffic balance, 1894-95.	−562	60$\frac{5}{12}$	
Write-off traffic outstandings, 1894-95 . .	76	35$\frac{8}{12}$	
TOTAL Profit and Loss . .	−486	25	304 0 5
TOTAL .	2,456,509	41$\frac{61}{72}$	

Miscellaneous Receipts.

—	Gulf. R a. p.	Persia. R a. p.
India . .	2,310 3 0	3,118 13 3
England . .	12,324 14 0	...
Exchange .	6,940 6 2	...
	21,575 7 2	3,118 13 3

	R a. p.
Miscellaneous Receipts (Gulf and Persia)	24,694 4 5
GRAND TOTAL . . .	15,40,152 13 4

BY EXPENDITURE FROM 1ST APRIL 1897 TO 31ST MARCH 1898.

—	India. R a. p.	England. R a. p.	Exchange. R a. p.	TOTAL. R a. p.	R a. p.
PERSIAN GULF SECTION.					
General Charges .	1,05,831 9 8	16,877 12 0	9,504 3 1	1,32,213 8 9	
Line Maintenance . .	40,090 8 3	...	...	40,090 8 3	
Cable Maintenance .	1,85,725 10 1	...	...	1,85,725 10 1	
Signalling . . .	1,80,722 14 5	...	...	1,80,722 14 5	
TOTAL .	5,12,370 10 5	16,877 12 0	9,504 3 1	5,38,752 9 6	
PERSIAN SECTION.					
General Charges , .	87,783 8 6	3,606 8 8	2,030 14 8	93,420 15 10	
Line Maintenance . .	56,502 0 3	...	...	56,502 0 3	
Signalling . . .	84,609 13 5	...	...	84,609 13 5	
TOTAL .	2,28,895 6 2	3,606 8 8	2,030 14 8	2,34,532 13 6	
TOTAL Indo-European Telegraph Department	7,41,266 0 7	20,484 4 8	11,535 1 9	7,73,285 7 0	
Cost of Repairs, P. W. D.	...	...	...	...	
Jask Royalty . .	...	...	...	8,695 10 5	
					7,81,981 1 5
By Balance					7,58,171 11 11
GRAND TOTAL					15,40,152 13 4

APPENDIX B (1).

STATEMENT showing DETAILS of WORKING EXPENSES for past FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Account Heads.	Establishments.	Apparatus and Plant.	Office Expenses.	Store-keeping Charges.	Repairs to Lines and Buildings.	Repairs to Cables.	Cable Steamer.	Subsidies.	Miscellaneous.	Total as per Finance Accounts.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total as per Administrative Accounts, Appendix B.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1892-93	General Charges	2,08,756	...	5,325	1,598	...	...	...	29,827	1,538	2,47,044	...	2,47,044
	Line Maintenance	68,313	...	928	...	81,777	...	...	...	...	1,51,018	12,245	1,63,263
	Cable Maintenance	13,928	...	154	...	1,455	82,819	91,866	...	...	1,90,222	...	1,90,222
	Signalling	2,21,312	...	25,479	...	5,083	...	...	...	5,812	2,57,686	6,633	2,64,319
	TOTAL	5,12,309	...	31,886	1,598	88,315	82,819	91,866	29,827	7,350	8,45,970	18,878	8,64,848
1893-94	General Charges	1,97,688	...	5,435	711	...	...	...	27,080	6,629	2,37,543	...	2,37,543
	Line Maintenance	67,531	...	223	...	34,428	...	...	...	...	1,02,187	12,245	1,14,432
	Cable Maintenance	12,575	...	101	...	2,347	89,715	1,23,286	...	...	2,28,024	...	2,28,024
	Signalling	2,41,231	...	19,882	...	13,252	..	...	...	5,729	2,80,094	515	2,80,609
	TOTAL	5,19,025	...	25,646	711	50,027	89,715	1,23,286	27,080	12,358	8,47,848	12,760	8,60,608
1894-95	General Charges	2,19,871	...	4,830	1,744	...	...	...	27,733	5,666	2,59,844	...	2,59,844
	Line Maintenance	59,796	...	748	...	26,997	...	...	...	..	87,541	10,526	98,067
	Cable Maintenance	12,707	...	129	...	2,309	53,640	1,22,030	...	...	1,90,815	...	1,90,815
	Signalling	2,40,838	..	22,343	...	8,555	...	...	...	5,978	2,77,764	406	2,78,170
	TOTAL	5,33,262	...	28,050	1,744	37,861	53,640	1,22,030	27,733	11,644	8,15,964	10,932	8,26,896
1895-96	General Charges	2,02,563	...	3,190	1,066	...	...	...	31,760	6,366	2,44,945	...	2,44,945
	Line Maintenance	62,780	...	628	...	21,825	...	...	...	...	85,233	10,000	95,233
	Cable Maintenance	13,808	...	146	...	1,550	78,003	91,912	...	.	1,85,419	...	1,85,419
	Signalling	2,28,754	...	25,739	...	31,730	...	...	...	5,630	2,91,853	...	2,91,853
	TOTAL	5,07,905	...	29,703	1,066	55,105	78,003	91,912	31,760	11,996	8,07,450	10,000	8,17,450
1896-97	General Charges	2,13,480	...	3,410	874	...	...	...	27,400	10,261	2,55,425	...	2,55,425
	Line Maintenance	55,344	...	1,259	...	21,600	...	...	..	..	78,212	...	78,212
	Cable Maintenance	10,857	...	194	...	1,516	44,634	1,13,878	...	...	1,71,079	...	1,71,079
	Signalling	2,18,937	...	30,092	...	11,598	...	...	...	6,134	2,66,761	...	2,66,761
	TOTAL	4,98,618	...	34,955	874	34,723	44,634	1,13,878	27,400	16,395	7,71,477	...	7,71,477
1897-98	General Charges	1,89,147	...	4,753	921	...	...	...	22,843	7,970	2,25,634	...	2,25,634
	Line Maintenance	56,024	...	1,707	...	38,861	..	...	...	..	96,592	8,696	1,05,288
	Cable Maintenance	12,751	...	162	...	3,411	74,991	94,411	...	...	1,85,726	...	1,85,726
	Signalling	2,22,592	...	26,533	...	9,989	...	..	...	6,219	2,65,333	...	2,65,333
	TOTAL	4,80,514	...	33,155	921	52,261	74,991	94,411	22,843	14,189	7,73,285	8,696	7,81,981

NOTE.—The total cost of up-keep of the cable steamer *Patrick Stewart*, including the pay of her officers and crew, is shown under "Cable Steamer."
The pay of the Cable Conservancy Establishment, including temporary establishment and cost of provisions, is shown under "Repairs to Cables."

APPENDIX C.

JOINT PURSE.

Table A.—Division of Receipts for past Five Years.

Year.	Indian Messages. Number of Words.	Indian Messages. Total Net Value.	Indian Messages. Proportion for Eastern Company.	Indian Messages. Proportion for Indo-European Company.	Indian Messages. Proportion for Indo-European Department.	Trans-Indian Messages. Number of Words.	Trans-Indian Messages. Total Net Value.	Trans-Indian Messages. Proportion for Eastern Company.	Trans-Indian Messages. Proportion for Indo-European Company.	Trans-Indian Messages. Proportion for Indo-European Department.	Totals. Number of Words.	Totals. Total Net Value.	Totals. Proportion for Eastern Company.	Totals. Proportion for Indo-European Company.	Totals. Proportion for Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1893-94	2,384,673¾	375,091 17 5	226,517 19 10	83,795 10 6	64,778 7 1	2,587,508½	329,947 19 3	265,707 2 1	39,692 14 9	24,548 2 5	4,972,182¼	705,039 16 8	492,225 1 11	123,488 5 3	89,325 9 6
1894-95	2,209,446¼	348,071 19 9	207,673 1 9	76,783 14 7	63,615 3 5	2,900,784½	368,236 9 6	296,540 16 8	44,298 17 1	27,396 15 9	5,110,230¾	716,308 9 3	504,213 18 5	121,082 11 8	91,011 19 2
1895-96	2,348,530½	368,116 11 6	220,930 16 5	81,069 7 10	66,116 7 3	3,606,220¾	471,640 19 2	378,891 12 0	57,180 19 7	35,568 7 7	5,954,751¼	839,757 10 8	599,822 8 5	138,250 7 5	101,684 14 10
1896-97	2,237,249¾	344,353 7 6	205,992 3 6	76,170 19 8	62,190 4 4	3,919,958½	515,434 19 3	415,079 15 5	62,006 16 7	38,348 7 3	6,157,208¼	859,788 6 9	621,071 18 11	138,177 16 3	100,538 11 7
1897-98	2,540,809¼	378,218 11 10	226,513 16 10	83,531 11 9	68,173 3 3	3,928,361¾	512,017 19 0	411,940 9 3	61,782 0 6	38,295 9 3	6,469,171	890,236 10 10	638,454 6 1	145,313 12 3	106,468 12 6

Table B.—Division of Traffic as actually carried for past Five Years.

Year.	Indian Messages. Total Net Value.	Indian Messages. Proportion credited by Eastern Company.	Indian Messages. Proportion credited by Indo-European Company.	Indian Messages. Proportion credited by Indo-European Department.	Trans-Indian Messages. Total Net Value.	Trans-Indian Messages. Proportion credited by Eastern Company.	Trans-Indian Messages. Proportion credited by Indo-European Company.	Trans-Indian Messages. Proportion credited by Indo-European Department.	Totals. Total Net Value.	Totals. Proportion credited by Eastern Company.	Totals. Proportion credited by Indo-European Company.	Totals. Proportion credited by Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
1893-94	375,091 17 5	194,092 19 10	103,012 19 5	77,985 18 2	329,947 19 3	281,116 11 1	29,348 11 1	19,482 17 1	705,039 16 8	475,209 10 11	132,361 10 6	97,468 15 3
1894-95	348,071 19 9	170,259 17 2	101,548 6 8	76,263 15 11	368,236 9 6	310,461 3 2	34,771 14 2	23,003 12 2	716,308 9 3	480,721 0 4	136,320 1 10	99,267 8 1
1895-96	368,116 11 6	180,490 14 6	107,073 10 6	80,552 6 6	471,640 19 2	396,601 9 5	45,212 5 7	29,827 4 2	839,757 10 8	577,092 3 11	152,285 16 1	110,379 10 8
1896-97	344,353 7 6	152,015 17 4	109,826 9 10	82,511 0 4	515,434 19 3	427,818 19 2	52,841 8 10	34,774 11 3	859,788 6 9	579,834 16 6	162,667 18 8	117,285 11 7
1897-98	378,218 11 10	162,545 12 8	123,363 3 11	92,309 15 3	512,017 19 0	445,975 0 0	39,569 18 4	26,473 0 8	890,236 10 10	608,520 12 8	162,933 2 3	118,782 15 11

Exclusive of the liability of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for interruptions in Turkey under Article X of Joint Purse Agreement, amounting to 54*l*. 1*s*. 7*d*. = R845-5-1.

		£ s. d.
NOTE.—Paid into Joint Purse	. . .	118,782 15 11
Received from Joint Purse	. .	106,468 12 6
Excess paid in	.	12,314 3 5 = R1,92,485-3-10.

APPENDIX C (1).

STATEMENT showing the WORKING of the AUSTRALASIAN MESSAGE FUND since its commencement.

Year.	PAID IN.							DRAWN OUT.						Loss or gain to Department as compared with Traffic of 1889 which was 6,235*l*.
	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Half share of loss contributed by Australasian Colonies.	Total.	Cis-Indian Joint Purse.			Eastern Company for non J. P. Traffic.	Eastern Extension Company.	Total.	
	Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.					Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891-92 (11 months)	97,592	14,581	9,018	436	45,612	25,114	192,353	54,601	8,158	5,045	346	124,202	192,353	—670
1892-93	108,168	16,159	9,993	515	54,918	23,905	213,658	60,651	9,060	5,603	385	137,959	213,658	—632
1893-94	121,842	18,201	11,257	854	76,898	4,805	233,857	66,385	9,917	6,133	421	151,001	233,857	—102
1894-95	126,132	18,842	11,653	964	76,962	2,085	236,638	67,174	10,035	6,206	426	152,797	236,638	—29
1895-96	188,591	28,542	17,782	1,403	107,381	—422	343,277	97,144	14,702	9,159	618	221,654	343,277	2,924
1896-97	230,041	34,365	21,253	1,732	128,673	—	416,064	118,107	17,643	10,912	749	268,653	416,064	4,677
1897-98	199,209	29,865	18,507	1,920	112,089	—	361,590	102,557	15,375	9,528	651	233,479	361,590	3,293

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY of CAPITAL and REVENUE ACCOUNT for the last FIVE YEARS.

Year.	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.		REVENUE ACCOUNT.									Net Profit or Loss.	Dividend on Capital.	Remarks.
			Receipts.					Expenditure.						
	Capital Expenditure during year.	Total Capital Expenditure to end of Year.	Net Traffic Earnings.	Common Purse and Australasian Message Fund.	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total Earnings.	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Expenditure by other Departments.	Total Expenditure.			
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
1893-94	—13,505	1,14,46,190	15,58,466	—2,20,884	—663	13,937	13,50,856	5,76,782	2,71,066	12,760	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	
1894-95	—3,305	1,14,42,885	18,14,916	—2,53,789	—508	9,801	15,70,420	5,48,514	2,67,451	10,932	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	
1895-96	46,321	1,14,89,206	19,40,495	—3,06,912	—716	37,214	16,70,081	5,36,718	2,70,732	10,000	8,17,450	8,52,631	7·42	
1896-97	60,568	1,15,49,774	19,20,488	—4,51,308	35	15,292	14,84,507	5,22,357	2,49,120	—	7,71,477	7,13,030	6·17	
1897-98	—13,961	1,15,35,814	18,49,445	—3,33,682	—304	24,694	15,40,153	5,38,752	2,34,533	8,696	7,81,981	7,58,172	6·57	

APPENDIX E.

DETAILS of the MONTHLY NET EARNINGS (in Francs) of the INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT during the year 1897-98.

MONTH.	PERSIAN GULF SECTION.		PERSIAN SECTION. Transit Messages.		PERSIAN SECTION. Terminal Messages.		TOTAL.	
	Words.	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.	Words.*	Amount.
		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.		Fcs. cts.
1897.								
April	146,091	186,835 $51\frac{5}{8}$	134,110	25,978 $21\frac{5}{8}$	3,126	454 32	147,516	213,268 $05\frac{1}{4}$
May	150,423	193,039 $94\frac{5}{8}$	139,286	27,152 $24\frac{5}{24}$	3,665	638 $61\frac{2}{3}$	151,874	220,830 $80\frac{1}{3}$
June	150,431	192,564 $85\frac{3}{4}$	141,513	27,259 $79\frac{7}{8}$	2,571	500 76	151,362	220,325 $44\frac{5}{8}$
July	174,350	221,298 $09\frac{3}{4}$	163,645	31,845 $29\frac{3}{8}$	4,850	1,050 78	175,416	254,194 $17\frac{1}{3}$
August	$175,192\frac{1}{4}$	216,222 94	$162,137\frac{1}{4}$	30,799 $85\frac{1}{6}$	5,487	1,129 $63\frac{11}{18}$	$176,771\frac{1}{4}$	248,152 $42\frac{7}{9}$
September	201,727	246,457 10	188,384	36,285 $54\frac{7}{12}$	5,154	1,101 $21\frac{5}{6}$	203,111	283,843 $86\frac{5}{12}$
October	190,335	233,555 $95\frac{1}{4}$	177,735	34,000 $21\frac{3}{8}$	6,081	1,185 $79\frac{13}{18}$	192,925	268,741 $96\frac{25}{72}$
November	206,890	254,813 $49\frac{5}{8}$	195,297	37,904 $36\frac{1}{3}$	4,961	982 $38\frac{1}{9}$	208,765	293,700 $24\frac{5}{72}$
December	187,693	234,129 $38\frac{3}{4}$	172,903	33,656 $22\frac{17}{24}$	7,718	1,612 $04\frac{8}{9}$	189,837	269,397 $66\frac{25}{72}$
1898.								
January	195,714	228,812 $02\frac{7}{8}$	164,075	31,880 $33\frac{13}{24}$	6,494	1,437 $27\frac{5}{9}$	197,059	262,129 $63\frac{35}{36}$
February	$137,156\frac{3}{4}$	165,141 $35\frac{1}{8}$	116,987	21,592 $98\frac{13}{24}$	5,210	1,128 $58\frac{8}{9}$	$138,712\frac{3}{4}$	187,862 $92\frac{8}{9}$
March	187,513	233,499 $83\frac{1}{8}$	165,013	33,426 $53\frac{55}{72}$	6,107	1,301 $82\frac{1}{18}$	189,361	268,228 $18\frac{17}{18}$
TOTAL	2,103,516	2,606,370 $50\frac{1}{8}$	$1,921,085\frac{1}{4}$	371,781 $61\frac{7}{72}$	61,424	12,523 24	2,122,710	2,990,675 $35\frac{43}{72}$

Equivalent of francs 2,990,675·$35\frac{43}{72}$ at 25 francs = 1*l*.	£ 119,627
Difference between the value of the rupee at the drawing rates and R10 to the £	Rx. 76,528
Exchange on English transactions	Rx. —11.211
	Rx. 184,944 the exact sum being R18,49,444-11-0 (*vide* Appendix B).

NOTE.—Traffic earnings are primarily worked in francs in accordance with the existing Convention, but in converting the francs into rupees a uniform rate is not adopted. For the receipts from the Indian Department for traffic interchanged with it, a rate of francs 25·21 to the pound sterling is taken; and from sterling to rupees the conversion is made at the latest rate obtained by the Secretary of State for demand bills which is communicated to the Check Office. On the other hand, for the receipts from or payments to the Indo-European Company and Turkey, which are settled in London in sterling, a uniform rate of francs 25 to the pound (in accordance with the Convention) is adopted, and the conversion to rupees made at the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings for the year, which in the present case is 15·35391005*d*. to the rupee.

* *See* Appendix F. Most of these words are also shown under Persian Gulf Section, and are therefore excluded from the total column.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MESSAGES and WORDS FORWARDED during the Year 1897-98, compared with four previous years.

Year.	State.		Commercial and Private.				Press.		Times.		Total.				Grand Total.		Add or deduct Messages in transit.	Total as per Appendix E.
	Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Gulf.		Persia.					
	Messages.	Words.	Messages	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Words.	Words.
1893-94	3,072	94,278	114,918	1,494,042	1,357	12,946	538	16,724	412	44,272	118,940	1,649,316	1,357	12,946	120,297	1,662,262	358	1,662,620
1894-95	3,113	87,386	122,514	1,552,084	1,604	13,286	488	14,344	296	32,955	126,411	1,686,769	1,604	13,286	128,015	1,700,055	—326	1,699,729
1895-96	3,107	103,825	135,090	1,761,366½	1,541	11,860	450	13,758	213	31,685	138,860	1,910,634½	1,541	11,860	140,401	1,922,494½	2,240	1,924,734½
1896-97	3,684	104,048	142,324	1,888,809¾	1,748	15,927	397	12,715	121	39,679	146,526	2,045,251¾	1,748	15,927	148,274	2,061,178¾	—1,238	2,059,940¾
1897-98	4,560	160,935	138,886	1,807,550	1,843	19,194	1,383	67,728	316	66,300	145,145	2,102,513	1,843	19,194	146,988	2,121,707	1,003	2,122,710

NOTE.—Under the columns headed "Gulf" are shown messages and words accounted for in Gulf Traffic Accounts.
Under the columns headed "Persia" are shown messages and words originating or terminating in Persia to or from Indo-European Company's line, which consequently do not appear in the Gulf Traffic Accounts.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT of WORK done by the TELEGRAPH STEAMER "PATRICK STEWART" during the year 1897-98.

Date. From	Date. To	Particulars.
1897. April 1	1897. April 1	In Bombay dock undergoing repairs.
" 2	" 5	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving 5th.
" 6	" 25	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 26	May 6	Left Karachi with Director and Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan with staff and escort for Mekran and Baluchistan Coasts, *re* quarantine operations. Repaired a fault in Karachi-Jask cable, and returned to Karachi, arriving 6th.
May 7	Aug. 23	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Aug. 24	Sept. 2	Left Karachi, and repaired a fault in Karachi-Jask cable, and returned to Karachi, arriving 2nd.
Sept. 3	Oct. 27	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Oct. 28	" 31	Left for Bombay, arriving 31st.
Nov. 1	Nov. 22	In dock undergoing repairs.
" 23	" 26	Hauled out of dock and left for Karachi, arriving 26th.
" 27	Dec. 6	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
Dec. 7	1898. Jan. 19	Left Karachi with Director-in-Chief, Director, and Electrician on annual inspection of the Persian Gulf Stations, and with reliefs and stores. Repaired faults in Bushire-Fao cable and Bushire shore end, and returned to Karachi, arriving 19th.
1898. Jan. 20	" 21	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 22	" 28	Left Karachi with troops and mules for Pasni, and with a country boat in tow, and returned to Karachi, arriving 28th.
" 29	Feb. 5	Left Karachi for Mekran coast on political and telegraph duties with line materials, and returned to Karachi, arriving 5th.
Feb. 6	" 14	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.
" 15	" 20	Left for Pasni with land-line stores, and returned to Karachi, arriving 20th.
" 21	Mar. 31	At moorings in Karachi Harbour.

ABSTRACT.	Days.
At moorings in Karachi Harbour	244
In Bombay Harbour and dock	23
At sea	98
TOTAL DAYS	365

Note reviewing the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1897-98.

The following statement shows the financial results of working the Department during the past five years :—

Year.	Total Capital Outlay.	Gross Receipts.*	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of	
					Net Receipts to Capital.	Expenditure to Gross Receipts.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
1893-94	1,14,46,190	13,50,856	8,60,608	4,90,248	4·28	63·7
1894-95	1,14,42,885	15,70,420	8,26,897	7,43,523	6·50	52·6
1895-96	1,14,89,206	16,70,081	8,17,450	8,52,631	7·42	48·9
1896-97	1,15,49,774	14,84,507	7,71,477	7,13,030	6·17	51·9
1897-98	1,15,35,814	15,40,153	7,81,981	7,58,172	6·57	50·77

* This represents the revenue of the Department after adjustments made in accordance with the provisions of the Joint Purse arrangement.

The Capital Account was decreased by Rs. 13,961.

The total earnings of the Department show an increase of Rs. 55,646, as compared with the previous year. This is due to the fact that the traffic with India, which fell off considerably in 1896-97, more than recovered itself during the year under review. On the other hand, the traffic with places beyond India shows a slight decrease. The increase under miscellaneous revenue is due to larger sales of old cable core and other unserviceable stores.

The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 10,504. This is mainly due to the large outlay on repairs to the Mekran Coast land lines necessitated after the destruction of the line by the Baluchis and the murder of Mr. Graves.

The net result is a profit of Rs. 7,58,172, which gives a dividend of 6·57 per cent. on the capital, against 6·17 per cent. in the previous year. When it is remembered that the capital of the Department is a very inflated one, and includes the cost of lines and cables which have long since been abolished, and sundry political charges, it will be seen that the dividends now earned are very satisfactory, and show that the lines are valuable from a commercial as well as from a political point of view.

The proportion of Indian traffic actually carried by the Indo-European route is still largely in excess of the proportion on which the Joint Purse was based, but the trans-Indian traffic is considerably less (*see* paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Report).

Australasian traffic shows a large falling-off during 1897-98, the total amount being 54,474*l.* less than in the previous year, and the Department's share is 1,384*l.* less than last year. The sum drawn out of the Purse is, however, 3,293*l.* more than the amount earned by the Department in 1889 when the Australasian Message Fund was formed.

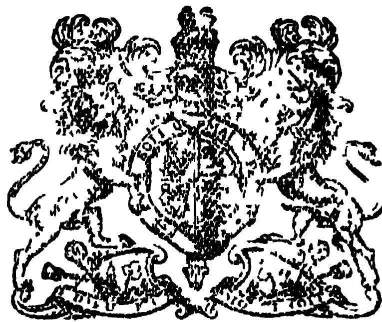
The general working of the Department continues to be very satisfactory. Only one total interruption to traffic between Teheran and Karachi occurred during the year, and only lasted 22 hours 56 minutes. The cables and land lines are, considering their age, in a sound condition. The speed and accuracy of transmission are also satisfactory.

The murder of Mr. Graves and the rising of the Baluchis on the Mekran Coast were fully reported at the time. Considerable damage was done to the land lines during the latter disturbance, but the cables fortunately worked well, and the through traffic was not interfered with. The lines have now been repaired, and the districts appear to be more settled.

EDMUND NEEL,
Secretary, Public Works Department.

13th December 1898.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14)

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th February, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be taken into consi-

deration. He said :—"On the last occasion when this Bill was before this Council I explained its principles very fully. I do not think it is necessary to repeat that explanation. Since then we have very carefully considered the Bill in Select Committee. We have not altered its principle, but we have very carefully considered its terms, and I hope it returns to Council improved in language by being made clearer and more precise. In amending the language of the Bill we have been careful to use language which is familiar in English Courts of Equity so as to draw the English decisions to aid the Indian Courts. We have added some illustrations, and in particular we have added one illustration to show that the Act, or the Bill when it becomes an Act, is not intended in any way to apply to, or to affect, *bonâ fide* business transactions. We have tried to make it clear that what we aim at are cases where one man has another more or less under his power and where there are relations existing between them which enable one man to put unfair pressure on another, and that the measure has nothing to do, so to speak, with people coming into communication in the open market.

"I have only one further remark to make at this stage. Various hypothetical cases, I might almost say fanciful cases, have been suggested to us where possibly the discretion given to the Courts by this Bill might be abused and where possible hard cases might arise. I admit that you can, whenever you give a discretion, or wherever you give power to any authority, suggest hypothetical hard cases. It is an essential postulate of all legislation that when you confer powers and when you confer discretion on any authority, that discretion or those powers will be used with a certain amount of reasonableness, with a certain amount of commonsense, and with a certain amount of knowledge of the world. If you do not predicate that, then all beneficial legislation is simply impossible. Take for instance the Penal Code—an Act which has worked well for forty years. I would ask Hon'ble Members is there a single operative section in the Penal Code which would be tolerable for ten minutes unless it was worked with a certain amount of commonsense and fairness? You must in legislation, when you confer a discretion upon a responsible authority, assume that that authority has some discretion—some reasonable amount of commonsense If you do not admit that, well then I must admit on my part that all legislation of a beneficial character is impossible, and that it were much better that this Council should not exist."

The Hon'ble THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA said:—"My Lord, although I had not the honour of being a member of Your Lordship's Council during the earlier stages of the Bill, I feel that the measure is of such importance that I should not give a silent vote upon it. The broad principle involved is at the same time just and necessary for the equitable decision of a numerous class of cases which come before judicial tribunals, and it purports to embody the results of the decisions of the English Courts of Equity which the Privy Council have declared applicable to India. How far it has succeeded I leave to the lawyers to judge. The main design of the measure is to protect the weak and simple from the clutches of unscrupulous money-lenders, and I hope it will in part help to solve the problem of land indebtedness, which has long been engaging the attention of Government. The serious thing about the Bill seems to be, as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab remarks in his letter to Your Excellency's Government on the subject, the dangerously wide discretion which the Bill seeks to confer on the Munsifs and Subordinate Judges in this country. I cannot help fearing that the Bill if passed into law may lead to considerable increase in litigation and to more appeals, and that the only certain gainers will be the unscrupulous legal practitioners in the Mufassal, who will do their very best to foster disputes between the money-lender and the agriculturist and also to apply the law to contracts it was never intended to affect. If, however, the Subordinate Courts will use their authority with proper discretion and with a due regard to equity and commonsense, I trust that the amendment of the Contract Act may be a boon to the agriculturist borrower without unduly affecting the stability of the contracts by which the daily business of the country is carried on. There can be no doubt that the alterations made in Select Committee are in the right direction.

My Lord, I think that even the most determined opponents of the Bill will admit that an earnest effort has been made to recast the more objectionable sections in the original draft, and I think that they have to a large extent succeeded. I hope that the placing of the measure upon the Statute Book may be productive of the beneficial results that have been anticipated from it, and that it may not produce the evils which so many fear. Not being a lawyer I am forced to take it a good deal on trust. I feel I am not on a footing of equality with the Hon'ble the Legal Member as regards legal knowledge, and had the Bill been passed in its original form and worked injustice I am not certain that I might not have evaded responsibility by pleading that my consent had been obtained by the exercise of undue influence on his part owing to that want of equality."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said that he would support the Bill, having signed the Report of the Select Committee, and would make his remarks on the principle when moving his amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said:—"I support the Bill as finally amended by the Select Committee, whose modifications appear to me to be judicious and to remove many of the misgivings to which the Bill in its original form gave rise. I cannot help, however, concurring in some of the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken—the Maharaja of Darbhanga. The risk of the abuse or at least misuse of the very wide discretionary power conferred on subordinate and often inexperienced Courts certainly exists, as has been pointed out in very strong language by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. But I think in legislation which is designed to mitigate a widespread and serious evil risks of that description must be run. The relief to be given by an amending Act of this kind to the vast body of agriculturists, who, we are very well aware, are, in certain provinces at least, in the grip of the money-lender—that relief must, I think, be held to outweigh any risks of the kind which have been described by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab."

The Hon'ble NAWAB FAIYAZ ALI KHAN said:—"My Lord, the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act of 1872, now before Your Lordship's Council, is one of such intrinsic importance that I beg Your Excellency's permission to offer a few observations in regard to it.

"The object of this measure, my Lord, is, as has been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons by His Honour Sir John Woodburn, who introduced it last year, 'not to interfere with the freedom of contract where consent is free.' But it is intended to give the Courts a wider discretion in coming to an equitable decision in certain classes of inequitable contracts, where their power appears to be rather limited. Cases are well known where the Courts have refused to go behind the letter of the contracts however hard and inequitable and induced by undue influence, and this has resulted, as no doubt most of us are aware, in the complete ruin of many old respectable families. Contracts to secure debts have particularly led to such disastrous results.

"My Lord, the British Government is based on sympathy for its subjects, justice and generosity, and instances might be multiplied where Her Majesty's Government has, with that sympathy and generosity, come to the aid of Her subjects and has relieved the weak from the oppressions of the strong. Indeed, I may say that every measure taken by Her Majesty's Government is characterised by the British sense of justice, the essential element of which is to protect the weak against the strong. It is this sense of justice which has led the Government to introduce some important changes into the present Indian Contract Act, which in some respects has been found to be unsuited to the present state of things.

"In many cases of contract to borrow money, the Courts have, as I have observed above, refused to grant relief to the debtor against the most inequitable and unconscionable conditions obtained by the creditor by the exercise of undue

influence. This was, I believe, in a large measure due to the impression that under the existing law the Courts were bound to maintain the integrity of private contracts. The Government could not, however, look with indifference to this process of destruction of the landholders and agriculturists at the hands of the astute usurers and money-lenders—a process that has been going on for many years past to the detriment of the best interests of the country.

"It was of course possible for the Government to provide by law that an exorbitant rate of interest shall not be enforced or that effect shall not be given to an oppressive condition. But such a provision could not go to the root of the evil, which it is the aim of the Bill now before Your Lordship's Council to remedy; for it is a well-known fact that the money-lender in India usually evades every attempt of the law to restrain him from taking an unfair advantage of the position of his debtor, by causing him to execute a bond for the repayment of a larger amount than the amount actually advanced to him. It seems to me, therefore, that the Government has wisely undertaken to eradicate the evil from the root and to amend the law in such a manner as to secure an equitable determination of the rights and liabilities of the parties to a contract. This object could not be fulfilled better than by amending the Indian Contract Act in two important respects, namely, (1) as regards undue influence, and (2) as regards penalties.

"That the existing law in these respects has been largely improved and these two important expressions have been better defined, will be evident from a reading of the Bill itself as amended by the Select Committee, and I do not propose to go into the details of the amendments made by the Select Committee, beyond saying that, lucid and clear as the language of the Bill as it now stands is, the provisions of it cannot but be beneficial and succeed in achieving the objects which the Legislature have in view. I beg, therefore, to submit that I generally approve of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and I feel pretty sure that Her Majesty's subjects will hail this measure with delight.

"There is only one point as to which, my Lord, I beg to ask permission to say something. It may possibly be urged that it will be hard on the money-lenders and other persons interested that retrospective effect should be given to the provisions of this Bill. As to this, all I can say is that the object is a most benevolent one—to remove an existing evil; and the sooner that evil is remedied the better for the interests of the country. There is another point of view from which this objection can be considered. The provisions of the Bill, it seems to me, are based on the assumption that contracts induced by 'undue influence,' as defined in the Bill itself, are, to the extent to which they are so induced, inequitable; and if the correctness of this assumption is admitted,—as I believe it is admitted on all hands,—contracts tainted by such 'undue linfluence' have no claim to the protection of law; and thus the date of the execution of the bonds representing such contracts is obviously immaterial I, therefore, most cordially welcome the provisions of sub-section (3) of clause 1 of the Bill.

"With these few observations, my Lord, I beg to support the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the principles underlying it and the provisions by which effect is to be given to those principles."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"My Lord, there is no branch of law or legislation in dealing with which it is so easy to go wrong, and in which mistakes are so fraught with far-reaching consequences, than the branch with which the Bill before the Council proposes to deal. There are men who firmly believe in imposing honesty and morality by legislation, as our ancestors believed in enforcing decorum and propriety of manners by sumptuary laws. They think that it is only necessary for the State to fix a particular rate of interest, and usury would be annihilated; to prohibit the sale and alienation of their lands, and agriculturists would be saved from ruining themselves; to make all money-lending transactions liable to discretionary revision and adjustment, and Jews and Marwaris would become reformed characters, and creditors would become philanthro-

pists. Such men take no account of the facts of human nature and the laws of its energy. When their remedies only succeed in driving the disease into another and perhaps a more vital part, they do not blame their own shortsightedness, but the perversity of social forces. On the other hand, there are doctrinaires who carry their fanaticism or superstition for the sanctity of contracts to such a length that they would sanction even murder by contract, like the grave senators of Venice who were prepared to enforce Shylock's bond until woman's wit came to their aid. The Common Law of England embodied nearly as solemn a view of the inviolable nature of contracts, and very nearly justified Shylock's retort to Gratiano,

'Till thou canst rail the seals from off my bond,
'Thou but offendst thy lungs to speak so loud.'

"Even in the English Courts of Equity the rigour with which the sanctity of a seal was enforced was only very gradually relaxed. As pointed out by Lord Campbell, when the foundations of the equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery were first systematically laid by Lord Nottingham, 'the father of Equity,' he made it a guiding rule,—never, in the absence of fraud, to interfere with contracts or with obligations solemnly contracted.

'If a man,' said he, 'will improvidently bind himself up by a voluntary deed, and not reserve a liberty to himself by a power of revocation, this Court will not loose the fetters he hath put upon himself, but he must lie down under his own folly.'

"The boundaries of equitable jurisdiction in this behalf continued, however, to be slowly and cautiously enlarged and extended, till while, on the one hand, it was strictly held,

'that every person is entitled to dispose of his property in such manner and upon such terms as he chooses, and whether his bargains are wise or discreet, or profitable or unprofitable or otherwise, are considerations not for Courts of Justice, but for the party himself to deliberate upon;'

and on the other hand,

'relief was given whenever his peculiar conditions and circumstances placed him under some disability.'

"These principles carefully matured by experience have not been lost sight of in framing the Bill before the Council, and I think the Hon'ble Members who have successively been in charge of it may well be congratulated upon the sober and cautious piece of legislation which they have turned out. They have wisely steered clear of the dangerous rocks which menaced them on either side. Nothing would have been more fraught with mischief than to treat the masses of the agricultural population almost as infants, incapable by their ignorance and weakness from making contracts for themselves with money-lenders, and for whom, therefore, the Courts should be empowered to arrange terms retrospectively. We are familiar with the piteous tales which are told of the helplessness of the raiyat gripped in the claws of the saukar bird of prey. But the picture is not altogether true to nature. The raiyat is no doubt illiterate and uneducated. But those who know him as he really is, and not as he exists in the imagination of people who like to pose as *mà-bàp* to him, know that he possesses a very fair share of shrewdness and intelligence, and can negotiate a bargain with the saukar with a clear comprehension of his interest and position, and even with some degree of cunning. Why he is not able to cope with his creditor is, not because of his ignorance, but in consequence of his necessitous position. This position, it must not be forgotten, is as largely owing to the pressure of the State landlord as to the grasping rapacity of the money-lender. To speak only of the Bombay Presidency, it was admitted by Sir Theodore Hope, himself a Bombay Revenue-officer, in his speech in this Council in introducing the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Bill, that 'to our revenue system must in candour be ascribed some share in the indebtedness of the raiyat.' The Commission appointed in 1891 to enquire into the working of the Relief Act emphatically reported that.—

'there could be no question that the rigidity of the revenue assessment system is one of the main causes which lead the raiyats of the Dekkhan into fresh debt.'

"The proper remedy in such a case is not to treat the symptom simply, but to remove the cause. To take away from the raiyat the power of making binding contracts for himself would be more calculated to aggravate than to alleviate the malady, while it would be unjust to the saukar to have his terms and conditions retrospectively settled by Courts which could neither enter into the intricate complexities of the respective positions of the two parties, nor could have the means of taking into account the element of average risk of a general business which to a certain extent must rightly affect the severity of each individual contract But while it would be thus both mischievous and unjust to treat raiyats or agriculturists in their relations to saukars as *quasi* infants whose weakness and ignorance required special protection, there is, on the other hand, no reason whatever why contracts between saukars and raiyats should not be treated on the same footing as all other contracts, whenever extraneous circumstances dominate the bargain and enable one party to take advantage of another beyond the adjustment which the circumstances, conditions and necessities affecting the contract in itself would require or warrant. The equitable jurisdiction of the English Courts has slowly but increasingly recognized the right of interference in such cases. In the admirably terse and clear speech in which my Hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill moved to refer it to a Select Committee, he claimed that the new legislation proposed to invest Indian Courts with equitable powers which had long been possessed by English Courts. I am not prepared to say that this statement may not be open to challenge in some degree. If it were quite accurate, the need for the proposed legislation would not be very urgent, for our Courts have already found a way to go somewhat beyond the provisions of the Indian Contract Act in this behalf, which, it must be remembered, 'defines and amends only certain parts of the law relating to contracts,' and to administer relief in most of the cases covered by the equitable doctrines of English law founded upon the existence or presumption of actual or constructive fraud. It cannot also be denied that English equity has hitherto failed to reach many cases, which it is hoped to reach by the present Bill, or there would have been scarcely any need for the recommendations of the Select Committee on money-lending for the interposition of the legislature to remove the evils attendant on transactions with professional money-lenders. It is true, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Member, that the general principle deduced by text-writers of authority embraces all the variety of relations in which dominion may be exercised by one person over another. But the Hon'ble Member knows that English Courts do not deduce cases from general principles, but that the elasticity and generality of principles are firmly restrained by decided precedents which strictly curb the playfulness of idiosyncracy within known limits. But while the measure before the Council is devised to go further than the existing precedents of equitable jurisdiction in England, the Hon'ble the Legal Member is perfectly right in contending that we are not embarking on an unknown sea. The step in advance which we are taking is in the direction in which experience shows that we can advance with reasonable safety. It will be observed that, under the Bill as amended in Select Committee, it will not be enough for the purpose of bringing a contract under the purview of the new addition to the definition of 'undue influence' that one contracting party is richer, or stronger, or poorer than the other. A party does not come within the section simply because, for example, he lends money to another. Besides and outside the relation created by a particular contract, there must be a relation already subsisting between the parties which places one at an advantage over the other. The dominating relation, so to say, must not be the creation of the particular transaction in question, but must emanate from something already subsisting before and outside it. The amendments in Select Committee have also made important changes as to the way in which the Courts should proceed when the existence of a dominating relation is established. Where such relation arises out of a position of active confidence in which one party stands to the other, the law applicable will be the existing law, as contained in section 111 of the Indian Evidence Act, which is in accordance with a principle long acknowledged and administered in Courts of Equity in England and America, and which is that he who bargains in a matter of advantage with a person who places a

confidence in him is bound to show that a proper and reasonable use has been made of that confidence, and the burden of establishing its perfect fairness, adequacy and equity is cast upon the person in whom the confidence is reposed (*Story on Equity Jurisprudence*, pp. 309-322). In cases in which the dominating relation is not coupled with a position of active confidence, there is another condition to be satisfied, also in accordance with a rule of English equity, before the burden of proof is imposed on the person occupying the dominant position. In such cases the Courts will not interfere till the transaction appears on the face of it or upon evidence given in the case to be unconscionable. The propriety and wisdom of this rule is not in itself disputed. But it is contended that the law will be left in a very vague condition, as no definition of what is unconscionable is provided in the Bill. I confess that this criticism strikes me as being not quite well-informed. There are words which, in law as in everything else, do not require definition and cannot indeed be defined, but which are all the same perfectly well understood. In this respect the word 'unconscionable' is, in law, something like the word 'jingo' in politics. As Mr. Morley said the other day, it is not possible to define a jingo, but he knew him when he saw him. It is the same with the word 'unconscionable.' It is incapable of definition. Even Lord Hardwicke, who reared the superb structure of English equity on the foundations laid by Lord Nottingham, failed in the attempt when, in *Chesterfield v. Jansen* (2 Ves. 155), he tried to indicate in his enumeration of different kinds of frauds that unconscionable bargains were—

'such bargains as no man in his senses and not under delusion would make on the one hand, and no honest and fair man would accept on the other, being inequitable and unconscientious bargains.'

" Mr. Story is not more successful when he says that to make a bargain unconscionable—

"such unconscionableness should be made out as would (to use an expressive phrase) shock the conscience.'

" But, though indefinable in itself, the word is perfectly familiar to equity jurisprudence and is well understood in practice. It can best be interpreted in each particular case in the light of its own particular facts and circumstances. Decided cases show what facts and circumstances make a contract unconscionable, and, what is equally important, when they do not. It must be remembered that our Civil Courts are not ill qualified to deal with the legal questions arising from the use of the word. In the Bombay Presidency at least, they are now manned in the lowest grades by men who have passed through the pretty severe legal training which is enforced by our Universities before conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Subordinate Judges have all gone through a careful study of the elements of English equity, and are acquainted with its decisions. But if any prepossessions or idiosyncracies have at any time any tendency to betray them into either undue timidity or wild extravagance, the High Courts are over them to correct and to direct. I think, therefore, that the Bill before the Council may be launched on its voyage without serious misgivings. It is never safe to dogmatize emphatically with regard to legislation affecting the infinite complexities of the common intercourse and business of human life, but it is not presumptuous to hope that this measure will prove to be a sound, cautious and careful piece of legislation which, without breaking out into mischief in unexpected quarters, may be reasonably expected to do some good."

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said :—" My Lord, I fully sympathize with the main purpose of the Bill, which I take to be the relief of poor and ignorant persons from the ruinous consequences of such transactions as they might have been induced to enter into under the influence of wily men whose help they had been led to seek at a moment of distress. So far the proposed law seems to be all right in principle, but the question is whether it will secure the desired end. It must never be forgotten that in the present state of our country all artificial restrictions upon lending and borrowing money would make the terms for the borrower harder than ever. It is doubtful whether all the checks that human ingenuity can devise will come to the borrower's help when the saukar makes up his mind to take undue

advantage of each opportunity that offers itself to him. There are as many methods by which a lender can harass a helpless borrower as there are for a borrower to harass the helpless lender when repayment of loan has to be made. Of these, no Court in this country can take any cognizance whatever. My honest conviction is that this matter of lending and borrowing money must be allowed to be regulated by the law of supply and demand. No man with a grain of sense will pay a higher rate of interest if he can elsewhere borrow money on more favourable terms. The natural remedy, I think, must come by competition among money-lenders, by the demand there is for money, by the nature of the personal credit which the borrower possesses, by the facilities for recovering money, etc.

"It seems to me that the position of a rural money-lender in India is not well understood by many, and too frequent appeals are made to facts in England to justify a proposed legislation in this country. India, however, is not England. In England and other European countries there are many agricultural and other banks, co-operative societies and many institutions of a philanthropic character which can give the needed relief to the poor of the country. But here, in this country, where, as is stated in certain quarters, '40 per cent. of the population go through life on insufficient food,' the capitalist (*i.e.*, the saukar,) takes the place of all these institutions, and it is to him alone that the raiyat has to look up for his preservation and for the preservation of his family. Nor is the raiyat's confidence misplaced in a majority of cases. The saukar is generally a man of business, and, as he is also a landholder, he seldom resorts to oppressive measures for the recovery of his dues. In many cases he consents to forego some portion of the stipulated interest when the amount due is paid to him without the necessity of resorting to Law Courts. When the borrower has got sufficient credit and the security is good, the saukar rarely takes more than what is reasonable. In other cases, his terms will have to cover various risks, such as the costs of a law-suit, the trouble and expense he might be put to in his endeavour to recover his dues, as well as the risks attendant on variation of prices, etc. In most cases he is not such a tyrant as he is believed to be. The reason why we hear so much against him in these days is because the tendency now is to bring to light cases where injustice is done to borrowers, but many hundreds of cases where the lender has shown the greatest possible consideration to the borrower never see the light of the day. As the saukar generally happens to be a landholder also, and as he has got to depend upon his raiyat customers for the tillage of his land, he cannot afford to be a Shylock towards them. Whenever a debt becomes ripe for payment, most saukars agree to forego a portion of the accumulated interest. In an agricultural country like India, any legislation which is likely to tell hardly on these men and render their position precarious will, I fear, have the effect of restricting loans and increasing litigation by encouraging borrowers at the instance of lawyers to take advantage of the large discretion left to Courts. No doubt, it is extremely desirable that the poor should be saved from the clutches of the money-lending classes, but at the same time it must never be forgotten that it is the demand on the part of the borrower that brings into existence the lender, and that the money-lending classes have a right to the protection of the law in all honest contracts entered into by them. What I fear is that this protection has not been sufficiently assured in the Act before us. Honest and conscientious money-lenders will henceforth feel frightened to unloose their purse-strings, and leave the field open to unscrupulous and dishonest people.

"Being anxious, however, that a measure conceived in a spirit of fairness and generosity may not in its operation come to defeat its own purposes, I have carefully attended to the details of the Bill as settled by the Select Committee, and as the result of such consideration have decided to move the amendment which stands in my name and which I intend moving later on with Your Excellency's kind permission."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE said :—"The amendments made by the Select Committee have, I think, removed the objections—some of them of considerable weight—which existed against the Bill as originally drafted The definition of undue influence has been much improved, and the burden of proving the existence of undue influence ordinarily rests, as in the general law of evidence,

on the person who impeaches a contract. It is only in one class of cases that the person in a position to dominate the will of the other party to a contract is bound to prove the absence of undue influence.

"That class of cases is when the transaction appears on the face of it or on the evidence adduced to be unconscionable. This means that the burden of proof is only shifted if the contract appears to be such as no honest or fair man would allow another person to enter into with him.

"Many of the objections urged against the measure are objections against the conferment on the Courts of a general equitable discretion to set aside contracts which the Courts may consider oppressive, harsh or unreasonable. No such power was or is conferred by the Bill.

"When no relationship exists between the parties such as will enable one of them to dominate the will of the other, the question of undue influence cannot be raised. This I understand to be the meaning of illustration (*d*) to clause 2. When such a relationship is alleged it is for the person who asserts its existence to prove it. Having proved the existence of the dominant relationship, the person who impeaches a contract is further bound (except in the case of an apparent unconscionable contract) to prove that an unfair advantage was taken over him by the other party; that is, that having regard to all the circumstances of the case the advantage actually taken was unfair, and such as could not have been obtained except owing to the existence of the special relationship.

"In practice the operation of the Bill will have effect chiefly in the class of contracts of which an illustration is given in clause 2 (*c*). This illustration has been considerably amended by the Select Committee, and the debtor is not assumed to be an agriculturist as in the original draft. Yet, no doubt, in almost every case of village money-lending the debtor will be an agriculturist. I do not understand the meaning of the illustration to be that whenever a village money-lender makes a loan to a person already in his debt the Courts shall presume the existence of a dominant relationship. But I think that, having regard to the common course of business in village money-lending, the Court may ordinarily presume the existence of a dominant relationship under section 114 of the Evidence Act. It is unquestionably true that an agriculturist who is in debt to the money-lender of his village is not in a position to exercise a free consent in declining to enter into an unconscionable bargain. In the existing state of agricultural economy in the country an agriculturist must, in order to carry on his cultivation, obtain advances. The village money-lender will never allow him to transfer his custom to another banker. Should the agriculturist attempt to do so, the village money-lender will at once obtain and execute a decree for the total amount of the previous debt.

"I think that the proposed legislation will have some good effect in discouraging creditors from forcing unconscionable contracts on their debtors. I do not believe that it will prevent loans being made as at present or hinder customary transactions between lender and borrower. It will not affect the honest banker who seeks to obtain by his trade a fair and customary advantage commensurate with the risk which he runs, nor will it aid a dishonest debtor to repudiate a reasonable, even though onerous, contract which he has made when he is capable of understanding it and of forming a rational judgment as to its effects upon his interests."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"If this matter had been *res integra* and if we were now discussing the best means of relieving the agriculturist, I do not think I should have attempted to do so by amending the general law of contracts. Though it is perfectly true that the money-lender, or mahajan, is an absolutely necessary part of the agricultural system of India, yet it does not follow that some restrictions might not be placed upon him. We have already placed very large restrictions upon the landlord. We have treated the raiyats in their relation to the landlords as a class of persons who ought to be protected. We have prevented the landlord taking interest on arrears of rent at more than 12 per cent. We have prevented his making an enhancement by private agreement of more than two annas in the rupee. We have provided that in many instances the raiyats should not be allowed to contract themselves out of certain

rights which we thought it was essential that they should retain, knowing that they might under pressure be induced to sign a document relinquishing those rights. If then we have gone so far to protect the raiyats against the landlords, I do not see why we should not have taken steps to give a reasonable protection to the raiyat in his dealings with the other person who is a necessary part of the agricultural system, that is to say, the mahajan or money-lender; and it seems to me that it would have been better to pass different Acts for the different provinces which would meet the peculiar conditions and relations between the agriculturist and money-lender in the different local areas where they vary very considerably; but it was decided that this should not be done, and when I came to consider the matter I found that the Government had resolved to give the agriculturist such relief as they could by this means, and not by the other. I was not myself in a position to formulate any Bill for regulating the relations between the money-lenders and the raiyats which would have produced the desired result. Government alone, aided by the reports of local officers of the different provinces, could have ventured to undertake such a task. I have come to the conclusion that it was better on the whole to accept the present measure.

"Now as regards the measure itself, apart from this question of the agriculturist and money-lender, I should prefer that the Bill should not be carried, and for these reasons. No doubt, as pointed out by the Hon'ble the Legal Member, the Contract Act only deals with some particular classes of the cases in which Courts of Equity set aside or modify contracts, but, owing to the fact that the Contract Act itself is only an Act to define and amend certain portions of the law of contract, it has been held by the Courts, and notably by the Privy Council, that the Contract Act is not exhaustive upon this point. It does not sweep away the broad equitable doctrines upon which Courts of Equity are wont to interfere at home; and when once that had been fairly laid down by the Privy Council and become recognised by the Courts in India, that the Contract Act did not in any way diminish the power which they had before according to the English cases, that they were still at liberty to follow the English cases and to give relief in cases not provided for by the Contract Act, the advance of the Courts was rapid, and you find case after case in which a number of matters have been dealt with, which are not in any way covered by the Contract Act, but which have been dealt with by virtue of the English equitable doctrines. Seeing then that the Courts have gone so far and so successfully in following and applying the English doctrines, I should have preferred to leave them to go on in that course, sooner than attempt anything in the nature of a definition. It is very difficult to define in this particular branch of equity. I am not certain that the Bill covers the whole of the cases or deals with all the considerations which are dealt with in the Courts of Equity. On the other hand, there is ground for fearing that, this being a written Code, the Courts may consider they are entitled in some directions to go further by virtue of the words of the Act than the Courts would have gone in England. It will be found, I think, on analysis that although there may underlie all these cases the idea of a dominating position on the one side or a want of equality in the contract on the other, yet that in some of the cases this is but a small part of the consideration, not the most important part, that governs the Courts of Equity in giving relief. With regard to champertous contracts, although there be no subsisting relation between the borrower and the money-lender at the time when he goes to the money-lender to solicit a loan, yet the Privy Council has laid it down, and the Courts have carried out that view, that they will import the principle which governs the Courts of Equity in dealing with what they call 'catching bargains' with heirs and reversioners; that is to say, that they will regard this kind of contracts jealously and not enforce them if they are extortionate, although it is very difficult to say that there is any subsisting relation of domination which causes the equity to arise. However, I am glad to think that this Bill will only be an amendment of an Act which defines and amends certain parts of the law of contract, and I think, if we have fallen short in covering all the cases and boiling down, as it were, all the principles that are involved in the administration of relief in the Courts of Equity, that we have not shut the door, that the Courts will still interpret this amending Act in the same way as they have interpreted the old Contract Act; that is, they will say this is not exhaustive. I think the Courts will say that this Act has not had

the effect of repealing, as it were, or extinguishing, any principle of equity. There are many parts of law and equity which it is desirable to codify, but when, as here, elasticity is of the essence, as it were, of the equity, it is dangerous to do so. This head of equity deals with exceptional cases, but the written rule may be applied by ill-informed Courts to classes of contracts it was never intended to apply to. The rule was so wide in the original Bill that there was good ground for fearing it would interfere with that stability of contract upon which commerce and the daily business of the country depends. The amendments made in Select Committee have greatly lessened this danger. I trust it will only be applied to the exceptional cases for which it is intended.

"The only part of the portion of the Bill which deals with undue influence which is likely to do much for indebted agriculturists is illustration (*c*) to section 2. I hope that that illustration will have some effect in showing the inferior Courts that they are at liberty in exceptional circumstances of extortionate bargains to give relief—not of course to regulate and interfere with the ordinary rate of interest at which the mahajans are in the habit of lending and which must be determined by the risks of the business.

"Whether it was worth while to amend the general law of contracts to obtain so small a result at so considerable a risk seems doubtful.

"Then I turn to the second branch of the Bill. With regard to this, it is to be observed that, if it were not for the illustrations, it would be unnecessary and useless. The position of affairs stands thus. Section 74 of the old Contract Act dealt simply with this: according to the law in England, the Equity Courts could relieve against all penalties, but there was a distinction between a penalty and what was termed liquidated damages, that is, a sum agreed to be paid on breach of a contract; and where the Courts came to the conclusion that the sum mentioned in the contract was in the nature of liquidated damages, there they would not interfere in giving any relief; but there was so much difficulty in knowing whether a stipulation was really for liquidated damages or was really a penalty, that it was thought better by the framers of this Act to place all liquidated damages on the same footing as penalties and so to enable them to be relieved against, and only the actual damage given and not the sum named. That was all that this section was intended for, but it was assumed that penalties would always be relieved against, and no one has ever doubted it. The difficulty was to define what was a penalty. Now, the mere putting in these words in section 74, 'or if the contract contains any other stipulation by way of penalty,' was wholly unnecessary, because they were always relieved against, and no Court ever doubted that. But these words, useless in themselves, have been used as a sort of peg to hang certain illustrations on. We have not attempted to give a definition of penalty, but by means of illustrations we have got rid of some of the difficulties, and these illustrations point to the principle that in every case where the question is one of penalty or not it must be a mixed question of law and fact. The Court is not bound by the form of the deed; it must examine the substance of the transaction and judge whether it should be taken to be a stipulation intended to be carried out as part of the contract or a provision to secure performance, and we have indicated that one of the best tests in practice is to see whether the stipulation would be wholly unreasonable if regarded as an integral part of the contract. We have not formulated that proposition, but we have by the illustrations indicated it. Then we have given illustrations which deal with various kinds of penalties which are not penalties according to the form of the bond, but are penalties according to the reality of the transaction. This does not seem to be a very artistic piece of legislation, but I hope it will make up in utility what it lacks in beauty. I have felt it necessary to trouble the Council at some length with my views on this matter, because I wished to explain how I thought the Bill was likely to work and why I am prepared to vote in favour of its being passed though I am not without misgivings as to its successful working."

The Hon'ble MR. CHARLU said:—"Having regard to its very wide scope I have my doubts about this measure. Nothing that has come within my observation suggests the need for a remedy rather sweeping. It is directed at an evil which cannot be eradicated. An undue lenity, as I take this and similar

measures to mean, may not, in the long run, benefit those meant to be benefited. It will introduce friction and hardships now unknown, where there is more or less pacific understanding. My acquaintance with the agricultural classes in my Presidency, so far as it has gone, convinces me that they are uniformly thrifty and very rarely go within the clutches of hard money-lenders. They need no protection, and this Bill may in their case throw in their way a temptation to contest without just cause in many instances, and go into the clutches of fresh lenders, unused to them, and fare worse.

"Now, I would perhaps accept the Bill as substituting a procedure resembling arbitration for strict law, which must needs be harder. But there are Appellate Courts to revise the discretion exercised by the first Courts. It is not always that the Appellate Courts abstain from unduly interfering, nor are verdicts of the first Courts uniformly faultless. These imperfect conditions would often necessitate and in some cases develop the practice and temptation of trying appeals from the judgment of one single man to that of another single man on less tangible grounds than now. There are reasons enough to incline one to disapprove of this measure as a whole.

"But there are as many grounds for it as against it; and I must say that it is safer to allow the experiment, which is influentially and officially supported, as we are not legislating for all time to come. The measure, I hope, may prove an important check on the unscrupulous men who catch expectant heirs and ease them of their fortunes, long before they are taken full possession of. The existing law has been found not to be altogether adequate in many such cases. If this measure will do no more than act as a deterrent on that class of ruinous lenders and their like and strengthens the hands of Courts by legislation of the present case-law, it will be a great blessing. It is as necessary for this purpose as it is unnecessary for many other of the purposes falling within its purview. In this view, I would not oppose the motion before the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said:—"I agree so entirely with all that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill said the other day in explanation of its necessity that my remarks need be very brief. The enlarged powers with which the Courts are being armed by the proposed amendments in the Contract Act will of course be applicable to contracts and agreements of all kinds, but it is pretty certain that they will chiefly be exercised in cases of dealings between money-lenders and borrowing agriculturists. I am not among those who consider that every money-lender who has any business transactions with a member of the agricultural classes in this country is necessarily an unprincipled extortioner, or that every agricultural borrower is a poor simpleton who is unable to understand whether he has been treated fairly or unfairly. The money-lender, as my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has just said, is a very useful and even an indispensable element in the composition of rural society in this country, and I am ready to believe that in the main the money-lending classes are reasonably fair and just in their dealings with their agriculturist clients; but there can be no doubt that the money-lender is often in a position which enables him to take an unfair advantage over the borrower, and it not unfrequently happens that he does avail himself of this advantage. The main object of the provisions which we are considering is to enable the Courts to interfere effectively in such cases, and to apply an equitable remedy, and I confidently hope that they will exercise these most useful powers with judgment and discretion."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"I should like to say a word in support of the remarks which have fallen from my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rivaz. I deprecate any idea going abroad that this Bill, so far as my connection with it is involved, is based upon the theory that the village-saukar is a man to be put down. I believe him to be a very necessary element in Indian political economy, and that he exercises a profession which is extremely useful, so far as I am concerned. My revenue comes in punctually mainly because the village-saukar is willing to convert a debt owed by the raiyat to the Government into a debt owed by the raiyat to himself. There have, however, been too many cases in which it has been shown that the village-saukar has improved his position unwarrantably

by putting himself into the place of the raiyat as the occupant of the land, and that is a condition of things which does not tend to the benefit of the country either politically or economically. There is also another point on which I wish to make an observation, and that is with regard to the explanation given by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta, who traces back all the difficulties that arise no from the raiyat getting into the hands of the saukar, but into the hands of an unscrupulous Government—that is to say, he attributes these difficulties to the rigidity of the revenue system. I was pleased to observe that when he made that remark the only opinion he could urge in support of it was the opinion of a very distinguished official who retired from India eighteen years ago; and I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta may take it for granted that a question which has been before Government for the last eighteen years, and which the Government has endeavoured to meet, has been by this time regulated. As a matter of fact, the collection of the revenue has departed for many years from that ancient rigidity that used to characterise it, and I think it may be asserted that neither in Bombay, nor Madras, nor elsewhere, is the raiyat driven to ruin by the Government insisting on the realization of its dues with improper severity."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I propose to reply very briefly to the remarks that have been made by Hon'ble Members. The course of the discussion is, I am glad to see, on the whole favourable to the Bill, and in attempting to reply to the various difficulties that have been raised, my task is lessened by the fact that to some extent difficulties raised on one side of the table have been answered by the difficulties raised on the other side of the table. I may explain what I mean. I think the Hon'ble Maharaja of Darbhanga felt a doubt or difficulty on this ground: this Bill, which is framed somewhat in the words of English equity, will have to be administered by Munsifs and Subordinate Judges. Well, I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta has kindly answered that for Bombay. He says that in Bombay the Subordinate Judges and Munsifs are well-trained men, and, moreover, in all cases of course there is an appeal. But the real answer I think comes from the doubts felt by my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans. He has pointed out that the Contract Act is not exhaustive. He has further pointed out a case where the High Court of Calcutta, I think, held in terms that the Courts were not bound by the narrow restrictions laid down by the existing Contract Act, but that they were free to roam over English equity, and English equity of course not binding them, but only pointing the way to what they happen to consider to be justice, equity and good conscience. English equity does not bind the Courts here. The Courts here only follow English equity or English decisions where there is no binding rule of Indian law, and where they are administering the law according to justice, equity and good conscience. That I think answers my Hon'ble friend the Maharaja of Darbhanga's difficulty. Surely it is better for us to lay down a line to indicate the lines on which these lower Courts are to act than to leave them free to wander over all the decisions of English equity, or to quote from the work quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta—*Story's Equity Jurisprudence*—which is an American book—it is much safer to indicate to these lower Courts the general lines on which they are to proceed than to leave them free to wander at will over all English and American jurisprudence.

"Then another point was made. It was suggested that there was some objection to this Bill in so far as it gave retrospective effect to the new provisions. There again we are in point of fact merely limiting the discretion of the Courts, and indicating on what lines perfectly unfettered discretion is to be exercised, and of course the Bill will only apply to suits brought after the commencement of the Act. It will have nothing to do with pending suits.

"There is one other point that my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has called attention to, and which I am glad he did call attention to, and that is the use of the words 'subsisting relations.' That I think was necessary. It was necessary to point out that at the moment that the contract is entered into there must be something external to the contract itself which puts one party in the power of the other. The mere fact that one man has money and another man wants it does not give rise to an unconsionable contract. There

must be at the moment of the contract—the relations may have sprung into existence almost contemporaneously—some relations which give one party an unfair pull over the other.

"Then my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans also pointed out that there may be certain cases of inequitable contracts quite outside this Act. As regards those contracts the powers of the Courts still remain, but the object of this Act is partly to direct the lower Courts as to the lines on which they should move, and partly to call the attention of the Courts to the fact that they have powers further and other than those already given by the Indian Contract Act. It is quite true that that doctrine has been recognised here, but it has not been recognised generally all over India. The Courts have held themselves bound to the particular words of the Act, and have refused to look into inequitable bargains because they were bound by the terms of the Act and could not go behind them. We have to remind the Courts that they can go behind them, and at the same time we have laid down the lines on which they can go behind them. There was one other point raised by my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans, and I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rivaz gave the answer to it. My Hon'ble friend would rather that we had legislated directly with regard to the relations of money-lender and agriculturist. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rivaz says, we recognise that the money-lender is an essential factor in Indian society as at present constituted. We do recognise—and gladly recognise—that the great mass of transactions between the money-lenders and agriculturists are fair and reasonable transactions. We do not want to legislate against money-lenders, but we want to legislate against unconscionable bargains. We are not now legislating against a class, but we are legislating against unconscionable bargains—bargains which offend the conscience of humanity, and that is the scope and aim of this Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS moved that for sub-section (*3*) of section 16 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as proposed by clause 2 of the Bill, as amended, the following be substituted, namely :—

"(*3*) Where a person who is in a position to dominate the will of another, but who does not stand to him in a position of active confidence, enters into an agreement with him, the burden of proving that such agreement was induced by undue influence shall lie upon the person who seeks to have the agreement set aside on the ground of undue influence."

He said :—"I must say that I move this amendment with considerable diffidence, as the amending Act has been shaped by the combined wisdom of many Hon'ble gentlemen learned in the law. But I think it is in accordance with general principles that a person seeking to avoid liability for his own actions and setting up a special circumstance as a defence has to discharge the burden of making good his defence. Where a person charged with having committed a murder pleads in his own defence insanity or accident or the right of private defence, the burden of proof would lie on him for making out such a defence. In Civil Courts, where a person repudiates an obligation under a document which he has signed, and alleges that he signed it under a mistake or in consequence of fraud practised on him, the burden of proof would be on him to make out such a defence. I therefore submit, my Lord, that where a debtor seeks on the alleged ground of undue influence to avoid an agreement which he has entered into, it should be for him to prove the undue influence on which he relies for the repudiation of his obligations.

"I quite appreciate, my Lord, the purpose of sub-section (*3*) as it now stands. It gives to Courts the power of raising the defence of 'undue influence' where it is not raised by the defendant himself. It seems to me, however, that the power here proposed to be given to Courts is much too large. The word 'unconscionable' has not been defined in the Bill, and I am not sure that it is possible to define it in a way free from objection. If, then, Courts are permitted to presume 'undue influence' where they consider a transaction to be 'on the face of it' unconscionable, the discretion so vested in them may often be exercised in a way which may, I fear, cause dissatisfaction among large

classes of people, uncertainty as to the state of the law, and a panic among money-lenders. Where, 'on the evidence adduced,' the transaction appears to be unconscionable, Courts will no doubt have better reason for placing the burden of proof as the sub-section directs, but, then, which is the party that adduced the evidence? The person who dominates the will of the other party will not give evidence against himself, and if the evidence which shows a transaction to be unconscionable' has been adduced by the party seeking to set it aside, then in substance this part of the sub-section is very largely the same as my amendment, which, however, has this advantage, that it gets rid of the notion and the word 'unconscionable,' and assimilates the provision to the general law of the country instead of making it a new departure.

"I speak with diffidence on a technical point of law, and, even if I was able, I should be as unwilling as the Hon'ble Law Member to inflict on the Council 'a disquisition on English law.' I beg leave, however, to refer to one or two principles which appear to be undisputed alike in England and India. With regard to voluntary donations, the principle invariably recognised by English Courts of Equity seems to be that, except in cases where certain specified intimate relations exist between the donor and the donee, undue influence must be *proved* against the donee in order that the gift may be set aside.

"The law in regard to the burden of proof on the subject of undue influence is thus summarised by Sir Frederick Pollock in a recent work :—

'Parties in an independent position are masters of the terms they choose to make; but when the terms made between parties in confidential relations are such as, judged by the reasonable and ordinary practice in affairs of the same kind, appear unconscionable, it is an almost necessary inference that the confidence of the client has been abused and undue influence exerted. On the other hand, the Courts will not easily give credit to mere surmises and suggestions of undue influence where there is no relation between the parties naturally producing general authority on one side and general deference on the other, and where it is not proved that their habitual conduct was of this kind.'

"I find that the passage quoted by the Hon'ble Law Member in his speech begins with this remark :

'Agreements between persons in certain relative positions are treated in equity as presumptively made under an undue influence of one party upon the will of the other.'

"I take the effect of these authorities to be that in agreements between persons standing in certain special, intimate or confidential relations to each other, the presumption of undue influence will arise, having the effect of placing the burden of proof on the party claiming the benefit of the agreement. Where those relations do not exist, the ordinary rule must prevail, and the party repudiating the transaction must prove that he was induced to enter into it by undue influence. That seems to be the principle recognised alike in England and India, and, if it is not a presumption to say so, it is a rule founded upon considerations of fairness and justice. I see no reason why it should be departed from in the Act we now propose to pass. It does not appear that even the House of Commons Committee, to which the Hon'ble Law Member made reference, has made any recommendation (in regard to the law of the burden of proof in cases of undue influence) similar in point of principle to sub-section (3) of this Bill. The law as to the burden of proof, ' where there is a question as to the good faith of a transaction between parties, one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence,' is laid down in section 111 of the Indian Evidence Act. The law as to the burden of proof in all other cases of undue influence should, I am humbly of opinion, be put in the form which I am now suggesting as a substitute for sub-section (3) of the Bill before us."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—"I am sorry to say I must oppose a direct negative to my Hon'ble friend's amendment. It would cut the life out of this clause if accepted. It would alter the burden of proof and make the party who has entered into an unconscionable bargain prove his case the whole way through. We have modified the Bill as it originally stood, and we have provided that, first of all, the party must show the nature of the existing relations. He must give some evidence to show that he was subject to

the party who dominated him, and we have provided that some evidence must be given that the contract was unconscionable, and that then, and then only, the burden of proof should be shifted. That is going as far as we can in the way of concession, and it is going further than the English law. According to English law, as soon as the suspected relationship is established, the burden of proof shifts, and it lies on the other side—on the dominating party—to show that the contract was in point of fact fair, just and reasonable."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, I oppose this amendment. If it were accepted, it would be useless to go on with the Bill, the most important change in which is the shifting of the burden of proof in cases when the contract is on the face of it or on the evidence unconscionable. The latter all-important proviso, added in Select Committee, makes the Bill a fair effort to relieve the unduly influenced without prejudicing the parties in ordinary contract cases, and its maintenance is vital to the measure as it stands. I cannot help referring to the Hon'ble Mover's statement that 40 per cent. of the people go through life on insufficient food. I tried to meet this statement in a budget debate three years ago, and this is not the occasion for repeating the effort. I will only say that I believe this statement to be untrue of any years in India—good, bad, or average. It is not now true even of famine years. It appears to to me to be a grave exaggeration."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said:—"I entirely agree with the argument of the Hon'ble the Legal Member in opposing this amendment. It seems to me that, if that clause of the Bill is so amended as to shift the burden of proof in the way described, it would be taking away a principle which is vital to the Bill; it would, in fact, emasculate the Bill and leave the law practically as it stands at present. Under these circumstances I oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I also oppose this amendment. It is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Rees has remarked, tantamount to asking the Council to vote against the Bill. The Bill would not be worth the paper it is printed on if this amendment were carried. It comes to the same thing as omitting the section for which this substitute is proposed. For the substituted section simply leaves things as they were before. That section is the pivot upon which the Bill hinges and is the operative part of it, and if it is omitted the Bill should be dropped."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. CHITNAVIS said that, as his first amendment was lost, he now asked leave to withdraw the second amendment which stood in his name, as it was only a consequential amendment.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"My Lord, I have already said I approve the Bill as amended, and now I beg leave to move that in *illustration* (*b*) of clause 3 of the Bill the words 'an agriculturist' be omitted.

"These words originally were found also in *illustration* (*c*) to clause 2, but were expunged in Select Committee.

"When His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, then a member of Lord Elgin's Government, introduced this Bill, he expressly stated that in an amendment of the substantive law of contract the Government decided to seek a remedy for the indebted condition of the agricultural community, an ignorant peasantry, generally alleged to be at the mercy of the more astute money-lender in its monetary dealings; and His Honour reviewed various other suggestions, which the Government determined to reject.

"Then the Hon'ble Legal Member of Your Excellency's Government, in moving this session for reference to a Select Committee, referred to one of these suggestions, *viz.*, the enactment of a general law framed on the lines of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and I hope I rightly understood him to say that this suggestion had been abandoned. It has proved a success in the Dekkhan,—

and a study of the report of the Commissioners of 1891-92 leaves this in doubt,—it is not well adapted, so far as I can judge, for application to Southern India. And he went on to say that the provisions of the Contract Act of 1872 had been found wanting to meet the case of the agriculturist and the money-lender, that it was none the less proposed to make no new departure, but to arm the Courts with power in such cases to go behind the bond.

"The Hon'ble Member showed that much more drastic proposals were made by the recent money-lending Committee of the House of Commons, but he said that the Government of India recognized that the money-lender is the capitalist of Indian agriculture—an essential factor of a system the abuses and excesses of which alone the Government wished to curb.

"It was in this spirit that the Hon'ble Member met his Select Committee, and his readiness to accept suggestions based on experience of the country, and even as to drafting, a technical art of which he is an acknowledged master, has only increased the regret all additional Members feel—I am sure as I do—that they will so soon be deprived of his kindly and capable guidance.

"Yet looking to the origin of the Bill I must say that in my opinion the circumstances of the South Indian agriculturist are not such as to call for any amendment in his favour of the general Contract Law of the country. I speak for myself of course. The Government of Madras 'considered the proposed measure would effect a desirable improvement in the law relating to contract.' It suggested, however, the omission of the word 'agriculturist' from the illustrations, so as to remove all doubts as to the general application of the law; and the Officiating Chief Justice—Mr. Justice Shephard—from whom, and from Mr. Justice Subramanya Iyer, proceeded the suggestion which the Madras Government adopted, thought 'it a serious objection that the retention of the word suggested the idea that agriculturists as a class are to be regarded as privileged persons in their relations with money-lenders.'

"A law which is of general application may, however, need amendment, and the powers it confers on the Courts may call for extension, for express and explicit extension, in the general interests of the country, or of a greater or lesser part thereof, although in particular portions the exact conditions which suggested the amendment may not exist. It would be altogether wrong to stretch the all Indian raiyat on the bed of the Punjabi Procrustes, but the Madrassi raiyat in his turn should not grudge to others, perhaps less fortunately situated, a protection which he himself may not need. In fact, he will probably not be much affected by this Act, unless prophecies that it will increase the difficulty of borrowing come true, which I hope will not prove the case, though I entertain much apprehension on this score if the agriculturist of the illustration holds his ground.

"A long and elaborate argument to illustrate the position and circumstances of the South Indian agriculturist is not required from a Member who votes for the Bill, and only wishes to explain, when moving his amendment, that he does not think that the Madras raiyat is one of those in whose interests it is required. But the question is one of such importance that I will ask Your Excellency's leave to refer to a few authorities on the position I take up.

"In 1872, when the Contract Act was before this Council, the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, wished to introduce an illustration in which 'a rich and powerful zamindar' and 'his poor and ignorant raiyats' figured. Sir James Stephen strongly and successfully opposed the proposal, which was lost, though the Lieutenant-Governor, by way of compensation, obtained the excision of the illustrations from English practice which are now restored as (*a*) and (*b*) beneath clause 3 of this Bill. On that occasion my predecessor, Sir William Robinson, opposed the amendment with such warmth as called forth certain observations on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor, which are not reported, though Sir James Stephen refers to them, and may be presumed to have been by way of rebuke. In this respect I trust that history will not repeat itself, but Sir William Robinson's contentions are as true of the south of the Peninsula to-day as they were twenty-seven years ago, when he made them. 'In respect to Southern India,' he said, 'I have no hesitation in saying that there is no ground for apprehension or for exceptional legislation, and I know that the cultivators have, on the whole a very fair time of it.'

"The Madras Government in its opinion of last year, to which I have just referred, deals only with the legal question. While its Board of Revenue approved, the judicial officers consulted gave guarded answers. Mr. Justice Subramanya Iyer, of the High Court, thought the amendments improvements, but pointed out 'that the condition of agriculturists in South India is not generally such as to warrant that class being treated as a privileged class entitled to special protection, and the illustrations which refer to them and imply that they are such a class are, therefore, out of place in a law applicable to all India.'

"But no authority stands higher on this subject than that of my Hon'ble friend and predecessor, Mr. Nicholson, who has devoted equal time and talent to the study of the condition of the agricultural classes. Circumstances only allow of passing reference to a report which is already a standard work in the hands of all interested in this subject. Mr. Nicholson urges that agricultural indebtedness in the South, while sufficiently serious, must not be exaggerated, the mass of raiyats not being deeply indebted, the mortgage-debt especially being moderate and not aggregating in any given year one-half of the value of the annual crops. Mr. Nicholson goes on to show that in addition to the value of soil, stock, crops and buildings, there are considerable hoards awaiting the development of a suitable banking system, and that great numbers of the cultivators are intelligent men. In this I thoroughly agree, and would repudiate the assumption that the average cultivator is incapable of understanding a contract and forming a rational judgment as to its effect upon his interests. He understands very well what he is about in making engagements, and that he strives honourably to fulfil them is the opinion of those who best know him. He can no more be described as naturally feeble-minded than he can be called idle and wanting in energy, the description given in the report of the Dekkhan Agriculturist Commission. Indeed, experts from other countries have told me they believe no other man could make a living off the land the poorer raiyats till.

"Again and again Mr. Nicholson points out that nine loans out of ten in the South are made by raiyat to raiyat, by whom two-thirds of all the mortgage, and a slightly higher percentage of other, loans are granted; that to national and social and economic conditions, and not to the existence of the money-lender, is due the indebtedness of the raiyat; that the mortgage-rate of interest, as appeared from an examination of 76,000 loans, runs from 9 to 18 per cent.; and that it is certain from the tabulation of an immense number of cases that interest is fairly moderate where security is good, and that there is no gross usury such as that which came before the House of Commons Committee, on whose report, which dealt with cases quite dissimilar from those of this country, no action has, it is believed, been taken; that a gross agricultural debt of 45 crores against annual rural produce worth 60 crores is moderate compared with similar debts on the continent of Europe, as is a rural mortgage debt of 20 on land worth 220 crores; that peasants must borrow freely, annually and continuously; that three fourths of them are bound to borrow for cultivation purposes, and that the whole process is in fact the mere mobilization of capital; that the money-lender, usually a local raiyat, does not enter as a dominant factor into the daily life of the general population, as in the Dekkhan, and no doubt to some extent in the Dekkhan districts of the Madras Presidency.

"It will probably be considered unnecessary to quote more to this effect from the same source or from other authorities. It seems pretty clear that the condition of the Madras raiyat is not such as to warrant that class being treated as privileged and entitled to special protection, though Mr. Nicholson thought the Courts should have the power of adjusting contracts, where the lender possessed an undue advantage over the borrower.

"That this conclusion is, however, not sufficient ground for the rejection of this measure will be evident when the opinions of Local Governments are considered. It is approved generally by the Administrations of Bengal, North-West Provinces, Burma, Bombay and the Central Provinces, though a by no means unanimous voice comes from the Courts, bodies and officers consulted by these Governments. The Administration of Assam condemns it; and in Bombay, while the Commissioner in Sind, lately a Member of this Council, is, as we all knew while he was here, a stalwart supporter of the measure and more than the measure, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Judges and even the Sind raiyats—if their petition

can be taken indeed as really representative—disapproved lock, stock and barrel of the Bill as a weapon of defence and protection for the agricultural community.

"These conflicting opinions—and any number might be instanced—only serve to indicate how widely opinions and circumstances vary, and how little the dictum of the learned High Court Judge in *Lalli v. Ram Prasad* can be accepted, to the effect that 'the conditions of peasant-proprietors are sufficiently homogeneous over all India to make the same treatment universally applicable.'

"Not the least remarkable fact is that a disapproval of the most important portion, the undue influence section of the Bill, comes from the Government of the Punjab, which apparently for some years past has entertained apprehensions lest, as Sir Mackworth Young puts it, 'under the restrictions and disabilities which are accumulating against his interest, the position of the money-lender should become untenable.' The Lieutenant-Governor, and his predecessor, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, agreed that even in the Punjab it would not do to assume that the money-lender was always the offender, and clause 2 of the Bill has now undergone in Select Committee the all-important change, that before the burden of proof is shifted in favour of the borrower, the contract must appear unconscionable on the face, or on the evidence.

"I think it is sufficiently established that in Southern India no such exceptional agricultural conditions exist such as call for a change in the general contract law, that opinions are widely divided as to the existence of such circumstances in other parts of India and as to the effect which will be produced by a change in the general law of contract admittedly made in favour of one, and that the agricultural, class, but equally affecting all classes.

"It is then evidently a matter of the first importance whether the agriculturist is retained in the illustrations, and as he disappeared in Select Committee from clause 2 (*c*) why is he retained in clause 3 (*b*), and will not the Courts, knowing the origin of the Bill, seeing the much modified, but still great, change in the law as regards the burden of proof, hold under the Act, with this illustration retained, that almost every money-lender is in a position to dominate his agricultural debtor, so that the lender will lose upon his bond, so that the partner with the capital may become more difficult of access to the partner who is bound to borrow? Illustrations of course are not law. The Law Commissioners, when forwarding the draft Penal Code to the Governor General in Council in 1837, said—

'The definitions and enacting clauses contain the whole law. The illustrations make nothing law which would not be law without them. They only exhibit the law in full action, and show what its effects will be on the events in common life.'

"But in fact the Courts, particularly those belonging to what one may call the lower legal orders, cling to the illustrations, and feeling, as I have myself, what comfort resides in concrete cases, and believing that the lower Courts work the illustrations for all they can afford, it is with satisfaction I see that the Law Commission of 1863, consisting of the Master of the Rolls, Sir William Erle, Lord Sherbroke and other eminent lawyers, when presenting the draft of the Succession Act, made the following observations:—

'The decision contained in any illustration is not to be questioned in the administration of the law. The illustrations are not merely examples of the law in operation, but are the law itself, showing by examples what it is. The statements that the definitions and enacting clauses contain the whole law, and that illustrations make nothing law which would not be law without them, are correct if understood as merely importing that, in the view of the legislature, the illustrations determine nothing otherwise than what, without them, would have been determined by a right application of the rules to which they are annexed. As, however, much law has been made by judicial decisions, which determine questions respecting the application of written rules of law, so law may, without impropriety, be said to be made by the illustrations, in the numerous cases in which they determine points about which, without their guidance, there would be room for difference of opinion even among learned and able Judges.'

"In short, it is difficult to over-estimate the importance which attaches—which is by Indian Courts attached—to illustrations—Sir Griffith Evans has just owned that in clause 4 only the illustrations avail to introduce new law—it is as great at the present moment as when they were warmly debated in this Council

Chamber, when the Act was passed which is now being amended. If the general law of contract is to be amended in the interest of the agriculturist—and it must be admitted that there is perhaps a preponderance of opinion in favour of such action—at least let him get the benefit without being so ear-marked in the illustrations as to prejudice his capitalist partner in agricultural operations—a partner indispensable, whether or not unreasonable, against whose interest or interests a powerful weapon is forged in the Bill by the wider definition of undue influence and by the shifting of the burden of proof. If other illustrations referred to soldiers, sailors or persons following other callings, the reference to the agriculturist would be less marked, but no one is likely to dispute the fact that especial significance attaches to his retention in this illustration, and the only question is whether or not he should be retained. I hope he will be cut out in what I believe to be his true interests, and in consideration of the fact that the Bill, when it becomes law, will become law for all parts of India, and for all classes in the Empire."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"This point which is raised by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees was considered in Committee, and the Committee came to the conclusion that on the whole it would be better to keep this illustration as it stood. There is no question that in the greater part of India contracts which are unconscionable and contracts for which we wish to provide do arise between money-lenders and agriculturists, and therefore the illustration points to that fact. It is a fact which we cannot deny. We do wish the Courts to set aside unconscionable bargains between ignorant agriculturists and those money-lenders who are unscrupulous. In a Madras Act we should not perhaps put in that illustration, but as we are now legislating for the whole of India we cannot say that this legislation should not apply to Madras, nor can we say that it applies to a class of agriculturist who does not reside in Madras, and I think on the whole that the Committee were right in deciding that this illustration should stand as originally framed."

The Hon'ble MR. SPENCE said:—"I wish to say a few words in support of the motion that has been made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees. I acknowledge that this point was debated in the Select Committee and we came to the conclusion that the words 'an agriculturist' should be left in this amendment, but I think that it was more as a matter of indifference as no principle was involved. This legislation is not meant to cover any particular class. It is not to apply to the agriculturist alone but to all classes, and the point that has not been noticed appears to me to be that if you put in this illustration there is no doubt that the Courts will act on it as if it were a sort of declared law. Therefore they will protect the agriculturist, but in the case of an artisan or of persons who belong to another class they will not be inclined to interfere. An artisan has just as much right to be protected against an unconscionable contract as an agriculturist. If you mention the word 'agriculturist' the Courts will at once protect him and not men of other classes. As no principle was involved in the illustration I assented to it in the Select Committee, but I have been induced by the arguments which have been brought forward by Mr. Rees to vote in favour of the amendment, and I hope the words 'an agriculturist' will be cut out."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"My Lord, I am not in favour of this amendment. The use of the word 'agriculturist' was open to misconstruction in any illustration to the proposed new section 16. The Select Committee therefore unanimously agreed to omit it from illustration (*c*) to that section. But the case is quite different as regards the illustration from which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees now proposes to discard it. I think he has not quite kept in mind the purport of the section to which the illustration in question is appended, and has forgotten that that section dealt with cases in which the fact of undue influence was already established. The illustration itself says that the bond is obtained by undue influence. The Madras agriculturist seems to be a very different person from an agriculturist in other parts of India, but surely my Hon'ble friend does not mean to say that if a contract is obtained by undue influence from a Madras agriculturist, he is not entitled to the protection of the

Act like any other person from whom a contract is obtained by undue influence. He may be a very flourishing gentleman as my Hon'ble friend says, but under those circumstances he requires protection just as much as his less fortunate brethren elsewhere. It must be remembered that an illustration is something more than the enumeration of a general principle. The section lays down the general law; the illustration clothes the skeleton with flesh and blood. I quite admit that the illustration might have taken an artisan for an example. But as a large body in which cases of undue influence may not be infrequent, an agriculturist was equally, if not more, appropriate. I confess I am for retaining the word in this illustration just as I was in favour of omitting it in the section defining undue influence."

The Hon'ble MR. LATOUCHE:—"As far as any principle is concerned I am in favour of the amendment, but I do not think it goes far enough. If the words 'an agriculturist' are omitted, the words 'a money-lender' should also be expunged. The illustration would then read as follows:—

'(*b*) A advances Rs. 100 to B, and, by undue influence, induces B to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with interest at 12 per cent. per month. The Court may set the bond aside, ordering B to repay the Rs. 100 with such interest as may seem just.'

"We are not here concerned with an illustration of the classes who are apt to exercise, or liable to be subjected to undue influence. It is immaterial whether A is a professional money-lender or not. In the case supposed undue influence has been proved, and the illustration is concerned with indicating what the Court will do under section 19A, and how it will exercise an equitable discretion in relieving from the contract the person who has been subjected to undue influence."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"The speech made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees is the strongest indication of what I said when we were considering the Bill, that it would have been better to have passed separate Bills for the different Provinces so far as the raiyats were concerned. The Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz said he had no doubt that the Bill would be useful to the raiyats. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, when originally introducing the Bill, said it was necessitated on account of the difficulties in connection with agricultural indebtedness, and so too it appears by the speech of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chalmers that that was what was mainly aimed at. Now we find that Madras is a blessed Arcadia where all peasants are prosperous and all money-lenders merciful. My Hon'ble friend is alarmed at the very idea of its being supposed that a Madras raiyat could ever want protection from the clutches of a money-lender. I do not feel that same terror of having the name 'agriculturist' mentioned in the Bill, because if they are intended to be relieved it cannot be any great harm to mention them.

"All those who have discussed this illustration have forgotten apparently that the section which it illustrates deals not with the question when relief should be given but how it is to be given. The section runs thus—

'19A. Where a contract is induced by undue influence, it may be set aside either absolutely or upon such terms and conditions as to the Court may seem just.'

"The illustration is:—

'(*b*) A, a money-lender, advances Rs. 100 to B, an agriculturist, and by undue influence induces B to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with interest at 12 per cent. per month. The Court may set the bond aside, but may order B to repay the Rs. 100 with such interest as may seem just.'

"Now in this case it is found positively under the previous section that undue influence has been used, and therefore as a matter of fact the word 'agriculturist' and the word 'money-lender' could both come out. They are not essential to the section, but it was thought that inasmuch as this Act was intended to benefit the agriculturist we might mention him as being one of the persons who might possibly receive benefit under this Act. As was pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, whether the person who received the money was an agriculturist or not, still if undue influence was proved this result would follow, but it was thought

that as there was no mention of agriculturist anywhere else in the Act, we might put him in, and thus indicate that he might obtain relief even though he lived in Madras. It merely says if an agriculturist has been induced by undue influence to do a certain thing, then relief should be given him in a certain way."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU :—"It has been pointed out, and rightly pointed out, that the section 19A relates not to the *persons* to whom relief is meant, but to the *methods of relief* intended to be provided. That being so, why retain the word 'agriculturist' in the illustration. Judicially viewed, there will be little room for mistakes. But let us remember that a large number of these cases will be brought in the Small Cause Courts, and that it is the inevitable practice of these Courts to gallop through the case with a rapidity which forbids much judicial care. There will thus be a great risk of people fancying to read between the lines and act as though the agriculturist has been specialised for relief above everybody else. If the remarks made to-day by certain of the members are read, the chances of such an error will be greatly enhanced, inasmuch as it is emphasised that, although special legislation or rather legislation for a special class is not *professed*, yet such is the intention to some extent. It is very undesirable that this sort of notion should get hold of the lower grades of judiciary and lead to results which are ostensibly disclaimed as intended. This risk of widespread error should be avoided, and it can only be done by adopting the amendment of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ :—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers has said, we carefully considered this point in Select Committee, and we decided to retain this word in this illustration, while we excised it from the illustration in the preceding section. I do not think it is a matter of great importance whether it is kept in or not; but I am of opinion that for the reasons my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has given, it is desirable to keep it in."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR :—"The reasons which my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans has given seem to me to tell as much in favour of striking out the word 'agriculturist' as of keeping it in. I am disposed to agree with the Hon'ble Mr. La Touche that both 'a money-lender' and 'an agriculturist' should be omitted. They seem to add nothing to the meaning of that illustration and *might* mislead."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—"I cannot see why the difference lies between putting in and leaving out the word 'agriculturist.' The illustration has the same effect either way. It does not mean to cover the whole of the cases that may arise under the law. It is merely a case that may arise. I remember, for example, an illustration given in the Penal Code regarding the manner in which homicide may take place without an offence occurring. It describes an individual engaged in the commonplace operation of cutting a log with an axe. The head of the axe flies off and it injures some person to his death, and it is declared under these circumstances that the homicide is not culpable homicide. It seems to me quite impossible for any person engaged in a trial for homicide to argue that the person who committed the act was not cutting wood, and therefore the illustration cannot apply to him, or to allege that because the instrument which in the particular case under consideration was not an axe, therefore the homicide must be a culpable one. You must in the case of an illustration state your facts, and the act of stating particular facts in the illustration does not exclude other similar facts from the application of the section. So in this case when you state that the individual concerned is an agriculturist, he is only taken as one particular individual to whom the facts may apply, and I cannot see where the harm is in leaving him in. The Courts sometimes do foolish things, but I cannot imagine any Court, such as my Hon'ble friend Mr. Charlu refers to, finding that under the circumstances stated in illustration (*b*), no person but an agriculturist could receive the benefit of the section.

"It seems to me that the most natural thing for a Court to say is, that the fact of a person being an agriculturist was not in the least degree essential

to the application of the law. The illustration indicates a state of things to which the law may apply, whether a person is an agriculturist or not. It seems to me perfectly indifferent whether the word remains in or out of it, and I am disposed, therefore, to accept the decision of the Select Committee that it should remain in."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"May I with Your Excellency's permission add one word of explanation. I forgot when speaking that Hon'ble Members of Council generally were not present in the Select Committee. I ought to have reminded them of the particular point which we were discussing in Select Committee when this question came up. We were discussing the question of the remedy when a contract has undoubtedly been obtained by undue influence. As the law stands at present, when a contract is obtained by undue influence, it stands on the same footing as a contract obtained by fraud; that is to say, the Court sets it aside absolutely. We were discussing the point that you ought to draw a distinction between a contract obtained by fraud which is set aside absolutely and a contract obtained by undue influence, which in many cases should only be set aside on terms.

"The case of the agriculturist perhaps illustrates that better than any other, and for this reason — it is essential that the agriculturist should have advances. He has to go to the money-lender, and it is essential that, if the contract is a fair and reasonable one, he should keep his contract and repay his advances. But suppose the contract is an unconscionable one: suppose that the agriculturist requires an advance to cultivate his crops and gets one, but that it is advanced on unconscionable terms? Then what I want to point out is this. The contract is not set aside absolutely, but the Court has to reform it; the Court has to set aside the unconscionable part of the bargain, but we wish to point out that an agriculturist who has received the benefit of the contract and has received his money must repay that money and with a reasonable interest. We thought the illustration was apt in the case of an agriculturist because otherwise money-lenders might be afraid of advancing to the agriculturist. It is important to point out that even if you come to the conclusion that the contract is unconscionable, still the agriculturist who has entered into an unfair bargain won't be allowed simply to go away with the other man's money in his pocket, but that he will have to do justice himself; otherwise there might be a difficulty in agricultural tenants getting loans from money-lenders, and it was particularly to guard against that that we kept the words 'an agriculturist' in this section. The section does not deal with what is undue influence and what is not undue influence, but with what is to be done by the Court in order to work out complete justice between the parties when an unconscionable bargain comes before it and has to be reformed. I ought to have explained that before."

The Council divided:—

Ayes—7.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.

Noes—13.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Pandit Suraj Kaul.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz.
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Sir James Westland.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

So the motion was negatived.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR moved that in illustration (*b*) to the new section 19A proposed by clause 3 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, for the figure "12" the figure "6" be substituted. He said:—" I was myself a party at an earlier stage of this measure to the illustration introduced in its present form, but on further consideration I should have moved, had I been in the Select Committee, the amendment which stands to-day in my name. My reasons are these: The illustration means, in shorter language, that a contract to pay interest at a rate of 288 per cent. per annum executed under undue influence is an unconscionable contract which the Courts may call upon a creditor to justify. That such a contract is unconscionable nobody will dispute, but I think it is not necessary for the assistance of the Courts to give them so obvious an example of outrageous and unconscionable contracts. The illustration is intended to be from its etymology a light in darkness or a guide in circumstances of some doubt and difficulty. When a traveller, for example, enters Italy, he may, if he is not very wide awake, be in some doubt when he reaches Turin whether he has crossed the frontier or not, but there is no such excuse for him at Naples; and similarly I think the illustration to be effective and useful in the elucidation of the business of the Courts ought to be more on the border-land of actual facts. We have all of us heard of the rapacity and extortion of the money-lenders—in some cases at all events—among the ignorant and timid rustics. I have not myself come across any such violent examples of these transactions as is embodied in this illustration, and I think it would suffice for our purpose, and more than that it will be better for our purpose, to substitute in this illustration the figure 6 for the figure 12. That will result in giving an illustration of a contract at the unconscionable rate of 144 per cent. per annum. I am glad to say that cases in which the rate is so excessive and extortionate are rare in my own experience of money-lenders in India, but such cases have occurred, and I think it would be for the assistance and benefit of the Courts if we were to give them an indication of those more common cases in which a contract is on the face of it unconscionable. For these reasons I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—"I accept His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion. Perhaps the illustration we gave was too exaggerated an illustration, but of course I must point out that we are not laying down in this section what constitutes an unconscionable bargain, but what the Court has got to do when an unconscionable bargain comes before it. This illustration assumes an unconscionable bargain and then deals with what the Court has to do in administering justice between the parties; but I quite agree that we may give a less exaggerated illustration than we have given, and I am glad to hear from the Lieutenant-Governor that such extreme cases are almost unknown in India. I have had hundreds of worse cases myself at home. I have had to deal with scores or hundreds of cases where the interest charged had ranged from 200 to 1,200 per cent., and I am glad to hear that Indian money-lenders are more moderate than English money-lenders."

The Hon'ble Mr. REES said:—" My Lord, I understand the unconscionable portion of the bargain in the illustration to be not the bond for Rs. 200 in return for an advance of Rs. 100, but the interest at 12 per cent. per mensem. It is to that point at any rate that His Honour has addressed himself, and on that point alone that he has proposed an amendment. I venture to think that rate preferable to 6 per cent. per mensem, just because it is so unconscionable as to be unmistakeably such as may be relieved against, beyond the possibility of being taken as a point around about which interest ceases to be unconscionable and begins to be reasonable. No Court would see a lead on this behalf in a case of 144 per cent. interest. But 6 per cent. per mensem is so much nearer the point at which interest has been allowed by the Courts, that if it stands, it seems possible some Courts may hold 5 per cent. not unconscionable, and thus the illustration, which is intended to prevent such a result, might conceivably lead to decisions that 50 per cent., the rate against which English Courts relieved in the well known cases of ***Aylesford v. Morris*** and ***Benyon v. Cook***, was not an unconscionable rate."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON :—" I would support the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. I differ from the view of the Hon'ble Member who has just spoken in regard to the effect of the illustration on the minds of that large body of subordinate Judges who will have to administer the new law. These Judges are apt to look upon a rate of interest quoted in an illustration as the *minimum* rate which should be held to be unconscionable: and some of them might possibly think themselves bound to consider 11 per cent. per month justified by the illustration. The reduction of the rate in the illustration from 12 to 6 per cent. will at least prevent the subordinate Courts from falling into this serious error; and I think therefore that the Lieutenant-Governor's amendment is most necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"What has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Rees convinces me that His Honour's amendment is a very useful and necessary one. Mr. Rees admits that interest at the rate of 144 per cent. on double the amount lent is undoubtedly unconscionable. But he seems to hesitate whether 72 per cent. per annum on double the amount is so or not. I feel no hesitation in thinking that it is most unconscionable. It is safer, therefore, as His Honour has well pointed out, to avoid putting too extreme a case of unconscionableness."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—" It matters very little whether the alteration is made or not seeing that the principal is only Rs. 100 and the bond for double that amount: the 6 per cent. on that Rs. 200 would be not 72 per cent. but 144 per cent. on the money actually got, and we must all admit that that is certainly an unconscionable bargain. But it must be remembered as I have before pointed out that the object of the illustration is not to show when relief should be given but how it is to be given."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU:—"I strongly support the amendment of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. My reasons are precisely those which I urged in support of the amendment of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees to delete the word 'agriculturist.' Though those reasons failed on that occasion, I trust they will now carry weight."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that the following illustration be added after *illustration (f)* to section 74 as proposed by clause 4 (2) of the Bill, as amended, namely:—

"(*g*) A borrows Rs. 100 from B and gives him a bond for Rs. 200 payable by five yearly instalments of Rs. 40, with a stipulation that in default of payment of any instalment the whole shall become due. This is a stipulation by way of penalty."

He said:—" I propose the insertion of a new illustration to section 74. The object is to illustrate what is a penalty. There is an illustration showing that a stipulation that in default of payment of any instalment of a loan the whole amount shall become due is not a penalty. I now propose an illustration to show that a stipulation similar in form may be treated as a penalty under certain circumstances. The instance I have given is one where a loan of Rs. 100 at 20 per cent. for 5 years repayable in yearly instalments contains a stipulation that on one default not only the original principal but the whole 5 years' interest shall become due. This though in form it is a part of the contract ought from its character to be treated as a penalty. It appeared by the opinions we received that it was feared the first illustration would be extended to a case of this kind unless or expressly provided for."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS:—" I accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment. In Committee we considered this point and found a difficulty in framing an apt illustration."

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL said:—" My Lord, I quite agree with the report of the Select Committee on the Indian Contract Act (1872) Amendment Bill, which was presented after the Bill had been

fully considered in all its bearings. But, my Lord, I am also in favour of the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans' motion regarding the addition of a new *illustration* (*g*) after *illustration (f)* to section 74 proposed by clause 4 of the Bill as amended. The proposed *illustration* (*g*) is, beyond doubt, a stipulation by way of penalty. I had, indeed, brought forward the same proposal before the Select Committee, and was told that it would be taken into consideration, if possible. I am glad that the Hon'ble Member, also a Member of the Select Committee, has taken the matter into his own hands, and his proposal, in my opinion, is worthy of adoption by Your Excellency's Council. If an illustration like this be not introduced in the Bill as amended, there is much reason to fear that the protection afforded to agriculturists, etc., under section 19A, *illustration* (*b*), in order to guard them against transactions involving penalty, will lose its effect; because clever money-lenders will endeavour to avoid that protection by making their contracts payable by instalments. The underlying principle of the Bill is to protect agriculturists, etc., from the enforcement of contracts entailing penalty, and therefore, my Lord, with these few words I beg to support the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans' motion."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU :—" I would strongly support this amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INLAND STEAM-VESSELS ACT (1884) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ARBITRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Arbitration. He said that he would have to move that the Bill be taken into consideration on that day fortnight.

CARRIERS' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Carriers. He intimated that this Bill would also be taken into consideration on that day fortnight.

PETROLEUM BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other substances be taken into consideration. He said :—" The Bill, as I said in introducing it, is, in the main, a consolidating enactment, but opportunity has been taken to alter the present Petroleum Act on two or three points: the most important provision is that power is taken to extend the present Act to illuminant or inflammatory substances, other than petroleum, as for instance carbide of calcium. The Select Committee have not proposed to make any alterations in the Bill as introduced."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said :—" My Lord, as a member of the Select Committee, I desire, with Your Excellency's permission, to make an explanation,

with a reservation, in regard to this Bill. With the exception of the one important amendment, bringing other inflammable substances under the operation of the law, and widening the power of testing, the Bill now before the Council is practically a reproduction of the Act of 1886. That Act was intended primarily, if not entirely, to refer to imported petroleum. In 1886, there was very little petroleum produced in India, and the Act sufficiently met the requirements of the time. Upper Burma had just been annexed, its mineral oil-fields were but little known, and the very disturbed condition of the province, to my personal knowledge, prevented any important development of the industry for three or four years. In 1890-91, however, oil-winning in Upper Burma commenced in earnest with the establishment of law and order, and Burma is now a large producer and exporter, as well as importer, of petroleum. It would not, therefore, be surprising, my Lord, if, under the very materially altered conditions of 1898, compared with 1886, the Act, which has been reproduced in the Bill now before the Council, should be found to be in some respects obsolete and inadequate. In Select Committee I indicated some of the points on which the law appears to be defective, but as the real object of the Bill is to bring under regulation other inflammable substances, and as this object is important, I refrained from proposing any amendments, because these would have necessitated references to Local Governments, and would have postponed the passage of the Bill into law for at least a year. Representations since received from Burma have confirmed the opinions I expressed in Select Committee, and suggestions have been made for certain reforms in the law, to meet the requirements of a large producing and exporting Province. When I mention, my Lord, that the capital invested in the Burma petroleum industry amounts to over one hundred lakhs of rupees, or rather more than three-quarters of a million sterling, that the output of oil last year was 19 million gallons, or nearly a hundred times more than the production of the whole of the rest of India, and bulked a good deal more than half of the total quantity of oil brought into the interior of India; when I add, that the refined oil is exported in hundreds of thousands of gallons to the Indian ports, and that ten to twenty thousand tons of useful bye-products are annually exported to the United Kingdom; and when I point out that the revenue of the State, from the royalty alone, amounts to over two and a half lakhs of rupees, against only Rs. 6,000 from the whole of the rest of India; when, my Lord, I mention all these facts, I think I may respectfully urge that any representations from Burma are entitled, at least, to very careful consideration. There are two points in particular, on which skilled local opinion suggests that the law is susceptible of improvement in the interest of the Burma producer.

"I invite Your Excellency's attention to sections 2 and 3 of the Bill. These sections define and deal with import and transport of petroleum. To import means to bring into British India, by sea or land, presumably from some place outside British India. To transport means to remove from one place in British India to another place in British India; therefore, petroleum sent from Rangoon to an Indian port, say Madras, is transported. Section 9 of the Bill (which is identical with the existing law) empowers Local Governments to make rules for sampling and testing imported petroleum, and for the levy of fees for such testing. Sub-section (2) (*b*) of clause 3 authorizes Local Governments, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that petroleum transported into their territories from any place in British India shall be deemed to be imported. I am informed (but I have been unable to verify this from official sources) that certain Local Governments on the Indian seaboard have acted on this authority, and have declared that petroleum transported from Burma to their territories shall be deemed to be imported; and that, at any rate, the petroleum is so treated at all Indian ports. The consequence is that the Burma oil is doubly, sometimes trebly, burdened. It is periodically tested by the Chemical Examiner in Burma; when a shipment is to be made it is again sampled, tested, and a fee charged; and notwithstanding this, when the oil arrives at the Indian port, it is again tested and again charged with a fee. The Burma producer thus finds his oil delayed in transit, and taxed at least twice. He urges, and I submit, my Lord, with some show of reason, that the law should not put it in the power of any Local Government or local authority, even with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, to

impede the trade in Burma petroleum and weight it with what amounts to an import-tax. As Your Excellency is well aware, petroleum, from the enormous supply thrown on the market, is cheap, and cannot bear much handling or many charges. The Burma producer claims that the inspection and testing made in Burma should be sufficient warranty for the free entry of his oil into any Indian port. Your Excellency is aware that rice, the principal staple of Burma, is subject to an export-duty if exported to a foreign port; it seems unfortunate that petroleum, which promises to be the next important staple product, should be hampered by fees on entry into an Indian port. I do not say that there may not perhaps be reasons for the exercise, by Local Governments or local authorities, of the power vested in them by section 3, but I cannot help thinking that a good case may be made out for at least an examination of the law, to see if the impediments which I have just described may not reasonably be removed.

" The next matter, my Lord, to which I invite the attention of the Council is, sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Bill which are identical with the existing law In respect of dangerous petroleum stringent restrictions are wisely imposed upon its possession and transport, but these sections were obviously designed to affect only the imported article, and are quite unsuitable in respect of petroleum locally produced. You cannot reasonably compel a man, who is winning oil under a lease granted by Government, to take out a license with heavy fees attached for the possession of dangerous petroleum which is daily pumped up in hundreds of gallons from the bowels of the earth ; and yet these oil-winners are technically liable to penalties under the Act. Oil-winning in Upper Burma is carried on under leases, and royalty is charged at 2⅓ pies per gallon at the mouth of the well, irrespective of the character of the oil. In one of the oil fields 25 per cent. of all petroleum pumped up is a light spirit, called naphtha, with a low flashing point, and is, under the law, dangerous. This has to be immediately destroyed, because possession or transport of it is forbidden except under a license with prohibitive fees. So that the Burma producer not only pays royalty on one-fourth part of his output which he has to destroy, but he loses the naphtha, which under different conditions of possession and transport, he could sell locally, or export with profit.

" In regard to refineries legislation may very probably be required. Native refineries are springing up under the stimulus of the low price at which crude oil can now be obtained. These refineries are likely to increase in number, and they are believed to be a source of danger. Their structure and skilled supervision will require attention. It is possible also that transport of petroleum over long distances in pipes may require regulation.

" I have made these remarks and suggestions, my Lord, chiefly in order to guard against the impression that in signing the report of the Select Committee I subscribe to the belief that the present Bill adequately deals with the matter in hand; and in the hope that the Bill may be passed without prejudice to any reasonable claim for reform of the law, which may hereafter be made by the Burma producer."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said :—" I need only explain very briefly, with reference to what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton has said, that the object has been to make this almost entirely a consolidating Act, and, on this account, any opinions on, or any general alterations in, the Bill have not been invited, and have not been considered. As regards the first point discussed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton, and which he mentioned to us in Select Committee, I think it will be found that the Act, as it stands, is sufficient, and that if petroleum, which is transported from Burma into India by sea, is treated as imported petro- power, by is subject, as such, to any undue restrictions, the Government h- petroleum as the Act as it stands, to remove such restrictions and to treat s- transported and not imported.

" The other points which have been discussed by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton are absolutely new to me, and I had not heard of them before. If the Burma traders in petroleum have any general representations to make regarding the inadequacy of the present Act, I have no doubt that they will be forwarded in due

course to the Government of India by the Burma Government and will be carefully considered."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"I was not a member of the Select Committee on this Bill, and the points brought forward by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton are entirely new to me. Of course, I am aware that petroleum is produced in large quantities in Burma, and I observed that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton fixed me with his eagle eye when he talked of the fees charged in respect to that petroleum. I plead not guilty, my Lord. I have nothing whatever to do with them; I am not responsible for the fixing of royalties and fees. But there is one consideration with which I have great sympathy, and that is that, at the present moment, we are running great risk of permitting one Province to tax the products of another Province. These are questions which will no doubt in due course receive the attention of the Government, and I think my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton makes a reasonable claim in stating that we ought to take care that the petroleum industry be not hampered and the petroleum exported from Burma shall not be subjected to any special tax in other parts of British India. I think that there is so much in the statement made by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton that deserves attention before the Legislature proceeds further with this Bill, that I would suggest to Your Excellency that when we come to consider the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, it may be adjourned for a short time so as to enable us to take up the points suggested by Mr. Smeaton, so that the Bill may come before the Legislative Council as one which the Government of India can recommend to be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TOYNBEE moved that in clause 2 (*2*) (*h*) of the Bill for the words "a body of port commissioners or other like body" the words "any local authority" be substituted. He said:—"Your Excellency, my object in moving the two amendments which stand in my name is to make it quite clear that clauses 9 (*2*) (*h*) and 23 of the Bill extend both to Municipalities and also to other local authorities such as Port Commissioners. It is, I think, doubtful if the words 'a body of Port Commissioners or other like body' used in clause 9 (*2*) (*h*) of the Bill could be construed as including a Municipality. If they cannot, then Municipalities are placed in a worse position than Port Commissioners or bodies like them. It seems advisable therefore that the term 'local authority' as defined in section 3, sub-section (*28*), of the General Clauses Act, X of 1897, should be used in both the above clauses. The definition of 'local authority' in the General Clauses Act runs thus:

"(28) 'local authority' shall mean a Municipal Committee, District Board, body of Port Commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund."

"It is thus comprehensive enough to include all local bodies whatsoever. The Port Commissioners of Calcutta levy fees on the storage of petroleum in their Budge Budge warehouses under section 103 of the Calcutta Port Act, III (B. C.) of 1890; and the mufassal Municipalities in Bengal levy fees for its storage as a dangerous trade, under section 261, Act III (B.C.) of 1884 [as amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1893]. Assuming that the intention of the Government of India in enacting clause 23 of the Bill (which is reproduced word for word from section 24 of Act XII of 1886) is to reserve to itself, for financial or other reasons, the power to limit, or put a stop to, the levy, by any local authority, of fees for storing petroleum, then clause 23 of the Bill should be so worded as not to be open to misconstruction. If, however, clause 23 of the Bill be intended to apply *only to Municipalities* and clause 9 (*2*) (*h*) *only to bodies like Port Commissioners, i.e.*, bodies dealing, as I read the words, only with a port, then the proposed amendments are unnecessary."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ said:—"The words which my Hon'ble friend wishes to alter were part of the Act of 1886, and as they have stood since without any objection being made to them, the Select Committee did not consider the point. We had not my Hon'ble friend's assistance on the Committee, but I see

no objection to the wording being altered, and I am willing to accept the amendment."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. TOYNBEE also moved that in clause 23 of the Bill for the word "municipalities" the words "local authorities", and for the word "municipality" the words "local authority", be substituted.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ :—"I am willing to accept this amendment also. I understand that it will chiefly affect the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, of whom my Hon'ble friend is the Chairman, and he is the best authority on the point."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that to the first schedule to the Bill, before the Table for correction of Flashing Points, the following be added, namely :—

"*IV.—Directions for determining the flashing point of petroleum which is not fluid at ordinary temperatures.*

1. *Nature of the test-apparatus.*—The instrument employed is the Abel-Pensky petroleum testing apparatus, fitted with an additional thermometer to indicate the temperature of the oil in close proximity to the walls of the cup. This thermometer has a cylindrical bulb, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch in diameter. It is scaled from 45° to 165° Fahrenheit, ten degrees on the scale occupying $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. The thermometer is held vertically in a socket attached to the cover of the oil-cup in such a position that the bulb is $\frac{1}{10}$ inch from the side of the cup.

(The thermometer can be removed and the orifice which is provided for it closed by means of an india-rubber plug, if the apparatus is required for testing petroleum in the ordinary way.)

2. *Directions for preparing the sample for testing.*—About ten fluid ounces of the oil are placed in a pint flask, the mouth of which is then closed with an india-rubber stopper, and the sample is liquefied by placing the flask in a water-bath, the temperature of which is only raised sufficiently high to liquefy the oil.

3. *Directions for preparing and using the test-apparatus.*—The water-bath and test-lamp are to be prepared in the manner prescribed in Part III of this schedule. The oil-cup is to be filled with the liquefied oil, and the cover (into which both thermometers are to be previously inserted) placed on it, care being taken that the bulb of the additional thermometer is not brought into contact with the bracket gauge fixed inside the cup. The oil-cup is then to be placed in a refrigerator, or plunged up to the projecting collar in water maintained at sufficiently low temperature until both thermometers indicate the temperature at which the testing of petroleum is directed in Part III of this schedule to be commenced. The oil-cup is then to be removed, wiped dry and placed in the water-bath, and the testing effected in the manner prescribed in Part III of this schedule, the temperature indicated by the additional (vertical) thermometer alone being noted, and the average of three determinations, duly corrected for atmospheric pressure, being recorded as the flashing point of the sample, provided that no greater difference than 4° Fahrenheit exists between any two of such results."

He said :—"These directions have been issued since the Bill was drafted, and as we wish to make the new Act complete, up to date, it is desirable to add them to the schedule."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said :—"With reference to what my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland just now said, I think it is desirable that the Bill should be passed. It is intended to be mainly a consolidating measure, but there is one alteration in it, namely, the enabling power to extend the provisions of the Bill to other substances than petroleum and its liquid compounds. As regards the taxation on imported petroleum from Burma to any other part of India, I think that that can be dealt

with under the present Act, which, if I recollect right, provides for this. It says in the Bill that—

'Notwithstanding anything in the definitions of 'import' and 'transport,' the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare—

(*a*) that petroleum imported into the Province from any part of British India by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India shall, for all or any of the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be transported.'

"I think that will meet the point which has been raised. It is only a question of treating certain petroleum as transported instead of treating it as imported. It is perfectly clear that any Local Government may so deal with it."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON :—"It is the *power* to impose taxation on local products passing between two Provinces in British India that is objectionable."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ :—"I should think if there was any dispute between two Local Governments, the Government of India might be left to deal with the matter fairly."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"May I point out about this Bill this much, that it is a Bill intended to consolidate and amend the law relating to petroleum and other illuminants. That law has already been amended several times. We wanted on this occasion to make one specific amendment: namely, to deal with the case of acetylene, and to provide for other substances which may hereafter be invented and which at present are not provided for. When we were applying the law to a new substance, namely, acetylene, we took the opportunity to consolidate the old Acts because at present the law is contained in several different enactments. The provisions complained of by Mr. Smeaton have been in force for many years, and we have never heard a suggestion from Burma that the existing law was inconvenient or required changing. We hear it now for the first time. A consolidation of the Statute Book is almost impossible if, when the Consolidation Bill comes up, the whole matter has to be thrown into the melting pot again. On the other hand, if the existing law—not the law in the Bill, because the Bill only reproduces the existing law—but if the existing law is absolutely wrong, then we had better postpone matters in order to bring in an amending Act dealing only with acetylene. I do not know why if the existing law is absolutely wrong Burma has not addressed us on the subject before, because it has been in force for a good many years."

The Hon'ble Mr. SMEATON :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers has just said that the law has been in force for several years. So it has, but I may point out that the harm done by both those parts of the law to which I have adverted has been as yet on a comparatively small scale. The enterprise in Burma oil has grown by enormous leaps and bounds, and I think that men whose capital is sunk in an enterprise which grows in importance in this way feel themselves pinched as its proportions grow and as competition increases. I admit that they have jogged on in a way, but now the shoe is pinching and they have come forward. They have had no opportunity of examining this Bill, and they have telegraphed regarding the points on which they think the law requires amendment. Unless there is good reason (of which we are at present ignorant) for imposing this extra testing and these extra fees, I think they should be withdrawn. There is no reason, so far as I can see, why these extra fees should be imposed. They are tantamount to an import-tax which may in the end operate most unfavourably on the trade in oil between two Provinces of the same Empire; and the Burma people ask that the *power* under which that taxation is imposed shall be withdrawn. That is the point which they raise. As regards the Bill, I should be very sorry to impede its passing, seeing that it concerns another very important matter, and I understand that the Hon'ble Member in charge considers that the Bill in so far as that matter is concerned should be passed into law. It was in fact on that ground that

I abstained from making any suggestions for amendment in the Select Committee. I am perfectly willing to waive any suggestion for amendment at present on the understanding that if the Burma producer is able to make out a good case, it will be considered, and that it will not be said against him, that because he did not take advantage of the consolidation law to make his amendments, these amendments were not necessary."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ:—"I think I may give the assurance that if any good ground is made out for any radical alteration of the present law, it will certainly be considered, but as the matter will take a long time and the other point is of some importance, and as we wish to amend the present Act on that one point, it surely seems well to consolidate the previous Acts up to date. I do not see that it ties the hands of the Government of India in the smallest way in dealing with the question in future."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND:—"I quite accept the assurance given by the Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ, and I am quite willing to accept the Bill as it now stands. My feeling was that, considering the state of this industry and the promise there is of its development, we should be careful lest we do anything that might strangle it. Any new productive industry in India is of extreme value, and I should be very sorry to take any action here that would have any effect in encumbering such an industry or preventing the attraction of capital to it. It was for that reason that I thought it might be well to postpone the passing of the Bill for a short time to give an opportunity of looking up the points to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Smeaton has drawn attention, but as the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz has expressed his willingness to look into the matter when it is laid before him in his official capacity, I do not think there is any objection to our passing the Bill as it now stands, and thus improving the law by consolidating the existing Statutes."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"I think we may pass the Bill in its present form, on the understanding that if any representations are made to us from Burma they will receive full consideration, and that if an amending Act is finally required, the Department concerned will undertake it."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th February, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 17th February, 1899.



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 226-*M*.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

It is notified for the information of those attending the Solemn Service on 25th February at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, in memory of the late M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, that Full dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

o. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

No. 226-M.—It is notified for the information of those attending the Solemn Service on 25th February at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, in memory of the late M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, that Full dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

No. 119.—The services of Mr. L. O. Clarke, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 100.—THE following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350		
1	Debendra Nath Mitra	1st September 1876.	1st September 1901.	60	25	29	39	44	197	Government of India.	Any of the Secretariat offices under either Government.
2	Binod Behari Chatterjee.	23rd May 1875.	23rd May 1900.	63	40	32	26	35	196	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
3	Hari Lal Mukerjee .	24th April 1878.	24th April 1903.	65	34	24	32	39	194	Government of India.	Finance Department or Bengal Secretariat.
4	Probhas Chandra Mukerjee.	21st December 1874.	21st December 1899.	75	39	14	23	40	191	Ditto . .	......
5	Gostha Behari Das .	27th June 1877.	27th June 1902.	59	30	28	35	36	188	Ditto . .	Home or Finance and Commerce Department of the Government of India, or Office of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.
6	Bepin Behari Sen-Gupta.	4th December 1875.	4th December 1900.	56	38	18	33	37	182	Ditto . .	Any of the Secretariat offices under either Government.
7	Bijoy Krishna Sanyal	1st February 1875.	1st February 1900.	70	29	14	34	34	181	Ditto .	Ditto.
8	A. J. Mendes . .	29th March 1879.	29th March 1904.	69	36	10	25	37	177	Ditto .	......
8	Satis Chandra Banerjee.	1st January 1877.	1st January 1902.	64	42	22	29	20	177	Ditto .	Any of the Secretariat offices under either Government.
10	Satkari Mukerjee .	5th July 1877.	5th July 1902.	55	27	17	35	39	173	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat office.
11	Uma Charan Pal .	15th May 1875	15th May 1900.	49	25	20	33	35	162	Ditto .	Ditto.
11	Thakurdas Nandah .	2nd February 1878.	2nd February 1903.	44	35	19	22	42	162	Government of India.	......
13	Fazl Karim . .	10th July 1878.	10th July 1903.	34	37	26	27	36	160	Ditto .	Any of the Secretariat offices.
14	Jagmohan Lal . .	25th November 1877.	25th November 1902.	25	35	23	31	45	159	Ditto .	......
14	Jnanendra Nath Sur .	1st February 1879.	1st February 1904.	41	25	21	32	40	159	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat office.
16	Hari Das Datta .	13th September 1879.	13th September 1904.	28	27	22	31	43	151	Ditto . .	Ditto.
17	Satis Chandra Mukerjee.	15th August 1878.	15th August 1903.	30	25	21	26	45	147	Ditto . .	Ditto.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50	350		
18	Richard Mendieta .	21st April 1877.	21st April 1902.	42	34	17	23	28	144	Government of Bengal.	Bengal Secretariat.
19	Manmatha Nath Sen	25th October 1875.	25th October 1900.	47	25	13	22	28	135	Ditto .	Any Secretariat office.
20	Upendra Nath Bhaduri	31st October 1876.	31st October 1901.	42	26	10	23	32	133	Ditto .	Ditto.
21	Sayyid Ali Shah .	17th April 1876.	17th April 1901.	25	34	22	24	25	130	Government of India.	Office of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
22	Jnanendra Nath Sen .	30th September 1875.	30th September 1900.	61	25	10	17	14	127	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat office.
23	Auckland C. Wilson .	17th April 1880.	17th April 1905.	40	35	...	26	24	125	Government of India.	Home or any other Department.
24	Upendra Nath Patwari.	1st January 1877.	1st January 1902.	33	25	...	30	34	122	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat office.
24	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.	19th December 1876.	19th December 1901.	38	26	...	24	34	122	Ditto .	Ditto.
26	Hari Narayan De .	17th January 1876.	17th January 1901.	29	25	14	23	30	121	Ditto .	Ditto.
27	Abinash Chandra Roy	1st March 1877.	1st March 1902.	38	26	11	14	31	120	Ditto .	Ditto.
28	Siva Prosad . .	15th January 1879.	15th January 1904.	29	40	...	23	20	113	Government of India.	......
29	Mangal Sen . .	14th August 1878.	14th August 1903.	30	25	17	21	14	107	Ditto .	Home, Finance and Commerce, and Public Works Departments.

No. 141.—The services of Captain W. Haig, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th February 1899.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd February, 1899.

No. 321.—The services of Captain H. E. Cotterill, Royal West Surrey Regiment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 24th February, 1899.

795.—THE following Notice of the Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), No. F. & H. 1941, dated London, the 31st January 1899, is published for general information:—

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Lorenço Marques, enclosing the following copy of a Decree respecting Quarantine, *viz.*:—

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MOÇAMBIQUE.

Measures to be taken to prevent an Invasion of Bubonic Plague.

1. To vessels fulfilling the conditions of paragraph A in the Regulation for Marine Sanitation of January 27th of 1897, *viz.*, those having a clean bill of health, without sickness on board and being in good hygienic state, free pratique shall be accorded.

2. To vessels fulfilling the conditions of paragraph B, *viz.*, those having a clean bill of health, without sickness on board, but in bad hygienic state, free pratique shall be given after the necessary hygienic rectification has been carried out. A vessel coming under the provisions of Article 115 shall not be admitted.

3. Vessels coming under paragraphs C, D, E, and F shall neither receive pratique nor shall be allowed to enter in terms of Articles 100 and 119 of the Regulation referred to.

4. The greatest care shall be exercised as regards vessels coming under Article 120, and such vessels shall only be admitted after clearly proving that they have not sailed from unclean ports and that during the voyage nothing of a suspicious nature has occurred.

5. Vessels arriving from ports where bubonic plague is prevalent shall anchor under such conditions that there will be the least risk of spreading the disease, until it is decided what shall be done with them in harmony with the Sanitary Regulations.

6. The Administrative and Health Authorities shall communicate the provisions of this Decree to the Health Officers of their respective districts, making all possible arrangements necessary to prevent any vessel communicating with shore without first having been duly subjected to legal inspection.

Moçambique, December 2nd, 1898.

Paragraphs and Articles in the Sanitary Regulations referred to in the Provincial Decree of December 2nd, 1898: —

Vessels with Clean Bills of Health.

(*a*) Clean ship—all well on board—hygienic state good.
(*b*) Suspected ship (slightly), all well on board, hygienic state bad.
(*c*) Unclean ship—suspected sickness on board.

Vessels having Foul Bills of Health.

(*d*) Ship suspected (slightly), good hygienic state—all well on board—doctor on board.

(*e*) Ship suspected (strongly), bad hygienic state—all well on board.

(*f*) Unclean ship—suspected sickness on board.

ARTICLE 115. If from the bill of health or inquiry made to the Captain it is ascertained that the vessel to which paragraph B is applicable, has had yellow fever or plague on board within one year without the vessel having been thoroughly disinfected, that vessel shall be subjected to disinfection in place of fumigation.

ARTICLE 100. Quarantine can only be made in those ports where there are lazarettos and entails the removal of the passengers to these establishments and the delay and disinfection of the ship, baggage, and cargo.

1. Quarantine begins to run for passengers from the time at which they leave the ship; for the crew, employees, and workmen who may be on board of the vessel detained, from the time of the completion of disinfection of the vessel, or from the time they cease to communicate with the vessel, for the persons employed with the cargo and the disinfection of detained merchandise from the termination of their communication with these.

2. Communication of persons already in the lazaretto with others who subsequently left the same vessel shall not be a reason for prolonging the quarantine, provided such quarantine has taken place within the first twenty-four hours.

ARTICLE 119. Vessels which ought to be detained on arriving at a port where quarantine and disinfection are not allowed must at once make for a port where these can be effected.

1. Such vessels may, if there are patients aboard, who demand it, receive a shore doctor on board, or consult with him in writing, if that is sufficient.

Article 64 applies in such a case.

2. If the condition of the sick above referred to, however, is so serious that it is supposed that they cannot continue their journey without imminent risk to life, the Chief Health Officer in accord with the Administrative Authority may allow the sick to be landed on an isolated part of the town, where they

may be suitably treated and communication with people and goods strictly prevented.

ARTICLE 120. The vessel which does not bring a bill of health or brings one that is not in proper form, and not having other reason for detention shall be detained until notice, telegraphic or otherwise, of the state of health of the port of departure, the ports of call, the landing-places and their neighbourhood, shall have been received. Should notice come, the vessel will be dealt with in accordance therewith; should notice not come, then the vessel shall be considered to have a foul bill of health with reference to the pestilence most commonly existing in the ports of origin and of call without prejudice to the respective fine.

The cost of telegraphic information shall be paid by the Captain.

ARTICLE 64. The Chief Health Officer or the Sub-Chief (and an interpreter if necessary) shall go on board the vessel when it is necessary to ascertain the sanitary condition of a vessel, and further when there being illness on board, it is necessary to determine the nature of that illness. If, as a result of the visit, the detention of persons should become necessary, the Health Officer and Sub-Health Officer and Interpreter shall go to the lazaretto, or other suitable place, and there take off all their clothes, which must be disinfected, they shall then make suitable disinfection of their persons, and shall then be free. They must, however, be again isolated should they show any signs of pestilence.

At the same time there shall go on board one or more quarantine guards as may be, by the Chief Health Officer, deemed necessary to make the needful examinations.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 290.—Captain R. R. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Agra, is granted furlough out of India, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, for eight months, with effect from the 15th March 1899.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd February, 1899.

No. 73.—The services of the Reverend J. C. Matthew, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 75.—The following papers relating to the resignation by the Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D., of his Office of Bishop of Madras, are published for information:—

TO THE MOST REVEREND JAMES EDWARD COWELL, D.D., BY DIVINE PERMISSION LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND METROPOLITAN BISHOP IN INDIA.

In the name of God Amen.

Whereas by the Letters Patent constituting the See and Bishoprick of Madras it is amongst other things declared that if the Bishop of Madras (therein named) or any of his successors shall by instrument under his hand and seal delivered to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being and to be by him the said Bishop of Calcutta accepted and registered resign the Office of Bishop of Madras aforesaid such Bishop of Madras shall forthwith cease to be a Bishop of Madras. And whereas after having been duly appointed and consecrated Bishop of the See and Diocese of Madras I Frederick Gell took upon myself the Office of Bishop of the said See on the 27th day of November 1861 and am now the true and lawful Bishop thereof. And whereas having been for upwards of thirty-seven years now last past Bishop of the said Diocese of Madras with its wide extent of territory I now find myself incapacitated by reason of the weight of years and bodily infirmity from the due performance of the duties attaching to my said office as such Bishop and therefore am desirous of resigning the said office and of ceasing to be Bishop of Madras. Now therefore in pursuance of all rights me thereunto enabling I the said Frederick Gell do by this instrument under my hands and seal absolutely resign my said office and Dignity of Bishop of Madras and all and singular the rights powers privileges functions and Jurisdiction to me belonging or appertaining in respect thereof into the hands of your Lordship the Lord Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta. And I pray that your Lordship will be pleased to accept this my resignation and to cause the same to be registered in the Archives of the said Metropolitan Bishoprick of Calcutta. And that such my resignation and your Lordship's acceptance thereof may date from the fifteenth day of February next ensuing up to which date I purpose to exercise the Episcopal functions of my said office.



F. MADRAS.

In witness whereof I the said Frederick Madras have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirty-first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and in the year of my consecration the thirty-eighth.

Registered this 31st day of January 1899 by me.

F. ROWLANDSON, LL B,
Registrar of the Diocese of Madras

We hereby accept the resignation of the office of the Bishop of Madras and direct that the same be registered in the Office of our Registrar. Dated this fifteenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. L. C. (Seal.) *CALCUTTA.*

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, the 15th February 1899.

No. .—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to extend the Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (XXI of 1850), to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States.

By order,

J. B. WINGATE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Burma.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

No. 228-*F.*—On return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 285-F., dated the 19th April, 1898, Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, resumed charge in the afternoon of the 21st January, 1899, of the Western Forest Circle, Upper Burma, from Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator, 1st grade, who then proceeded to relieve Mr. J. S. Gamble of the charge of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 231-*F.*—On return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 278-F., dated the 19th April, 1898, Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Bengal Forest Circle from Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, on the forenoon of the 10th February, 1899.

From the same date Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st February, 1899.

No. 248-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J. C. Pilinski as Acting Consul-General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur Klobukowski.

The 22nd February, 1899.

No. 254-*G.*—Lala Piyari Lal, Head Munshi and Translator of the Vernacular Office of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 17th February, 1899, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Durga Sahai, or until further orders.

No 261-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Husny Bey, *vice* Consul Chancelier of the Turkish Consulate General at Bombay, as Acting Consul General for Turkey at Bombay, during the absence of Kadri Bey.

The 23rd February, 1899.

No. 265-*G.*—Major H. A Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, an additional Resident of the 2nd class and Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, is granted furlough for one year and eight months, under article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th March, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 266-*G.*—Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C I E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 269-*G*—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major R. Shore, M D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), from the 16th August 1897;

Major H. R Woolbert, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), from the 6th December 1897;

Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), from the 6th April 1898.

No. 509-*I.B.*—Lieutenant J. B. Mackintosh, R.A., is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, with effect from the 27th January 1899.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 274-*G.*—Captain R. A. E Benn, Indian Staff Corps, Military Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, is granted privilege leave for 40 days, with effect from the 15th February, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1899.

No. 911-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

N.B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned
	R					
*9042 5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai	351/D, dated 8 7-98	Feb 1899
*074218 4% 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	981/D, dated 30-12-98	Ditto.
038805 3½% "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	452/D, dated 10-8-98	Ditto
029713 " "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee	757/D, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.
065115 4% 1854-55	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chukerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Ditto.
050524 " "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara Nawab Askuree Begum, administratrix of Zeataonissa Begum.	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	858/D, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.
054136 " "	2,000					
†042222 3½% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	754/D, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.
†042241 " "	1,000					
†042242 " "	1,000					
†042243 " "	1,000					
†042244 " "	1,000					
234661 4% 1855	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422/D, dated 27 7-98	Ditto.
339872 " "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	571/D, dated 29-8 98	Ditto.
311282 " "	8,000	Kanhai Lall	Nov 1, 1893	Inder Pershad	070/D, dated 24 9-98	Ditto
311284 " "	5,000					
023716 3½% "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	757/D, dated 14 10-98	Ditto.
023717 " "	500					
†099129 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	947/D, dated 20-12-98	Ditto.
A040787 Red. 4% 1879	500	Tara Chund Chukerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638/D, dated 14-9-98	Ditto.
A040788 " "	500					
A040789 " "	500					
007290 3½% 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Sing	928/D, dated 14-12-98	Ditto.
†007540 " "	500	Perozshah Ruttonjee Sujoo.	July 16, 1897	Chief Commissariat officer, Quetta.	913/D, dated 9 12 98	Ditto

B

000055 4% 1828-29	Sic. 200	Punchanun Bysack	Feb. 13, 1876	Amrita Lal Kar	644/D, dated 13-10-93	Feb 17, 1894.
009710 " 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1875.	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-0-78	Jan 28, 1888.
16034 " "	500	Chunder Coomar Sen	Mar. 31, 1883	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	1136/D, dated 15-2-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
025480 " "	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	869/D, dated 8-8-96	Mar 6, 1897.
024314 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
051414 " 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan 28, 1888.

* Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan	Value	In whose name issued	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
170948 4 /o 1842-43	1,600	Messrs Arbuthnot & Co	Feb 1, 1887	M La Bouchardiere	491/D, dated 28-7-91 . .	Feb. 20, 1892.
087061 „ „	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt .	Feb. 1, 1886	Mathura M. Ghose .	620/D, dated 1-9-91 . .	Ditto.
*B001186 „ „	500	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai	Feb 1, 1889	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai	607/D, dated 8-9-92 . .	Feb. 11, 1893.
159316 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1887	Girish Chunder Mookerjee	621/D, dated 9-9-92 . .	Ditto.
103140 „ „	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhry	Ditto .			
153774 „ „	100	Debnath Sreemany .	Ditto .			
158481 „ „	100					
158484 „ „	100					
171815 „ „	100	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb 1, 1887			
171810 „ „	100					
037[illegible]05 „ „	1,000	Protab Chunder Roy Chowdhry executor of Tarini Churn Dutt	Aug 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N Dutt	52/D, dated 20-4-93 . .	Aug. 12, 1893.
131311 „ „	1 000	The Bank of Bengal .	Aug. 1, 1887	Haradhone Nag .	1285/D, dated 27-3-93 . .	Ditto.
131313 „ „	500					
131314 „ „	500					
17877 „ „	1,000	Rajnarain Roy . .	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B Mudy.	77/D, dated 26-4-93 . .	Ditto.
17879 „ „	1,000					
173407 „ „	500	The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras	Aug 1, 1887	Madum Soobbannah Chetty.	569/D, dated 2-9-93 . .	Feb. 17, 1894.
189049 „ „	500	Sowdamini Dabee . .	Aug. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee	646/D, dated 13-10-93 . .	Ditto.
087227 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb 1, 1884	Bissendyal Hurdyal .	672/D, dated 31-10-93 .	Ditto.
134612 „ „	200	Cowkur Kamalaboyammah.	Feb. 1, 1890	Cowkur Srinivasa Row.	992/D, dated 24-1-94 . .	Oct. 13, 1894.
134613 „ „	300					
134614 „ „	500					
134615 „ „	2,800					
172220 „ „	500	Brojendra Lall Singha .	Ditto	Sreemutty Netto Soonderi Dassee.	1106/D, dated 16-3-94 . .	Ditto.
104999 „ „	1,000	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	Ditto .	Koylash Chunder Banerjee.	229/D, dated 11-6-94 . .	Ditto.
095713 „ „	500	Ram Lall Sen . .	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal .	1551/D, dated 22-10-94 . .	Feb. 23, 1895.
24077 „ „	500	Mohaorjee Dhenjee .	Feb 1, 1867	Sreemutty M. Lukshmoni Dassee.	2030/D, dated 29-12-94 . .	Ditto.
170719 „ „	500	Rashmoney Dassee .	Feb 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rash money Dassee	2260/D, dated 18-1-95 . .	Aug. 10, 1895
170720 „ „	500					
C155453 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chundra Mookerjee	878/D, dated 1-8-95 . .	Feb. 22, 1896
C155530 „ „	500					
183550 „ „	1,000	Khetter Mohun Bose .	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probodo Chand Mitter, Receivers to the Estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	826/D, dated 25-7-95 . .	Ditto.
075300 „ „	100	Kartick Chunder Bural .	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen .	2028/D, dated 7-2-96 . .	Aug. 8, 1896.
117857 „ „	500	Amrito Lall Bose .	Aug 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose .	130/D, dated 24 4-96 . .	Ditto.
117858 „ „	1,000					
200801 „ „	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	151/D, dated 29-4-95 . .	Ditto.
170518 „ „	500	Deenbai . . .	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai . .	601/D, dated 1-7-96 . .	Mar 6, 189
116202 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187/D, dated 25-9-96 . .	Ditto.
C159865 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb 1, 1892	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	1414/D, dated 30-10-96 . .	Ditto.
105422 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany .				Ditto.
202887 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	919/D, dated 17-8-96 . .	
156397 „ „	500	Deb Nath Sremany .	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lall Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lall Roy.	2354/D, dated 15-2-97 . .	Sep. 11, 189[illegible]
063577 „ „	500	Gopal Chunder Sremany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srimati Monmohini Debi, certificate holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	5/D, dated 1-4-97 . .	Ditto.
018714 „ „	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandorai Dulputrai.	347/D, dated 17-6-97 . .	Ditto.
109131 „ „	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar .	Aug. 1, 1890	C Chuckerai Chetty.	389/D, dated 29-6-97 . .	Ditto.
C120432 „ „	500	The Bank of Madras .	Feb. 1, 1890			
C120441 „ „	500					
123918 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemuty Kamini Dassi.	451/D, dated 12-7-97 . .	Feb. 5, 189[illegible]
123919 „ „	500					
108529 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla	490/D, dated 20-7-97 .	Ditto.
145550 „ „	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu .	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu .	692/D, dated 27-[illegible]-97 . .	Ditto.
231182 „ „	500	The Agra Bank, Ld. .	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai . .	823/D, dated [illegible] . .	Ditto.
B007126 „ „						

* Issued by the Public Debt Office, Bombay.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
163788 4% 1842-43	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	986/D, dated 16-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
059043 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Aug. 13, 1892.
152907 " "	3,000	Bissomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Bissomoyee Dabee.	1168/D, dated 31-12-97	Ditto.
143101 " "	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammall	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
022401 3½% "	500	Bhoot N. Chokerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	567/D, dated 3-8-97	Aug. 13, 1892.
Ct. 10299 4%, 1854-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
33693 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87	Ditto.
039035 " "	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bandopadhya and Shama Pado Bandopadhya.	706/D, dated 24-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
7612 " "	1,000	Prosunno Coomar Sen.	Dec. 31, 1885	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	1136/D, dated 15-2-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
7615 " "	1,000					
22103 " "	500	Parbutty Churn Mookerjee.	Dec. 31, 1876	Poresh Nath Mookerjee.	941/D, dated 9-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
055895 " "	1,700	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row	1169/D, dated 13-3-94	Ditto.
055890 " "	1,300					
051998 " "	500					
052081 " "	500	Nemy Churn Dey	Dec. 31, 1885	Nemy Churn Dey	308/D, dated 6-7-94	Ditto.
062340 " "	5,000	Vurjeevandoss	Dec. 31, 1889	Vurjeevandoss	190/D, dated 15-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
062341 " "	5,000	Madhowdoss		Madhowdoss		
071004 " "	500	Nanabhoy Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrustn a Kirtikar.	446/D, dated 3-6-96	Ditto.
065944 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	919/D, dated 17-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
012711 " "	500	Obhoy Charn Roy	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923/D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
032436 " "	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee				
038006 " "	2,000	Uma Churn Ghose	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose, Hari Har Ghose, and Monmohini Dasi, administrators to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	2395/D, dated 20-2-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
038007 " "	500					
By. 002242 Cal. 091472 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	2555/D, dated 22-3-97	Ditto.
039268 " "	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1895.
054275 " "	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
5256 4% 1865	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-82	Jan. 28, 1888.
000208 " "	500	Kartick Chundra Bural				
048219 " "	500	Mooltan Chand	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
103146 " "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Ditto.
105488 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1878			
227104 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1886	T. Luchman Pillai.	1473/D, dated 25-3-90	Aug. 2, 1890.
227105 " "	1,000					
227100 " "	1,000					
227107 " "	1,000					
234771 " "	1,000		Nov. 1, 1886			
234772 " "	1,000					
234773 " "	1,000					
225114 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481/D, dated 27-7-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
161977 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887.	T. R. Stokoe	737/D, dated 3-10-91	Ditto.
191011 " "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany				
093425 " "	1,000	Madhubun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1887	Gones Dass	974/D dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
093426 " "	1,000					
087717 " "	5,000	Bolaki Dass	May 1, 1876	Bolaki Dass	975/D, dated 18-12-91	Ditto.
087764 " "	2,000					
111853 " "	500	Abhoy Churn Guho	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Soshee Mookhee Debya, administratrix of Seetul Nath Mookerjee.	1102/D, dated 27-1-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
081095 " "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.				
[illegible]733 "	500	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	May 1, 1886	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	1206/D, dated 19-3-92	Ditto.
[illegible]09883 "	500	The Bank of Bengal				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
259379 4°/. 1865	1,000	Umbica Churn Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1888	Umbica Churn Banerjee.	226/D, dated 1-6-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
242257 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887	Grish Chunder Mukerjee.	621/D, dated 9-9-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
221180 " "	100	Omrito Lall Sen				
221181 " "	100					
238858 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1889	Russick Lall Dutt	900/D, dated 29-11-92	Ditto.
188252 " "	500	Kheromoney Dassee	Ditto	Sreemutty Kheroomoney Dassee.		
160426 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Kheroda Dabee.	985/D, dated 31-12-92	Ditto.
205964 " "	1,000	The Comptroller General				
277803 " "	600	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Manohar Lall	987/D, dated 31-12-92	Ditto.
114004 " "	500	Ram Durga	Nov. 1, 1885	Sreemutty Ram Durga Dassee.	1193/D, dated 3-3-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
111657 " "	500					
102108 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
102109 " "	500					
102110 " "	500					
102111 " "	500					
165443 " "	500	Bapoojee Morojee	May 1, 1889	Maneekbai	12/D, dated 6-4-93	Ditto.
256779 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1887	Surendro Nath Mookerjee.	27/D, dated 11-4-93	Ditto.
256780 " "	100					
256781 " "	100					
189684 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Haradhone Nag	1285/D, dated 27-3-93	Ditto.
190072 " "	1,000					
190073 " "	1,000					
226942 " "	1,000					
006909 " "	500	Radha Nath Chatterji	May 1, 1876	Bissendyal Hurdyal	672/D, dated 31-10-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
229064 " "	100	The Agra Bank, Limited	Nov. 1, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574/D, dated 21-9-93	Ditto.
277723 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumud Behary Samanta.	1162/D, dated 10-3-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
205875 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Souraviny Dassee.	1302/D, dated 25-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
232068 " "	500	Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl., Bombay.	1366/D, dated 27-9-94	Ditto.
232069 " "	500					
156555 " "	5,000	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Nov. 1, 1889	Moung Shwe Boo	1983/D, dated 4-12-94	Ditto.
B003368 Cal.301944 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Bombay.	May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar.	2233/D, dated 16-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
235977 " "	500	Kumud Kaminy Dassee	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Dassee.	2268/D, dated 18-1-95	Ditto.
235978 " "	500					
235979 " "	500					
235991 " "	500					
220245 " "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose				
206706 " "	500	Comptroller General				
163493 " "	500	Ramjiban Ghosh				
037562 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1871	Hurry Churn Sett, administrator to the estate of Amrito Kumari Dassee.	42/D, dated 5-4-95	Ditto.
191030 " "	1,000	Ditto	Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Loll Moodialli.	980/D, dated 14-8-95	Feb. 28, 1896.
191031 " "	1,000					
325177 " "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	1604/D, dated 7-12-95	Ditto.
325178 " "	1,000					
325179 " "	1,000					
325180 " "	1,000					
325181 " "	1,000					
316355 " "	1,000	Ganoda Debi	Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1960/D, dated 24-1-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
321307 " "	2,500	Shamapodo Sreemany	May 1, 1892			
299592 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1890			
158605 " "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130/D, dated 24-4-96	Ditto.
281383 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187/D, dated 25-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
219907 " "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219/D, dated 30-9-96	Ditto.
219908 " "	500					
332563 " "	500	Mokshada Dabee, admx. of Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				
264758 " "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	673/D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
273273 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Mussmut Hosseinee Begum.	2557/D, dated 22-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
257741 " "	500					
294511 " "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	112/D, dated 27-4-97	Ditto.
195947 " "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty	389/D, dated 29-6-97	Ditto.
280318 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasi.	451/D, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
C45608 " "	500	Peary Mohun Ghose				
145609 " "	500					
147973 " "	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosad Das Mullick and others.	449/D, dated 12-7-97	Ditto.
329258 " "	5,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	821/D, dated 27-9-97	Ditto.
130739 " "	500	Chintamon S. Chitnis	May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97	Ditto.
282491 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
174591 4°/o 1865	500	The National Bank of India, Ld.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwajee Daruwalla.	1082/D, dated 7-12-97 .	Feb. 5, 1898.
174592 " "	500					
228625 " "	100	Deepchand Nalchand .				
228626 " "	100					
228630 " "	100					
197376 " "	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy .	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164/D, dated 18-5-98 .	Aug. 13, 1898.
202844 " "	2,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
110326 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.				
110324 " "	1,000					
190265 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras .				
190266 " "	1,000					
233713 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	May 1, 1894	Madhave Narayan Joglekar.	244/D, dated 11-6-98 .	Ditto.
015120 4½°/o 1878	1,000	Mangesh Shabaram .	Sep. 15, 1888	Cowasjee Byramjee.	242/D, dated 12-6-93 .	Aug. 12, 1893.
015282 " "	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga .	Ditto.	Papannah . .	1113/D, dated 18-9-96 .	March 6, 1897.
023973R 4°/o 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad .	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305, dated 27-7-77 .	Jan. 28, 1888.
008776 " "	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand .	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Modelier.	1, dated 8-2-82 . .	Ditto.
055431 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass .	29, dated 15-12-87 .	Ditto.
056857 " "	5,000	Ram Lall Budreedas .	July 16, 1876	Gones Dass . .	974/D, dated 18-12-91 .	Feb. 20, 1892.
060886 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Jan. 16, 1885	Sashipodo Bandopadya, guardian of Sreemutty Sukhtra Bandopadhya.	1265/D, dated 7-3-92 .	Aug. 13, 1892.
062887 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Rowj Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344/D, dated 25-7-92 .	Feb. 11, 1893.
A032274 " "	100	Balchand Tarachand .	Jan. 16, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574/D, dated 21-9-93 .	Feb. 17, 1894.
A032275 " "	100					
A027214 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal .	Jan. 16, 1890	Gopal Ch. Goopta .	755/D, dated 17-11-93 .	Ditto.
A017810 " "	10,000	Ditto .	July 16, 1882	T. Rethinasami Nadar.	862/D, dated 13-8-94 .	Feb. 23, 1895.
*A020023 " "	1,000	Ramungalu Chetty .	Jan. 16, 1888	Fathay Chand Golacha.	2116/D, dated 3-1-95 .	Aug. 10, 1895.
A020024 " "	1,000					
A023717 " "	1,000	Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan.				
A028378 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras .				
062851 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose .	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surnomoyee Dabee.	1664/D, dated 25-11-96 .	Mar. 6, 1897.
006517 " "	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jany. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.	1923/D, dated 16-12-96 .	Ditto.
A029044 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036/D, dated 30-11-97 . .	Feb. 5, 1898.
042335 " "	500	Elizabeth M. Philips .	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1095/D, dated 10-12-97 .	Ditto.
037271 4½°/o "	500	The Bank of Bombay .	Mar. 15, 1882	Soonabai and Cursetbai.	982/D, dated 7-3-84 .	Aug. 10, 1895.
089547 " "	100	Dhurmsey Naronjee .	Mar. 15, 1889	Cowasjee Byramjee	242/D, dated 12-6-93 .	Aug. 12, 1893.
089548 " "	100					
089549 " "	100					
089550 " "	100					
083751 " "	100	Cowasjee Byramjee and Maneckjee Marwanjee	Mar. 15, 1888			
083752 " "	100					
049181 " "	1,000	The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.	Mar. 15, 1887	B. Wiggin, administrator of Mrs. J. E. Wiggin.	1212/D, dated 8-3-93 .	Ditto.
073556 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hossein .	724/D, dated 13-11-93 .	Feb. 17, 1894.
072756 " "	500	Ditto .	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H. Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. H. Hearn.	1263/D, dated 22-9-94 .	Feb. 23, 1895.
079105 " "	500	Wm. Watson & Co. .				
082145 " "	100					
082146 " "	100					
082147 " "	100					
082148 " "	100					
082149 " "	100					
M000124/Cal.086685 " "	500	The Bank of Madras .	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Gonsalves .	1424/D, dated 29-10-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
087335 " "	300					
063548 " "	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Sep. 15, 1888	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2286/D, dated 13-3-96 .	Aug. 8, 1896.
043016 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Mar. 15, 1884	Dosibai . .	1330/D, dated 24-10-96 .	Mar. 6, 1897.
066208 " "	1,000	V. Vencata Narw Singh	Sept. 15, 1887	P. Narain Row .	580/D, dated 5-8-97 .	Feb. 5, 1898.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
042456 4½% 1879	1,000	Bunsee Lall Abeerchand, R.B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	49/D, dated 18-4-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000					
031472 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
031473 " "	500					
000256 4% Cawnpore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lall	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawnpore.	760/D, dated 18-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
Non-transferable Treasury Note 000062 5%	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmai of Ramtek.	11, dated 15-2-87	Jan. 28, 1888.
†190586 4% 1842-43	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1889	Hem Nath Sen	517/D, dated 13-8-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
†190587 " "	100					
†190588 " "	100					
†190589 " "	100					
†188573 " "	500	Goormukh Singh	Aug. 1, 1888	Goormukh Singh	1921/D, dated 7-12-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†196711 " "	800	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1893	The National Bank of India, Limited.	266/D, dated 4-5-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
*131670 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1556/D, dated 21-11-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*151922 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta	Aug. 1, 1885	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432/D, dated 2-6-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
*133848 " "	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews	843/D, dated 29-9-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
164021 " "	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	984/D, dated 16-11-97	Ditto.
†097461 " 1854-55	10,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1893	L. B. Simeon	11/D, dated 2-4-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
†039431 " "	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	1130/D, dated 21-9-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*20311 5½% 1859-60	1,000	W. D. H. Ochme	Nov. 30, 1868	Kedar Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	324/D, dated 13-7-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
*20312 " "	1,000					
*033633 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	672/D, dated 6-7-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
†206028 4% 1865	500	The Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1891	Mrs. Louisa Woodward.	222/D, dated 6-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
†239875 " "	1,500	Bhubonesh Chakravarti.				
†B147680 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1891	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	264/D, dated 20-6-93	Ditto.
†213118 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal				
†275886 " "	1,000					
†282915 " "	1,000					
†296587 " "	1,000	John A. Stowell	Nov. 1, 1890			
‡172391 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
†257559 " "	300	The Accountant General, High Court, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1888	A. DeSouza Barrett	997/D, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 13, 1894.
†268463 " "	500	The Bank of Madras				
†268464 " "	500					
†332766 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1893	Judge of Burdwan	132/D, dated 12-5-94	Ditto.
†B135450 " "	5,000	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1889	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar	1261/D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
†147021 " "	500	Bunsee Dhur	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	2650/D, dated 15-3-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
†210155 " "	1,000	King Hamilton & Co.	May 1, 1893	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	157/D, dated 22-4-95	Ditto.
†209218 " "	1,500					
*344705 " "	500	Ekkari De, certificate holder in the estate of Rambullov De.	May 1, 1894	The Bank of Bengal.	250/D, dated 4-5-95	Ditto.
†194443 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Radha Madhub Gossamee.	1157/D, dated 9-9-95	Feb. 22, 1896.
*356990 " "	1,500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	1402/D, dated 30-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*356999 " "	1,500					
‡321444 " "	5,000	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjce, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramoney Dabee.	2448/D, dated 2-3-97	Sep. 11, 1897.
*073587 3½% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	2398/D, dated 22-6-97	Ditto.
*029045 " "	100	Jogendra Nath Ghose	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
*029046 " "	100					
‡A016221 4% 1879	1,000	Choonee Lall Nanchund	Jan. 16, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 189[illegible]
†A014138 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	Ditto	Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fousdar	1261/D, dated 23-9-94	Feb. 23, 189[illegible]
‡A 026951 " "	1,000	Salum Meenatchu	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	785/D, dated 24-7-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
‡A010934 " "	2,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State.	July 16, 1880	P. Sevapatha Modr.	671/D, dated 7-7-96	Ditto.
†032661 4½% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 16, 1887	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal RaoMairal Jambekar	2601/D, dated 27-3-97	Sep. 11, [illegible]
‡071224 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724/D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, [illegible]
*009951 3½% 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940/D, dated 20-8-96	Mar. 6, [illegible]
*020112 " "	100	H. W. Barber				
*020113 " "	100					

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Half notes—Duplicates have been issued. ‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 916-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1899. Lakhs of Rupees

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January 1898-99.	In January 1897-98.	To end of January 1898-99.	To end of January 1897-98.	Whole Year. Budget, 1898-99.	Whole Year. Actuals, 1897-98.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,98	4,99	18,52	16,81	28,54	26,65
Opium	50	44	4,73	4,44	5,33	5,18
Salt	75	75	7,52	7,07	8,73	6,59
Stamps	42	41	4,00	3,96	4,86	4,84
Excise	47	44	4,62	4,42	5,72	5,49
Provincial Rates	71	71	3,01	2,77	3,80	3,72
Customs	45	46	3,83	3,58	4,59	4,64
Assessed Taxes	15	17	1,51	1,47	1,76	1,75
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	5	32	35	50	48
Registration	3	3	37	40	46	49
Tributes from Native States	24	24	56	57	92	88
Other Civil Revenue	29	32	2,96	2,88	3,94	4,03
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	9,09	9,01	51,95	48,72	69,27	66,74
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	−58	−52	−3,31	−3,20	−3,85	−3,73
Opium	−8	−8	−2,26	−2,30	−2,65	−2,39
Famine Relief	...	+2	+3	−2,10	−37	−1,97
Other Civil Expenditure	−2,05	−2,14	−20,20	−20,48	−20,93	−26,76
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	−2,71	−2,72	−25,74	−28,08	−33,80	−34,85
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+2	−7	+1	−50	+60	−36
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+4	+7	+45	+34	+32	+42
Military Receipts	+4	+8	+59	+58	+72	+90
Military Issues	−1,47	−1,79	−13,90	−15,70	−17,37	−19,46
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+36	+40	+2,22	+2,53		
State Railways	+1,31	+1,32	+12,38	+12,04	+24,58	+24,30
East Indian Railway	+51	+54	+4,56	+4,56		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+42	+32	+3,29	+2,20	+2,42	+2,67
Telegraph	+7	+7	+59	+67	+86	+85
TOTAL	+2,67	+2,65	+23,04	+22,00	+27,86	+27,82
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	−69	−59	−5,55	−8,68		
State Railways	−90	−1,10	−9,84	−9,59	−25,21	−25,16
East Indian Railway	−19	−5	−2,24	−2,07		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	−31	−11	−18	−11
Telegraph	−6	−6	−56	−55	−70	−71
TOTAL	−1,84	−1,80	−18,50	−21,00	−20,15	−25,98
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	−54	−86	−8,31	−14,34	−14,02	−10,66
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	−1	−2	+96	+2,60	+2,67	+2,58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+8	+12	−14	...	−42
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	−94	−43	−7,00	−2,05	−8,92	−4,77
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	−2,52	−2,08	−14,57	−6,04	−10,00	−9,49
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+30	...	+80	−39	+29	−1,02
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	−3,17	−2,45	−19,69	−7,22	−21,90	−13,12
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+2,67	+2,98	−1,79	−92	−51	+2,11
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,52	9,97	15,98	13,87	16,72	13,87
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,19	12,95	14,19	12,95	16,21	15,98

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 22nd February, 1899.

No. 880-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the distillation of spirits.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th February, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 194.—Colonel W. E. Hilliard, British Service, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Head Quarters, Bengal Command, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Colonel G. Henry, whose tenure has expired. Dated 24th January, 1899.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 195.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Renny, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, on furlough out of India.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 196.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Walter Hastings Frederic Hughes, Royal Artillery, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse),—18th January, 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Hughes will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 18th January, 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Denis Wellesley Maxwell, Highland Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—19th January, 1899.

Lieutenant Edward Lewis Rolland, Highland Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—22nd January, 1899.

Lieutenant Harold Tatum, King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—25th January, 1899.

Lieutenant Edward Colson, South Wales Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th January, 1899.

No. 197.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Crooks Gilchrist, attached to the 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—21st December, 1898.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 198.—Major L. G. Watkins, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) for four days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 199.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th January, 1899, page 535.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

27th January, 1899.

* * * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps—General Sir John James Hood Gordon, K.C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 12th January, 1899.

Lieutenant-General George Nicholas Channer, V.C., C.B., to be General. Dated 12th January, 1899.

Major-General Frederick Lance, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 12th January, 1899.

Colonel Charles Alexander Cuningham to be Major-General. Dated 12th January, 1899.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 200.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, Clauses (1) and (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869 as amended by Act XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, namely :—

(1) In the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested*, after the entry " Soldiers," the words " Indian Army Reservists joining the Reserve after discharge from the Army " shall be inserted.

(2) To the forms of attestation the following shall be added :—

Attestation document for Indian Army Reservists joining the Reserve after their discharge from the Army.

Attestation of

No.________________Name________________________Corps________________

enrolled at________________________________on the________________

with effect from ____

Questions to be put to the Reservist before attestation.

1. What is your name ? . . . . 1. ....
2. What is your father's name ? . . . . 2. ....
3. What is village, pergunnah and district ? . . . . . 3 { Village .... Pergunnah .... District ....
4. What is your age ? . . . . 4. ....years..................

You are hereby warned that if after attestation it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following questions, you will be liable to a punishment of such imprisonment as a Court-Martial may think fit to award.

5. What is your caste ? . . . . 5. ....
6. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil power ? } 6. ....
7. Do you now belong to Her Majesty's Indian Forces, or to the Indian Reserve ? If so, to what corps ? } 7. ....
*8. Have you ever served in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, or in the Indian Reserve ? If so, state which, and cause of discharge. } 8. ....
9. Have you ever been discharged from any part of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, by Court-Martial ? } 9. ....
10. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous service ? } 10. ....
11. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions in the Indian Army Reserve ? } 11. ....

(*a*) You are liable to be called on for general service, whether within the territories under the Indian Government or beyond them.

In time of peace you can claim your discharge at any time; but in time of war, or when, in the opinion of the Government of India, there is an immediate prospect of war, you have no claim to discharge, and you must remain in the reserve until the necessity for retaining you in the service shall cease.

(*b*) You are liable from time to time to appear at the time and place of assembly prescribed by your Commanding Officer when called out for training, or for service, and are liable to be retained with the colours as long as your attendance may be necessary.

(*c*) When called out for service you are liable to serve in any of the battalions of the group of your regimental reserve centre, or in any battalion that may hereafter be added to the group.

(*d*) If you are enrolled for the Mountain Artillery Reserve, you are when called out for service liable to be posted, or subsequently transferred, to any battery within the group to which you belonged when serving with the colours, or to any battery which may hereafter be added to that group.

If you are enrolled for the Royal Horse and Field Artillery Reserve, you are liable to serve with any battery of these branches, or with an ammunition column unit.

I,________________________, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

________________*Signature of Reservist*________________ *Signature of Witness.*

Oath to be taken by Reservist on attestation.

I,________________________________, do†________________
that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, and go wherever I may be ordered, by land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me, even to the peril of my life.

*Signature of Reservist*________________________

*Signature of Witness*________________________

Certificate of Magistrate or Attesting Officer.

The Reservist above named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Articles of War.

The above questions were then read to the Reservist in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Reservist has made and signed the declaration and oath before me at ________ on this________________day of________________189 .

Signature of the Magistrate or Attesting Officer.

* If so, the reservist is to be asked the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his parchment certificate of discharge and certificate of character. This certificate will be retained by the Officer Commanding the battalion or battery the man wishes to join, who will be given in exchange a parchment reserve certificate, Indian Army Form D-156.

† Solemnly affirm—(if a Sikh, swear.)

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 201.—The date of transfer to the pension establishment of Conductor John Bell, Public Works Department, is the 18th February 1899, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 119 of 1899.

No. 202.—Sub-Conductor John McCormack, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 203.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

24th February, 1899.

Edward Hogarth Molesworth.

Captain to be Major.

22nd February, 1899.

Frederick Wyllie.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

22nd April, 1898.

Hugh William Niven.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 204.—*35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Prem Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarup Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 205.—*26th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Manuel, from the 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Kandasami, deceased, with effect from date of transfer.

No. 206.—*31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar Channan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Attar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th October, 1898.

No. 207.—*1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Jemadar Luchmya to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Muhammad Saffi to be Jemadar, *vice* Laru Arolkar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th January, 1899.

No. 208.—*20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Subadar Pandu Sonar to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Sahil Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Kamta Parshad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

Havildar Kadir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mulchand Lalji, invalided, with effect from the 12th December, 1898.

Havildar Lala Rawat to be Jemadar, *vice* Sahil Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 209.—*3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Subadar Bakhshish Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Atar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ganda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishan Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 210.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lucknow, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th March 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 211.—Colonel Daniel O'Connel Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 212.—The retirement of Honorary Captain Thomas Chapman should be with effect from the 7th January 1899, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 134 of 1899.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 213.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending on 31st December 1898:—

Sergeant Henry Challis, His Excellency the Governor's Band.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 214.—The undermentioned Native Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 1564, Color-Havildar Venkatasami, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry, *vice* Color Havildar Kadir Khan, pensioned, 1st January 1899.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 280, Private Shaikh Haidar, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1336, Private Muhammad Yusuf, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1339, Private Abdur Rahman, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 1352, Private Kadir Muhiyuddin, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 201, Private Sarwar Beg, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 204, Private Muhammad Sarwar, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.

No. 585, Sapper Mayilanandam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 615, Sapper Sivalingam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 308, Private Mari Jusai, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 323, Private Ponnappa, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 817, Private Appalsami, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 825, Private Durgalingam, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 779, Private Ayyasami, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1178, Private Gangayya, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1386, Private Latif Khan, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1761, Private Muhammad Husain, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2998, Private Antony Muttu, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3026, Private Gangayya, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1672, Private Calamayya, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1717, Private Subbarayan, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 580, Private Kasim Sharif, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 619, Private Narayanasami, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 727, Private Shaikh Mahbub, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1632, Private Michael Joseph, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 927, Private John Antony, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1050, Private Sami, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 593, Private Musician A. Antony, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 600, Private Appalsami, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1138, Private Suryanarayadu, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2149, Private Antony, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2883, Private Parayya, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2899, Private Dalayya, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 840, Private Murugesu, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 843, Private Sayyid Mir, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1378, Private Abdus Sattar, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1631, Private Munisami, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 2809, Private Abdur Rahman, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3516, Private Appalasami, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3277, Private Rengayya, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 3587, Private David, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1068, Private Kuppusami, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1195, Private Muhammad Murtuza, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 892, Naick Muhammad Jafar, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 952, Private Sauriayappa, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 224, Private Fekhruddin, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 603, Private Muhammad Usman, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1018, Private Perumalu, 23rd (or Wallajabad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 2171, Private Arogyam, 23rd (or Wallajabad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 434, Private Narayanasami, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 958, Private Mahbub Khan, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1032, Private Ashraf Khan, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1063, Private Moses, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 939, Private Lazarus, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1441, Private Munisami, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 767, Private Ramasami, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 857, Private Abdul Ghafur, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1071, Private Muhammad Usman, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1190, Private Munisami, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 704, Sapper Ramasami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 381, Private Ranganayakulu, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1028, Private Ramasami, 3rd or (Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 855, Private Muhammad Mustafa, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1383, Private Periyanna, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 868, Private Ramprasad, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2053, Private Nur Ahmad, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1141, Private Krishnaraju, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1413, Private Varadayya, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 215.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Edward Fraser resigns his commission.

No. 216.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain and Honorary Major William Shipp to be Major, *vice* Gore-Browne, promoted.

Lieutenant James Frederic Pennock to be Captain, *vice* Thomson, resigned.

Lieutenant Hugh McPherson Mitchell to be Captain, *vice* Shipp, promoted.

Lieutenant George Richard Webb to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 217.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Douglas ffolliott Powell resigns his commission.

No. 218.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Honorary Captain and Paymaster Thomas Siddle, V.D., retires from the service, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

No. 219.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Godfrey Stanton Evans to be Captain, *vice* Andrews, deceasad.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 220.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department in consequence of the retirement of Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, Chief Engineer, Class II, with effect from the 28th November 1898 :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.
Colonel S. C. Turner . . .	Chief Engineer, Class III	Chief Engineer, Class II.	Permanent.
" J. E. Broadbent . .	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Chief Engineer, Class III	"
" F. T. N. Spratt . . .	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	"
Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	"
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	"

No. 221.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant A. Rolland, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . . .	11th December 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that 2nd Lieutenant S. G. G. Bedford, Indian Staff Corps, attached to 26th Madras Infantry, died at Belgaum on the 10th November 1898, and that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 11th and the 24th February 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps (3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent).	Captain J. H. Vanderzee	12th February 1899.	Umaika river.	...	...

ERRATUM.—In the notification dated the 23rd December 1898, the portion relating to the deposit on account of the estate of the late Captain F. R. McC. De Butts, R.A., should be considered as cancelled.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th February, 1899.

No. 62.—Mr. R. Douglass, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted furlough for seven months and nine days, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 63.—Mr. J. J. Inglis, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 20th January, 1899, until further orders.

The 17th February, 1899.

No. 64.—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted special leave for six weeks, under the provisions of Public Works Department Code, Volume I Chapter V, paragraph 20, with effect from the 25th February, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 65.—Captain S L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is posted temporarily to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 20th February, 1899.

No. 68.—Mr. S. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the North Western Railway, during the absence of Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, C.S.I., R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 68, dated 20th February, 1899, Major W. V Constable, R.E., Manager, East Coast Railway, officiating in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in his present grade until further orders.

No. 70.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 69, dated 20th February, 1899, Mr. J. Lightfoot, Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways in class I, grade 1, of that Establishment, and is appointed to officiate as Manager of the East Coast Railway, until further orders.

No. 71.—Mr. H. R. Walton, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government ot India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., on special leave.

No. 72.—Rai Pundit Prem Nath Bahadur, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 73.—Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 74.—Mr. J. Shaw, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway.

No. 75.—Pundit Harprasad Dar, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th February, 1899.

No. 61.—2nd Lieutenant Herbert de Lisle Pollard-Lowsley, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

The 20th February, 1899.

No. 67.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Assam, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 21st January, 1899.

Mr. E. Penny, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Central Provinces, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 21st January, 1899, and confirmed in the appointment of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

The 21st February, 1899.

No. 76.—Major George Kenneth Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

No. 78.—Mr. A. L. Webb, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd January, 1899.

The 23rd February, 1899.

No. 69.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 026 C. W.—I.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1897-98.

READ—

Letter No. 3909 I., dated 21st December 1898, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1897-98, and the Resolution of that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The results of the irrigation operations in the North-Western Provinces during the past financial year are, in the opinion of the Government of India, very satisfactory. Excluding, for purposes of comparison, an area of 122,396 acres irrigated by the Terai and Bhabar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaon (which exceeded that for the previous year and also the average of preceding five years by 21 per cent.), the total area irrigated by the major and minor works under the Public Works Department amounted to 2,511,173 acres, of which 992,583 were in the kharif and 1,518,590 in the rabi. This is indeed much less than the 3,023,884 acres irrigated by the same works in the famine year 1896-97, the deficiency amounting to 207,877 acres in the kharif and 304,834 acres in the rabi. Famine conditions also prevailed during

the earlier part of the kharif of 1897, but the rains broke in the middle of June and were also favourable for the rabi sowings, so that the demand for water in both crops was much less intense than in the previous year. On the other hand, famine prices and the depletion of stocks throughout the country stimulated the extension of canal irrigation, so that the area attained in 1897-98 was second only to that of 1896-97, and was 36 per cent. higher than the average of the preceding ten years, including the abnormal year 1896-97. It may be noted, however, that in the year 1883-84 an area of 2,297,674 acres was recorded, so that there has been no very great development of the irrigation system during the past fifteen years.

2. The areas irrigated by each irrigation-work compare as below with the area for 1896-97 and the average of the past ten years :—

Canal.	Area irrigated in 1897-98.	Area irrigated in 1896-97.	Average area for ten years ending 1896-97	Value of crops irrigated in 1897-98.
Productive Works.	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	914,022	1,083,234	726,566	3,78,87,139
Lower "	866,591	1,042,662	584,400	2,30,91,917
Agra	215,355	308,004	164,829	54,45,219
Eastern Jumna	300,524	324,700	216,747	1,42,86,229
Total Productive	2,296,492	2,758,600	1,692,542	8,07,10,504
Protective Work.				
Betwa	48,994	87,306	31,745	10,52,913
Minor Works.				
Dun	22,715	19,598	15,720	7,89,108
Rohilkhand	122,767	129,083	93,880	44,57,980
Bijnor	17,214	25,362	10,386	7,76,060
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	2,991	3,935	2,626	59,679
Total Minor Works	165,687	177,978	122,612	60,82,827
GRAND TOTAL	2,511,173	3,023,884	1,846,899	8,78,46,244

The average value of the crops raised is estimated at Rs. 35 per acre. The average incidence of the occupier's rate was Rs. 2·96 per acre, but including owner's rate and the share of land revenue credited to the canals, the total charge for irrigation, direct and indirect, averaged Rs. 3·78 per acre, or less than one-ninth of the value of the crop.

3. Although the area irrigated was less than in 1896-97, the gross revenue was greater, and exceeded that of the previous year, which was the highest on record, by Rs. 15,35,183, or 17 per cent. This is due to the fact that the revenue collected during the year was that assessed on the record rabi area of 1896-97 and the kharif area of 1897, and also to the outstanding balances at the beginning of the year being considerably larger than usual. The following table shews the gross and net revenue, and the return on the capital outlay for the three classes of irrigation works :—

Class.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net revenue.	Return on capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Productive	7,82,48,942	1,00,95,837	26,69,796	74,26,041	9·49
Protective	43,02,017	1,37,608	1,14,732	22,876	0·53
Minor	27,58,818	3,56,690	1,89,700	1,66,990	6·05
TOTAL	8,53,09,777	1,05,90,135	29,74,228	76,15,907	8·92

4. The return of 9½ per cent. paid by the Productive works exceeds that of 1896-97 when it was 7·82 per cent. and was the highest then on record. The returns for each of the canals in the two years are as below :—

Canal.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Upper Ganges	9·56	10·69
Lower "	4·75	6·25
Agra	6·02	7·67
Eastern Jumna	26·77	34·02

These works have been constructed from borrowed capital the accumulated interest charges on which amounted to Rs. 8,06,43,012 at the end of the year. The total net revenue derived from them, however, exceeds 1,018 lakhs, so that the surplus revenue stands now at 211¾ lakhs, of which a sum of no less than 45 lakhs was contributed during the year under review. These figures indicate the benefit which the general taxpayer has derived from the works constructed from borrowed capital in these provinces.

5. Works of the Protective class constructed as a protection against famine are represented in the North-Western Provinces by the Betwa Canal alone. The Local Government points out that this canal has, for the first time since it was opened, yielded revenue in excess of its working expenses. This result is due to the collections for the year under review including the assessments on the large area irrigated during the rabi of 1896-97. On the other hand, however, the kharif area for 1897 was practically *nil*, as it amounted to 807 acres only against 25,660 acres in previous year. This failure in the kharif is attributed to the fact that the reservoir was almost empty during the early kharif season, while there was an entire absence of demand during the rainy season. Nevertheless the total area irrigated in 1897-98 was second only to that of 1896-97, prior to which the maximum area irrigated by this canal was 35,292 (in 1895-96), while in the year 1894-95 it amounted only to 8,041 acres. It is hoped that the measures under consideration for improving the supply during the early kharif which are now under consideration may lead to an improvement in the financial position of this canal.

6. The success attained by the minor works, which paid a return of 6 per cent. on capital outlay, the net revenue being 1 per cent. in excess of the record year 1896-97, is also a matter of congratulation, inasmuch as the results are attributed largely to the numerous improvements carried out on these canals during recent years. The Government of India note that a further improvement is anticipated in the case of the Rohilkhand canals from the revision of the occupier's rates.

7. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 43,134 was expended on new drainage works as a charge against the Capital Accounts of the canals, and a further expenditure of Rs. 87,007 on the improvement and maintenance of existing drainage works was charged against the revenue accounts. In addition, Rs. 39,017 were spent from provincial revenue on agricultural, chiefly drainage works, the total length of drainage cuts being 3,072 miles. The more important drainage works are now completed, but as irrigation is extended and becomes longer established, improvements in the drainage system will always be required, and it is satisfactory to note that this matter is receiving continued attention. The summary of observations of spring levels as given in paras. 227 and 228 of the Chief Engineer's Report indicates that there has been no appreciable rise in the spring level during the year, except perhaps in the neighbourhood of the Etawah Branch, Lower Ganges Canal, while there has been a distinct fall on the Betwa Canal. These observations are of great interest and importance, but it is doubtful whether very reliable conclusions can be drawn from them in the form in which they are presented in the report. The question is one that will be separately considered.

8. The report is the first of the Provincial Irrigation Revenue Reports which has been received by the Government of India, who desire to record their

appreciation of the punctuality of its submission as well as of the excellent results attained. They desire also to acknowledge the services rendered by Colonel Corbett and by the officers of the Irrigation Department, who rendered him such effective assistance, and note that special commendation has been bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on Mr. Marsh, Superintending Engineer.

ORDER—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered, further, that the Review, together with the Local Government's Resolution, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 3514 I. of 1898.

Dated Allahabad, the 17th November 1898.

RESOLUTION—By His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1898 by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total expenditure against the Capital Account of the Canals in these Provinces during the past financial year amounts to nearly 14 lakhs. Of this amount over 10 lakhs was incurred on the construction of the new Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal, and the balance chiefly on constructing new drainage and distributary channels, and on works connected with improvements in the system of distributing water to the cultivators. Against the estimate of 37¼ lakhs sanctioned for the Fatehpur Branch, the expenditure to the end of the year amounts to 24 lakhs. The upper portion of the Branch is now being opened for irrigation. The important work of improving the Nim Nadi, in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts, was completed during the year, and a survey was made for a new head for the proposed canal from the Ken River for the irrigation of the Banda district.

2. The total charges to the end of the year against the Capital Account of canals of all classes amount to Rs. 8,79,41,960.

MILEAGE OF CHANNELS.

3. The length of channels open was increased during the year by the addition of 140 miles of new drainage cuts and 40 miles of distributary channels. The total length of channels open at the end of the year amounts to 11,783 miles.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

4. The realizations of the year on which the financial results are based are the outcome of the assessments made during the rabi season of 1896-97 and the kharif of 1897. During the former season, owing chiefly to the early cessation of the rains of 1896, an unusually large area was irrigated; the rains of 1897 were fairly normal in amount and distribution, but there was a long break at the end of June and during the first ten days of July; this, combined with high prices of food-grains, led to the irrigation of a very large area of autumn crops. Thus the revenue assessed during these two seasons was unusually large, and in consequence the receipts for the financial year under review reach an exceptionally high figure.

5. The gross receipts from the four canals which are classed as Productive Works amount to nearly 101 lakhs, or 14½ lakhs in excess of those of the previous year, which were the highest then recorded. The working expenses amount to nearly 26¾ lakhs and fall with an average incidence of Rs. 1·16 per acre irrigated, a normal figure for a year of extensive irrigation. The net revenue derived from open works of this class amounts therefore to 74¼ lakhs-

this represents a return of 9·5 per cent. on the Capital cost of the works. After meeting the interest charges for the year, which amount to nearly 30 lakhs, there is left a clear profit of Rs. 44,32,716 The profit of the preceding year, which amounted to 31½ lakhs, was 43 per cent. in excess of the record; it has now been exceeded by 12¾ lakhs, or by 40 per cent. The Upper Ganges Canal returns 10·69 per cent.; the Lower Ganges 6·25; the Agra Canal 7·67; and the Eastern Jumna Canal yields the handsome return of 34 per cent. on its Capital cost.

6. For the first time since its opening in 1885 the Betwa Canal, the only Protective Work in these Provinces, has returned a revenue which is more than sufficient to cover the working charges of the year. The gross receipts for the year amount to Rs. 1,37,608, of which about Rs. 47,000 is on account of outstanding balances recovered during the year. The working expenses amount to Rs. 1,14,732, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 22,876. This amount, however, is Rs. 1,10,078 less than the interest charges of the year. The financial condition of this canal is not likely to improve to any great extent until it can be assured a supply during the dry hot weather months. Measures, with this object in view, are under consideration by the Chief Engineer. It will be remembered that in the Resolution on last year's Report the value of the crops produced by irrigation from this canal was estimated at 23 lakhs of rupees, a sum equal to half the Capital cost of the canal.

7. Minor Works yield a net revenue of Rs. 1,66,990, and return 6 per cent. on their Capital cost. The net revenue of the year is 11 per cent. in excess of that for 1896-97, which again exceeded the previous maximum by over 35 per cent. The Dún Canals return 9·70 per cent.; the Rohilkhand Canals 3·68; and the Bijnor Canals 19·4 per cent. on Capital. The numerous improvements carried out on these canals during recent years are now yielding good results. In the case of the Rohilkhand Canals, though there has been a large increase in the annual receipts, the percentage of earnings on Capital is still low; in this respect the enhanced occupier's rates, which came into force on 1st April last, should lead to a considerable improvement.

8. The gross revenue realized from works of all classes amounts to nearly 106 lakhs, or, for the first time in the history of the canals of these Provinces, to over a crore of rupees. The working expenses amount to 29¾ lakhs, and the net revenue to Rs. 76,15,907. This represents a return of 8⅔ per cent. on the Capital outlay of 879½ lakhs invested in the canals. The interest charges for the year amount to Rs. 31,56,279. The final result therefore for all canals is a net profit of Rs. 44,59,628. This exceeds the figure for the previous year, which itself was 38 per cent. above the record, by 13½ lakhs, or 42 per cent.

PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

9. Under the contract made with the Government of India in 1892, this Government retains the direct revenue from Major Productive and Minor Irrigation Works, but meets the direct revenue charges for such works and pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on Major Productive Works, and also on the Capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,355) from Imperial funds on Minor Works and Navigation. Under this contract in 1895-96 the Local Government lost nearly 14 lakhs; in 1896-97 it gained over 20 lakhs; while the gain for the year under review amounts to the exceptionally large sum of over 33 lakhs.

10. The great falling off in receipts in 1895-96 was extremely embarrassing to the Provincial finances, and the experience of recent years has shown that the irrigation revenue is too variable to be suited for complete provincialization. The new contract has therefore been drawn up on the understanding that the Local Government is to be credited with only one-half of the net receipts from Major Productive Works; while for the purposes of the contract the net revenue has been assumed at the moderate estimate of 35 lakhs a year.

AREA AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED.

11. During the financial year under review, that is, during the kharif of 1897 and rabi of 1897-98, the area irrigated from all canals amounts to 2,633,569 acres. This area is greatly in excess of that for any previous year excepting 1896-97, a year of great drought. In that year the rainfall on many canals was only about half the normal amount, and owing to the early cessation of the rains there was an intense demand for water early in the rabi season, when there was plenty of water available for all canals; on the other hand, the rains of 1897 were fairly normal, and during the succeeding rabi the demand for canal water did not become really strong until late in the season when the rivers were low and supply insufficient.

12. The water was distributed from 40,518 outlets to 11,400 villages. Of the total area irrigated 871,590 acres were under wheat; 279,512 under indigo; 246,732 under sugarcane; and 185,339 under rice. Under sugarcane and rice, which are charged the highest water-rate, the areas are but little short of the record areas of the previous year. A fall in the price of the manufactured dye has led to a decrease in the area under indigo.

13. The value of the crops irrigated, excluding those on the Tarai and Bhabar Canals, is estimated at 8¾ crores, a sum almost exactly equal to the amount of Capital invested in canals in these Provinces. At this estimate the average value of the crop irrigated is Rs. 35 per acre; and the average rate paid by the occupier for the use of the water is Rs. 2·96 per acre, or one-twelfth of the value of the crop.

IRRIGATING "DUTY" OF WATER.

14. The areas irrigated per cubic foot of average daily discharge measured at the heads of the four canals classed as Productive varies, for all the seasons combined, from 193 acres

on the Lower Ganges to 230 acres on the Eastern Jumna Canal. For the Agra and Upper Ganges Canals the figures are 204 and 214 acres, respectively.

15. The total water-rate earned by each cubic foot of discharge amounts to Rs. 914 on the Upper Ganges; Rs. 593 on the Lower Ganges; Rs. 672 on the Agra Canal; and Rs. 1,140 on the Eastern Jumna Canal. These figures naturally fall somewhat short of those for the previous year, during which there was an almost unceasing demand for canal water. On the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, from which sugarcane and rice are extensively cultivated, the figures are, however, but little short of those for the previous year.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY.

16. In para. 31 of his report, the Chief Engineer notices the measures taken for abolishing the system of *tátils*, or periodical closures of outlets. Such closures have hitherto been found necessary to ensure a fair distribution of the supply; but, as the Chief Engineer points out, they give rise to many evils, and it is satisfactory to note that, owing to improvements recently carried out, the necessity for *tátils* no longer exists on many of the distributary channels.

ASSESSMENTS.

17. The revenue, direct and indirect, assessed during the year on works of all classes falls just short of 95 lakhs. This amount is 14½ lakhs, or 18 per cent., in excess of the maximum recorded previously to the dry year of 1896-97. On the Eastern Jumna Canal the assessments almost exactly equal those of the previous year; on the Dún Canals they are the highest yet recorded.

GENERAL REMARKS.

18. The results for the year are again very favourable, and the Lieutenant-Governer notices with satisfaction the commendations bestowed by the Chief Engineer upon the officers in charge of the various Circles and Divisions, and upon those officers and subordinates whose names are mentioned in Section VI of the Report. To Mr. Marsh, Superintending Engineer, whose name is specially mentioned in connection with the measures adopted for improving the system of water-distribution, the thanks of Government are accorded.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.*

ORDERED, also, that it be circulated to other Governments and Departments as usual.

By order, etc.,

F. V. CORBETT, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

TELEGRAPHS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1899.

No. 66.—Mr. H. S. Pike, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 22nd December, 1898, and until further orders.

The 21st February, 1899.

No. 77.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 15th January, 1899 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz	Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.
Mr. C. S. James	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade	Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade.
Mr. J. M. Coode	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, and Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1990.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first nine months of the year 1898-99 as compared with the corresponding period of 1897-98.*

ENGLAND. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to December. 1897-98.	ENGLAND. April to December. 1898-99.	ENGLAND. April to December. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to December. Decrease.	RECEIPTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Accounts, 1897-98	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 1898-99.	INDIA. April to December. 1897-98	INDIA. April to December. 1898-99.	INDIA. April to December. Increase.	INDIA. April to December. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,648,400	28,540 200	11,825,500	13,538,700	1,713 200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5.179 800	5 329 800	3,991,100	4,169,500	178.400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,594,200	8,728,000	6,315 000	6,767,800	452,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4 837 000	4 855 900	3.550,800	3 581 900	25 100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,489 500	5.717.300	3,984,100	4,154.300	170,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4.641.300	4 590.500	3 118,700	3 377,800	259 100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8 728,800	8 870,100	5 312,800	5,664,800	352 000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	64,119,000	66,631,800	38,104 000	41,254,800	3 150,800	...
20,200	10,000	14,200	25,400	11,200	...	Interest	840 700	914,200	583,500	649,200	65 700	...
4,200	4,200	3,000	6,200	3,200	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3.364,000	3 197 400	2,457,800	2,264,000	.	193,800
1,900	1,800	700	700	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,720,500	1,730,200	1,147 100	1.187,800	40,700	...
90,600	94,400	68,200	81,600	13,400	...	Miscellaneous	790,400	771,300	396 100	397,400	1 300	...
1,500	200	1,500	500	...	1,000	Railways	21 258,600	21,823,300	15,651,000	16.887,800	1,236,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,605,100	2,256 100	1 601,700	1,510 800	...	90,900
28,900	28,400	20,500	21,200	700	...	Buildings and Roads	622,600	634.400	416,200	442,400	26,200	...
46,400	49,300	20,000	28,500	8,500	...	Receipts by Military Department	809 400	833,000	561,600	611,000	49,400	...
193,700	188,300	128,100	164,100	36,000	...	TOTAL REVENUE	96,139.300	98,791,700	60,919,000	65,205 200	4,296,200	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
3,497,200	2,615,300	3,498,300	1,918,300	...	1,580 000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,580,600	2,675,000	2,615,000	966,000	...	1,649,000
5,000,000	..	5,000,000	...	...	5,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	538 800	...	...	...	...
300	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	...	100	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	100,100	100 000	129 900	219,300	89 400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	855,000	759,800	478,800	597.100	118,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	.	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Remittances (net)	803 200	546,800	646,000	450,200	...	195,800
9,506,100	16,000,000	5,046,500	12,780,100	7.733,600	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	..	...	...	...	...
18,403,600	18,615,300	13,544,800	14,698,400	1,153,600	...	TOTAL	4.341,900	4,620,400	3 869,800	2,232,600	..	1,637,200
18,197,300	18,803,600	13,672,900	14,862,500	1,189,600	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	100,481,200	103,412,100	64,788,800	67.437,800	2,649,000	...
2,832,400	2,168,300	2,832,400	2,534,200	...	298,200	Opening Balance	13,873,800	16,722,400	13,873,800	15,982,400	2,108,600	...
21,029,700	20,971,900	16,505,300	17,396,700	891,400	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	120,134,500	78,662,600	83,420,200	4,757,600	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to December.					Whole year.		April to December			
Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
43,400	46,800	33,400	34,200	800	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,749,000	11,137,900	7,610,900	7,441,100	...	169,800
2,879,300	2,889,400	2,231,800	2,183,700	...	48,100	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,334,900	4,505,000	2,752,000	2,801,500	49,500	...
293,800	299,200	206,100	175,300	...	30,800	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,410,200	2,465,300	1,715,800	1,698,100	...	17,700
544,500	533,200	388,200	366,500	...	21,700	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,888,500	14,863,000	10,718,900	10,688,800	...	30,100
2,180,100	2,232,000	1,624,800	1,707,600	82,800	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,309,100	2,295,700	1,802,100	1,815,100	13,000	...
1,700	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	Famine Relief and Insurance	5,360,400	1,099,200	5,519,800	−3,000	...	5,522,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,800	5,800	3,300	600	...	2,700
5,841,900	5,886,200	3,751,100	3,762,700	11,600	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,482,900	10,419,500	7,026,900	7,796,900	770,000	...
1,100	1,000	1,100	1,100	...	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,858,100	1,897,000	1,247,800	1,223,900	..	23,900
150,500	117,700	102,100	109,600	7,500	...	Buildings and Roads	5,183,700	5,837,900	3,068,700	3,312,100	243,400	...
4,244,200	4,469,300	2,684,100	3,042,200	358,100	...	Army Services	20,362,500	18,083,800	14,594,700	12,825,000	...	1,769,700
17,800	...	2,600	200	...	2,400	Special Defence Works	—4,000	...	100	...	...	100
16,198,300	16,474,800	11,027,000	11,383,100	356,100	...	Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	76,939,100	72,610,100	56,061,000	49,600,100	...	6,460,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	203,200	137,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	660,900	254,300	...	...	...	...
16,198,300	16,474,800	11,027,000	11,383,100	356,100	...	Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	76,481,400	72,493,300	56,061,000	49,600,100	...	6,460,900
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
815,600	1,119,900	646,000	475,500	...	170,500	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,053,700	4,002,300	2,757,200	2,601,100	...	156,100
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	308,200	...	444,600	28,900	...	415,700
...	...	300	...	...	300	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,205,200	203,500	...	45,200	45,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,200	8,700	20,500	160,200	139,700	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,411,600	788,900	1,260,400	222,100	...	1,038,300
344,500	640,500	196,300	124,000	...	72,300	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,062,400	1,468,800	546,800	723,900	177,100	...
1,137,100	493,800	1,414,600	808,300	...	606,300	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	9,472,700	16,014,500	4,723,000	12,286,900	7,563,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	5,322,200	8,945,500	2,878,100	6,227,600	3,349,500	...
1,481,600	1,134,300	1,611,200	2,432,300	821,100	...	Total	18,837,500	27,429,900	9,873,400	19,694,800	9,821,400	...
18,495,500	18,729,000	13,284,200	14,290,900	1,006,700	...	Total Disbursements	98,372,600	103,925,500	68,691,600	71,896,000	3,204,400	...
2,534,200	2,242,900	3,221,100	3,105,800	...	115,300	Closing Balance	15,982,400	16,209,000	9,971,000	11,524,200	1,553,200	...
21,029,700	20,971,900	16,505,300	17,396,700	891,400	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	120,134,500	78,662,600	83,420,200	4,757,600	...

The 22nd February 1899.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 631 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 18th February 1899:—

No. 53 of 1899.—Rookes Evelyn Bell Crompton, electrical engineer, of Mansion house buildings, London, E.C. *Improvements in electrical meters.*

No. 54 of 1899.—Hormusji Merwanji Jaorawalla, general merchant, residing on bridge Jaora, Central India. *A quickly convertible axle to suit different railway gauges.*

No. 55 of 1899.—James Henry Apjohn, civil engineer, of Calcutta. *Improvements in apparatus for bulking, blending or mixing, and re-distributing for packing tea or the like.*

No. 632 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 201 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 8 February 1899.)

No. 202 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in mechanism for casting curved linotypes.* (Specification filed 8 February 1899.)

No. 203 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the delivery spouts and mouths of the metal pots of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 8 February 1899.)

No. 206 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the ejecting mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 8 February 1899.)

No. 210 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the matrix aligning mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 8 February 1899.)

No. 234 of 1898.—William Blaker, gentleman, James Ridge, gentleman, Thomas Mutton, merchant, and Horace Edwin Hupton, electrician, all of 4 Regent Row, Brighton. *Improvements in apparatus for indicating or recording time, distance, and fare for cabs, motor cars, or other vehicles; also applicable as an advertising medium.* (Specification filed 10 February 1899.).

No. 267 of 1898.—William Stronach Lockhart, civil engineer, of London. *Improvements in hydraulic upward current separators for treating metals, ores, gems or other minerals, or mixed substances.* (Specification filed 8 February 1899.)

No. 633 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 12 of 1889—Alfred Nobel. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 23 February 1899 to 23 February 1900.)

No. 316 of 1894.—John Arthur Torrens. *An improved appliance for picketting horses*. (From 23 February 1899 to 23 February 1900.)

No. 86 of 1895.—William Duffy. *Improvements relating to wood-block paving for roadways, streets, and thorough-fares.* (From 14 August 1899 to 14 August 1900.)

No. 634 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 281 of 1893.—Alfred Savill Tomkins. *Improvements in transport cars and wheels therefor.* (Specification filed 16 November 1894.)

No. 371 of 1893.—Montague H. C. Shann. *Improvements in self-contained water-tube boilers.* (Specification filed 13 November 1894.)

No. 103 of 1894.—A. M. Macrae. *An iron rake, called "Macrae's iron rake."* (Specification filed 12 November 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th February, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	87,20,000	9,70,65,495	10,57,85,495	3,82,47,755	34,29,936	4,16,77,691
Allahabad	...	1,10,51,865	1,10,51,865	2,38,37,407	...	2,38,37,407
Lahore	...	2,19,33,265	2,19,33,265	3,12,11,465	...	3,12,11,465
Bombay	17,77,365	6,73,83,890	6,91,61,255	1,28,06,516	54,71,430	1,82,77,946
Karachi	...	68,43,130	68,43,130	30,03,705	...	30,03,705
Madras	17,71,370	2,74,63,240	2,92,34,610	2,28,42,305	...	2,28,42,305
Calicut	...	8,88,170	8,88,170	1,80,740	...	1,80,740
Rangoon	...	82,55,950	82,55,950	1,68,59,485	135	1,68,59,62[illegible]
	1,22,68,735	24,08,85,005	25,31,53,740			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			3,62,915			
TOTAL R			25,27,90,825	14,89,89,378	89,01,501	15,78,90,879
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						51,00,000
NET TOTAL R						15,27,90,879
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R						25,27,90,825

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st February, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,76,355	2	4	1,43,42,133	5	11
Public Deposits at Branches	72,65,778	3	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,19,42,320	8	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,07,976	4	0
Sundries				21,86,763	9	7
RUPEES				9,78,79,193	12	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				50,59,570	0	0
Other authorized Investments				72,16,173	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,20,95,975	1	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,82,32,691	13	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,82,43,056	4	6
Balances with other Banks				7,49,882	13	8
Bullion				730	2	0
Dead Stock				12,90,632	10	9
Stamps				12,135	1	0
Sundries				15,92,362	1	8
				7,44,93,209	0	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,10,24,635	15	0	2,33,85,984	11	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,23,61,298	12	11			
RUPEES				9,78,79,193	12	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 34·0.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS
Mr. Ralph Woodford Pilkington, of the Bengal Police.	Not reported . .	23rd January, 1899 .	The District Judge of Bhagalpore, on the 4th of February, 1899.	No Will found. No application for Administration.
Mr. Richard W. Jackson, of Dinapore.	Presidency General Hospital.	31st January, 1899 .	The District Judge of the 24-Parganas, on the 4th of February, 1899.	Ditto ditto.
Mr. John Burnett, of No. 15, Lower Circular Road.	Ditto . .	31st January, 1899 .	The same Judge, on the 7th of February, 1899.	Ditto ditto.
Mr. P. Smith, of the S.S. *Gorsedd*, Kidderpore Docks.	Ditto . .	5th February, 1899 .	The same Judge, on the 9th of February, 1899.	Ditto ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS — Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Of 1865.	Of 1879	Of 1893-94	Of 1853-54	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT LOANS — Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 187_	TOTAL	4½ PER CENT LOANS — Of 18_0	Of 1878	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT PORTION	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 31st January, 1899	1,59,53,100	1,91,88,300	13,87,18,400	2,75,84,700	1,38,29,500	3,700	.	19,93,24,600	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,55,48,734
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	.	.	...	...	.	.	.				...	..	..	.
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1899 . . .	...	...	1,03,000	10,000	...	.	..	1,13,000	.	..	...	.	..		.	..		...	..	...	..	1,13,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1899 . . .	...	1,000	3,35,000	3,000	4,000	...	..	3,43,000	...	.	...	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	3,43,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1899 . . .	2,00,000	9,200	2,81,000	2,100	33,000	..	...	3,25,300	...	.	..	.	..	..	..			.		..	...	5,25,300
	1,61,53,100	1,91,98,500	13,94,37,400	2,75,99,800	1,38,66,500	3,700	.	20,01,05,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	59,500	66,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,63,30,034
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	5,500	4,02,500	...	5,000	...	...	4,13,000	...	..	...	.	...	...	...		...	20,000	20,000	...	..	4,33,000
Balance on 15th February, 1899	1,61,53,100	1,91,93,000	13,90,34,900	2,75,99,800	1,38,61,500	3,700	...	19,96,92,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,60,97,034

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1898, enfaced from India 10,052 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,252 lakhs.
" 16th Dec., 1898, " 31st " " ditto . ditto 4 "
" 1st Jan., 1899, " 15th Jan., 1899, ditto 6 lakhs ditto 19 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 21 " ditto 30 "
" 1st Feb., " " 15th Feb., " ditto 10 " ditto 4 "

10,119 lakhs. 9,309 lakhs.
9,309 "

Balance against India . 810 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 21st February, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
319	Coins (dams) of the Sultans of the Suri Dynasty (Shir Shah, Islam Shah, Muhammad Shah 1540—1556 A.D.)	Copper	0 4 0	8	
	FOUND IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.				
320	Coins (dirhams) of the Pathan Sultan Muhammad ibu Sam of Delhi 1193—1205 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	29	
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
326	Aurangzib 1659—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 4 0	6	
327	Muhammad Shah 1719—1748 A.D.	"	1 4 0	32	
	FOUND IN THE HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
329	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	19	
	FOUND IN THE NIMAR DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than December, 1899.
330	Aurangzib 1658—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	47	
331	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	"	1 8 0	20	
	FOUND IN THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Sultans of Bengal.				
334	Ghiyasuddin Muhammad Shah III 1526—1537 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	2	
335	Ala-ud-din Husani Shah 1493—1518 A.D.	"	1 8 0	38	
336	Nasir-ud-din Nasarat Shah 1518—1532 A.D.	"	1 8 0	41	
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
340	Old Indo-Sassanian Vigraha Coins of Vigrahapala of Magadha C.910 A.D. (Godhiye Paise)	Silver	0 4 0	569	
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
342	Muhammad Shah	Silver	1 4 0	26	
343	Ahmad Shah 1748—1754 A.D.	"	1 4 0	502	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd February, 1899.

B. SCOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1899.

No. 356.—Lieutenant W. M. Coldstream. R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 28th October, 1898, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 2258—145-2, dated the 26th October, 1898, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 29th October, 1898 :—

Lieutenant H. L. Crosthwaite, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 357.—Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 4th February, 1899, prior to his proceeding to join the Chatham Course, the following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 5th February, 1899 :—

Captain G. P. Lenox-Conyngham, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.
Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.
Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

No. 1—*R*-48-9.—Mr. T. Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, has been granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 8th March, 1899, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

G. A. BEAZELEY, *Lieut. R.E.,*
for *Deputy Surveyor-General,*
In charge Revenue Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATION.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 17th February, 1899.

No. 450-*S*.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana is pleased to sanction the grant of seven months' furlough to Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Ulwar State, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th April, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 18th February, 1899.

No. 464-*S*.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana is pleased to sanction the grant of six months' furlough to Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpore-Bikanir Railway, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, from the middle of March, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Central India, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sibi, the 15th February, 1899.

No. 163-*C*.—Lala Bhola Nath, Naib-Tahsildar of Musakhel, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Musakhel, from the 5th December, 1898, the date on which he took over charge from Saifulla Khan, to the 26th December, 1898, the date on which he made over charge to Ahmed Khan, both days inclusive.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Sibi, the 15th February, 1899.

No. 176-*C*.—The Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is hereby pleased to cancel his Notifications Nos. 627 and 628, dated the 23rd January, 1899, suspending the lien of Khan Sahib Mir Shams Shah on the appointment of Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, and confirming Lala Bhag Mal provisionally in the same appointment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 177-C.—Lala Udho Dass, *wald* Dhunput Rai, an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan (seconded for service in the Kalat State), is hereby reduced to be a Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and is appointed to be Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, with effect from the 1st January, 1899. Lala Udho Dass will remain seconded on Foreign service.

No. 178-C.—Khan Sahib Mir Shams Shah, a Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass (seconded for service in the Kalat State) is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 1st January, 1899, *vice* Lala Udho Dass, reduced. Khan Sahib Mir Shams Shah will remain seconded on Foreign service.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 16th February, 1899.

No. 1408.—Munshi Durga Sahai, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th February, 1899.

By Order,

W. E. JARDINE,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th February, 1899.

No. 458-C.—Major G. Sutton Jones, of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, during such time as Colonel Bell holds charge of the office of Assistant Adjutant General of Poona, or until further orders.

With effect from the same date, Major G. Sutton Jones is invested, under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limit of the Deoli Cantonment, during the time he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

(PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Camp Ajmere, the 16th February, 1899.

No. 424-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, that the following gentlemen were elected members of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, at the election held on the 14th December, 1898, their term of office commencing on the 1st April, 1899:—

City Ward.

(1) Seth Sireh Mall.
(2) Munshi Bishambar Nath.
(3) Babu Ramjiwan Asawa.
(4) Khan Bahadur Dr. Sheikh Elahi Baksh.
(5) Munshi Debi Pershad.
(6) Mr. Harbilas Sarda.
(7) Munshi Mohomed Allanurkhan.
(8) Seth Kalyan Mall.
(9) Hafiz Ghulam Mohomed.

Kaisargunj Ward.

(1) Babu Sukhraj Singh.
(2) Munshi Wazir Baksh.

Suburban Ward.

(1) The Revd. Dr. J. Husband, C.I.E.
(2) Mr. Fateh Chand Mehtai, Barrister-at-Law.
(3) Mr. J. F. Maxwell.

Railway Ward.

(1) Pandit Chandrika Pershad.
(2) Mr. F. Goodwin.
(3) Mr. F. Tebbs.

No. 427-S.—In accordance with the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation V of 1886, it is hereby notified by authority of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, that the following gentlemen have been nominated members of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, with effect from the 1st April, 1899:—

(i) The Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.
(ii) The Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.
(iii) Surgeon-Lieutenant C. Pierce, Railway Medical Service.
(iv) Mr. A. D. Rollo, Assistant Auditor, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
(v) Mr. Bulwantrai Kallian Rai, Thakore, Government College, Ajmere.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmere-Merwara, in the Public Works Department.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th February, 1899.

No 645.—Under the provisions of section 13 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Resident in Mysore notifies that the following gentleman has been appointed a Municipal Commissioner for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

TO REPRESENT MAHOMEDANS.

No. IV Division

Mohiuddin Khan Saheb

By Order,

K D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant Resident.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Camp Babugarh, the 17th February, 1899.

No 8.—The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty —

Captain C G. McD. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent, Remount Depôt, Hosur, for six months, with effect from the 1st March, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Pension service, sixteenth year, commenced on the 3rd July, 1898.

HOWARD GOAD, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Director, Army Remount Department.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st February, 1899.

No. 3-*A*.—Lieutenant E. G. Henderson, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 16th February, 1899.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-General*,

Director-General of Military Works in India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 18th February, 1899.

No. 1—The transfer of the following Assistant Examiners of Accounts is ordered —

Name	Office from which transferred.	Office to which transferred.
Mr B E. Luffman *	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh
Mr M. W Clifford.	Examiner of Public Works Accounts North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway
Mr. W H Scott .	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab	Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway
Pundit Gangarama Kaula	Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway	Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway
Mr H B Learoyd .	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North Western Provinces and Oudh	Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

* On expiry of sick leave

A R BECHER,

Accountant General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 5th May, 1898, the treasure described below was discovered by one Packiri *alias* Viramuttu from Survey No 222 (wet) of Anaikudi Village, Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjore District —

Description of treasure	Estimated value R	a.	p.
1. 507 gold old coins called panam or ponnu panam, weighing 15 tolas or ⅜ of a seer	63	6	0
2. Broken pieces of a copper vessel which contained the coins, weighing 10 tolas	0	0	1
	63	6	1

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office on the 15th August, 1899, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

J. TWIGG,

Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE;
Vallam, the 13th February, 1899.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th February, 1899.

No. 3.-Lieutenant H. A. Cameron, R.E., Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, class II, grade 4, is granted, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 14th March, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Manager, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1899.

No. 2.—Mr. W. H. Chase, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, is granted furlough for seven months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd March, 1899, or any such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

S. FINNEY,
Manager.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 16th February, 1899.

No. 2.—Lieutenant G. J. Watt-Smyth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 8th February, 1899.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1899.

No. 13.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 16th February, 1899.

No. 15.—Mr. A. S. Wyman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the East Coast Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1899.

No. 14.—Mr. W. Beechey, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for four months in further extension of that published in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 87, dated the 25th November, 1898.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.

No. 12810.—Mr. J. P. Grice, Postmaster Peshawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. N. M. Cama is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Peshawar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. P. Grice, or until further orders.

No. 12815.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 12th December, 1898, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. C. Roussac, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 12th to the 19th December, 1898.

Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, now on privilege leave, to act in the 2nd grade, from the 20th December, 1898.

Mr. G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai.

Mr. H. R. Hebberd, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. K. Vythialingum Pillai to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 12th to the 31st December, 1898.

No. 12817.—The following promotions and appointment are made with effect from the 1st January, 1899, the date on which Mr. J. Bower, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, retired from Government service :—

Khan Ghulam Raza Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade.

Mr. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

Mr. M. R. Muthuswamy Naidu, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

Mr. K. Vythialingum Pillai is appointed as a Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 12821.—Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 17th February, 1899, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. Ganesh Narshiv Joshi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Surti, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Lakhubhai Bhaichand Parakh to officiate as Superintendent of Post Office, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th February, 1899.

"Asiatic Quarterly Review," Editor.
Berger, G. C.
Block, T. C.
Burne, Lady Agnes.
Cave, H. W., Messrs.
Colleshaw, C., Jute Mills, Calcutta.
Cronpton & Co.
Deane, H. H. R., Messrs.
Evans, Fraser & Co., Drapers.
Eves, J. W., Cycle Merchant.
"Fact and Theory," Editor.
Festin, Carl.
Hanna & Co., H. D., Chemists.
Harley, J. T.
Harry & Co., B.
Henry, W.
Hill, Marcus.
Hulburn Brown & Co.
"Indian Sporting Gazette," Managing Director.
Johnson, H.
König, W.
Lomotte, R. B.
Leilgelb & Co., A. T.
Lepage, R., Dr.
Lockhart & Co., John, Gunmakers.
Macleod, G.
MacLeod, J.
McWilkin & Co.
Miss Knight, care of Major Ryan.
Morrison & Co., Robert.
Ragdy, Eugen.
Reform Paper, Manager.
Reich & Co., S.
Rose & Co., Hair-dressers.
Ross, C.
Routh, J. I.
Scourso Howard & Co.
Sellers & Co.
Sexton, A. W.
Sheohan & Co., Geo., General Agents.
Stevens, H. W.
Strobl, T.
The "People," Editor.
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson.
Thomson & Co., H.
Wells & Co., A. C., Lamp Manufacturers.
Wells, W. H. B.
Zonnet, D.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allies, H. D. A.
Alton, F.
Andree, R. M.
Anginieur, Mr.
Barlow, D. G.
Beavis, M., Miss.
Beechwood, Miss K.
Benditte, Peter.
Benger, F. A., Major.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, F. A.
Bernard, Z.
Berryman, A. C.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bowton, W.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Broughton, J. H.
Buhon, H. R.
Bull.
Burghall, S.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Cator, Mrs.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Cohen, Max.
Collet, Mrs.
Coningham, F. E.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cotesa, S. N.
Cotton-Gordon, Mrs.
Cowie, E. H.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Cunninghame, D. S., Col.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Deane, H. A., Major.
De Beess, Chrostin Jean Baronet.
deHeder, Mrs.
d'Humiere, Robert, Vicomte.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Demlopp, N.
Dodd, J. R.
Draper, J. J.
Dubois, P.
Dunlopp, V.
Duyster, Madame.
Earl, T. S.
Engelbert, J. H.
Engles, J.
Erikson, W.
Evans, P.
Finnie, W. D.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. W.
Frewan, Miss.
Fuller, Miss F.
Fussell, B. H.
Gallagher, Miss.
George, G.
Goold, Andrew S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Graham, L., Miss.
Green, R.
Greene, Miss H.
Hanby, Miss.
Hancock, A. E.
Harris, S. K., Major
Harry, Lawrence.
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hill, W., Col.
Hopkinson, E.
Hopkinson, F.
Hoseason, W. S.
Hudson, Sir Wm.
Janglave, Miss.
Jenkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Jermyn, Mrs. Frances.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Kelley-Patterson, W.
McPherson, K., Miss
King, W.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kotesa.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Macdonald, James.
Maple, E.
Marsden, H. W.
Marston, L.
Mason, A.
Mathewson, R. N.
McCrosoh & Co.
McGillivray, D.
McKenzie, J. A.
Meashock, John.
Menzer, K.
Michel, M., Prof.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Moscowitch, M.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Muller and McLeon.
Nethersole, M.
Newman, F.
O'Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Paighin.
Pannell, P. H.
Parsons, M. H. Reid.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Perrin, E. C.
Pescio, T.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Philips, W. B.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Robb, D. St. John.
Robinson, F. J.
Ross, F. W.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Smedley, R.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, J. Christie.
Smith, John.
Smith, Walter G.
Stafford, R.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailloy, E. G.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Thompson, A., Mrs.
Thun, Wilh.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vincent, R. H.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Watts, D., Mrs.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wilbraham, A. L.
Williams, R. O.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Willkinson, W.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood.
Wood, W. E.
Wyindum, John.
Wylly, Mrs.
Zurn, Ralph.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Bayson, Kathleen, Mrs.
Brown, Mrs.
Davies, J. M.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Sandias Guiseppe.
Zurn, Ralf P. W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alvares, N., Dr.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Anderson, J.
Algar, Mrs.
Andrew Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H.
Barneby, W. T.
Browne, C. H., Rev.
Burjorjee Bomanjee, Shroff.
Baboo Baynath Chowbey.
Brodsky, Sophie, Miss.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
Cardozo, Maria, Mrs.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Chard, A.
Deronzier, P.
Drucker, Emilia, Miss.
Dodd, J.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Dodds, J., Mrs.
Elmore, John H.
Ewing, A. Orr.
Evans, Parker, Mrs.
Frere, W. H.
Floora, I.
Fowler, Reginald. Mrs.
Freshfield, Phebe, Miss.
Gaetley, W. A.
George, Elias.
Griedley, W. O.
George, D.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
Hunt, Miss.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Kirkman, Miss.
Klotz, Gustav.
Kitchin, B., Rev.
Luigi, Marcenaro.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Moritz, M.
McCarten, H., Rev.
Mohomad Tewfikaga.
Mills, K., Mrs.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
Pillay, C. Rangasamy.
Petile, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Plurto, H.
Primadis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Kelby.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Reynolds, Alan.
Russell, R. P.
Sen, B. B.
Saunders, T. E.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Samuel, Max.
Sorrow Maiwill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Vignan, A., Dr.
Vale, Mrs.
Witkowski, C.
Williams, T. J.
Watts, Mrs.
Wilson, Temple, Mrs.
Wearing, Miss.
Whittle, A. J.
Webster, H. R.
Wadeson, Miss.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th February, 1899.

Biscoe, C. L. Mackenley, C. A.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 25th February, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	2nd Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	1st ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	25th Feb.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	4th Mar.	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	2nd ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	27th Feb.	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	4th Mar.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	25th Feb.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	4th Mar.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	27th Feb.	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	28th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	2nd Mar.	*Viâ* Madras.
Ditto (Parcels) . . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	25th Feb.	Per Steamer *Congella*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	27th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.

For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوتانکل گاردن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنتندنت صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايك مشت چهه پوند تك لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار ارنس والا تين بقيمت دو روپيه آتهه آنه ؛ آتهه ارنس اولا تين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پوند والا تين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوتانکل گاردن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنتندنت صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتی هی - يعنے چار ارنس والا تين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آتهه ارنس والا تين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پوند والا تين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتی اور ديسی دواخانون مين بهی بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار ارنس والے تين کا چار آنه ؛ آتهه ارنس والے تين کا آتهه آنه ؛ اور ايك پوند والے تين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	,, R8-8,		,,	R9-0.
¼	,, R4-4,		,,	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৮৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৷৵০
৷ আধ „ „	৮৷০	„	৯৲
৷ সিকি „ „	৪৷০	„	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারান্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেন্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required :—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
„	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
„	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works. (Under revision.)	

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7.

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one (in the Press).

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.

„ „ (Canal „). R1-4

„ „ (College „). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.

Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.

Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas, }
Irrigation Tract, No. I. } 4a. each.
" " " II. }
" " " III. }

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1800. 8a.

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—

1. **Taming of the Shrew,** }
2. **Othello,** }
3. **Macbeth,** } Each 4a.
4. **Comedy of Errors,** }
5. **Merchant of Venice,** }

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans. }
Madras, 99 Plans. }
Bombay, 91 Plans. }
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans. } Each 5a.
Oudh, 21 Plans. }
Rajputana, 4 Plans. }
British Burma, 19 Plans. }
Central Provinces. }

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.

Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 }
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7, } 8a. each,
" **VI,** " **Nos. 24 and 25,** } exclusive of pack-
" **VII,** " **Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,** } ing and
Extra No., April 1870. } postage.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers. 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4a. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8a.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.

Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.

Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and, a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage.			With postage.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series	10	0	0	12	8	0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6	0	0	7	0	0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			2	0	0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...			1	0	0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town.			For mofussil.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0	8	9	0	10	0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0	5	3	0	5	9
" the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7	2	6	8	0	3
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4	4	6	4	11	0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues . . .	" 55	" 36	" 24
" six " . . .	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine " . . .	" 145	" 96	" 64
" twelve " . . .	" 180	" 120	" 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage.			With postage.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20	0	0	22	8	0
Single copies, R2 per copy.						
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20	0	0	22	8	3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 23, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-6. (2*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2*a*).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1883 (Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6*a* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.* 6*p*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a* 3*p.* (2*a.* 6*p.*).

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment), In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu, 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a.*)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12*a.*).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4*a.*)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Hymenopters, Vol I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a.*)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3*a.*)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto Appendix, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4*a.*)

Complete set. R12-4. (R2-12.)

Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March, 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (1*a.*)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97 F'cap., boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6*a*). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14*a.*)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6*a.*)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8*a* (2*a.*) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a.* (1*a.*). No. 2 R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and of 1898-99. R1 (6*a.*) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12*a.* (5*a.*)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6*a.*) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97 and 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R3 (6*a.*) each.

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7*a.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5*a.*) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2*a.*)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II R2. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department, Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap. boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to December, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897, 17th Issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5′ 6″, metre, and 2′ 6″, and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December, 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each.

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 6p.) each.

Ditto, **Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, **Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works,** for **1897-98 and 1898-99.** R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, **Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R1 (6a.) each.

Ditto, **State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** 9a. (3a.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works.** 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1897-98. R6 (R1).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March, 1897—
In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1898. R1 (3a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a).

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK. R1 (1a.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897 98. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R6 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1890-97. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1890-97. R3 (3a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897, in English. 6a. (2a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—
for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

The Fauna of British India, Fishes, Volume IV. R9-12 (5a.)

Ditto ditto, Moths, Volume IV. R17 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Hymenoptera, Volume I. R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1. 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume II. R5 (13a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory note No. 103621 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for R3,000 originally standing in the name of F. W. Groves and A. N. Groves, Executors of H. S. Groves, and last endorsed to the Accountant-General, Madras, and Government Promissory note No. 104297 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1st May 1865 for R5,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Accountant-General, Madras, by whom the above two notes were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt offices, Banks of Bengal, Calcutta, and Madras, and that application is about to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the proprietor,—T. HESKETH BIGGS,
Accountant-General.
Residence,—Madras.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 022998, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R5,000, originally standing in the name of Jahanarra Begum (minor), Mulka Mukhadra Uzma Nawab Badshaha Mahal Shaheba, guardian, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NAWAB ALUM BOHOO
alias
ALEA BEGUM,
63, Sonai Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette of India *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* Part VI *of the* Gazette.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* Supplement *and* Part VI *of the* Gazette *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 11th, 1899.

The slight disturbance which had formed in Upper Sind at the close of the previous week lay over Rajputana on the morning of the 5th. A secondary depression began to form in the East Punjab during the day. This subsidiary depression was of moderate intensity but was the chief feature of the weather on the morning of the 6th. It filled up as rapidly as it formed during the day and high pressure conditions were re-established in North-Western India on the 7th. The primary or original disturbance advanced through Central India on the 6th, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar on the 7th, Assam and Upper Burma on the 8th, and broke up or passed outside India during the next 24 hours.

A second disturbance passed into Baluchistan on the 8th from the plateau of Iran. It marched among the usual track of cold weather storms through Rajputana, on the 10th, into the Central districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 11th.

The two disturbances described above gave moderate rain in Baluchistan, light to moderate rain over the greater part of the Punjab, the Gangetic Plain, Berar and the Central Provinces and moderate to heavy snow in the North-West Himalayas.

Weather was fine throughout the week in Burma and the Peninsula, with the exception of Southern India, which obtained moderate rain from thunderstorms, chiefly on the 8th and 9th.

The mean temperature of the week was in moderate to considerable excess of the normal over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and the Central Provinces, and approximately normal in Burma and the Peninsula. The excess was most pronounced in Rajputana (5°), Central India and the North-Western Provinces (each 4½°).

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 5th.*—Pressure was unchanged in the Peninsula and differed very slightly from the normal of the day. It had increased briskly in Burma and North-Eastern India and was in slight to mode-

rate excess in that area. Pressure had given way briskly in Rajputana due to the transfer to that area of the disturbance which was forming in Upper Sind at the close of the previous week. Pressure had increased slightly in the rear of the depression in Upper Sind and was now from a twelfth to a tenth of an inch below the normal over the whole of Rajputana, Kathiawar and Upper Sind. Winds were from their normal cold weather directions in the Peninsula. They were light to unsteady in the Burmese Peninsula and Bengal and had shifted to easterly directions in the Gangetic Plain under the influence of the disturbance in Rajputana. Humidity had increased rapidly in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces and at the hill stations in Upper India. Skies were free from cloud in parts of Bengal, Burma and Southern India and more or less clouded in the remainder of the country. They were overcast in Baluchistan and Upper India. Light rain or snow had fallen in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the Punjab hill and submontane districts. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was more or less largely in excess of the normal in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India, Berar, Bihar and Gujarat, in slight to moderate defect in the southern half of the Peninsula and practically normal in the remainder of India.

Monday, February 6th.—Pressure had increased to a slight extent in Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and West Rajputana and had decreased over nearly the whole of the remainder of the country. The fall was brisk in Bundelkhand and the neighbouring districts and brisk to rapid in Kashmir, the Punjab and the western and hill districts of the North-Western Provinces. The depression passing through Rajputana on the previous day was central in Bundelkhand It was, however, obscured by the formation of a secondary depression in the East Punjab. Pressure was about a seventh of an inch below the normal in the two areas of depression. Winds were irregularly cyclonic in direction over the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the Gangetic Plain, but were light in force. Skies were overcast in the North-West Himalayas and heavily clouded in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan. The double disturbance had occasioned light to moderate showers in Baluchistan, the Punjab and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and moderate snow in Kashmir and the Punjab Himalayas. Temperature had risen briskly in North-Eastern India and was higher than usual over the whole of the country, with the exception of the Deccan, Mysore and Madras where it was in slight to considerable defect, due chiefly to much lower day temperatures than usual. The excess in the area of increased temperature was most marked in the North-Western Provinces (9°), Central India (7°), Rajputana (6°) and the Punjab (4°) and was on the whole exhibited more largely in the night than the day temperature.

Tuesday, February 7th.—The secondary or the Punjab depression had broken up completely. The primary depression had, on the other hand, advanced eastwards into the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and become of less importance. Pressure had hence risen briskly to very rapidly in North-Western and Central India, thus re-establishing high pressure conditions in that area. A slight increase of pressure had also occurred in Burma, Bengal and the greater part of the Peninsula, and pressure was now more or less above the normal throughout the country, with the exception of Sind where it was in slight local defect. The excess was considerable to large in Burma and the Punjab and was most marked in the North Punjab where it was upwards of an eighth of an inch in amount. South-easterly winds held in Bihar and the eastern and central districts of the North-Western Provinces. Skies had cleared in North-Western and Central India but were more or less clouded in the Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Bengal. Fairly general rain, light to moderate in amount, had been received in the East Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and some showers in Bihar, the Central Provinces and Central India. Moderate to heavy snow had fallen in the North-West Himalayas. A rapid reduction of temperature had occurred in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Punjab and a brisk to rapid increase in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Mysore and Madras. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 5° above the normal in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, 4° in Central India, Berar and the North-Western Provinces, 3° in Southern India, Mysore, the Central Provinces

and Sind, and 2° in Rajputana, the Punjab, Bengal and Assam. Elsewhere the variations were small and unimportant. Temperature was in large defect (8° to 9°) at Simla, Chakrata and Ranikhet.

Wednesday, February 8th.—Pressure had again increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab and Kashmir, thus emphasizing the high pressure conditions obtaining in that area on the previous day. Pressure had on the other hand fallen to a slight extent in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar due to the eastward advance of the residual disturbance which was in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces on the previous day. Pressure was beginning to give way in West Baluchistan on the outskirts of a cold weather disturbance advancing through East Persia. Light to moderate north-west winds had set in over the Punjab and Rajputana and were extending eastwards down the Gangetic Plain. Very strong winds were blowing at Cherat. Light variable airs and calms obtained in Bengal and ordinary easterly winds in the Peninsula. Skies had cleared in North-Eastern India but were moderately clouded in Southern India. Cloud was beginning to form in Baluchistan and the Punjab. Some heavy thundershowers had occurred in East Ceylon and Southern India, and a few light showers had fallen in Bihar and North Bengal. Temperature had increased 9° in Baluchistan and was 12° above the normal in that area during the past 24 hours. It had fallen 5° in Bihar and was normal in that area. The temperature conditions in the remainder of India were similar to those prevailing on the previous day.

Thursday, February 9th.—Pressure had decreased throughout the Indian area. The decrease was rapid in Sind and Kashmir and brisk in Baluchistan and the remainder of North-Western India. The disturbance which was in East Persia on the previous day was now crossing the North-West frontier into Upper Sind. Pressure was a twentieth of an inch in defect of the normal at Jacobabad and the depression was hence of very slight intensity. Pressure was normal in the Peninsula and in slight to moderate excess in Burma and North-Eastern India. Winds were light at the hill stations in Upper India and were falling off in the Gangetic Plain where they blew generally from westerly directions. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan, the Punjab and Kashmir and light to moderate rain had fallen in Baluchistan and some light showers in the West Punjab during the previous 24 hours. Local thundershowers had again occurred in Madras and Malabar where skies were overcast. Temperature had diminished rapidly in Baluchistan and was now 7° higher than usual in that area. Temperature had on the other hand increased slightly to briskly in Northern India and the northern half of the Peninsula, and was during the past day normal in the Madras Deccan, Orissa, Madras Coast, West Coast and Burma, and from 2° to 5° above the normal in the remainder of the country due to much higher night temperature than usual.

Friday, February 10th.—Pressure had recovered to a slight extent in Baluchistan and had again fallen in India and Burma. The fall was greatest in Rajputana in consequence of the advance to that area of the feeble disturbance passing through Upper Sind on the previous day. The depression was unchanged in character, pressure being as on the 9th only about a twentieth of an inch below the normal of the day in the central area. Winds from northerly directions obtained in the Punjab and light airs and calms in the Gangetic Plain. Winds were increasing in the Peninsula and were from their normal cold-weather directions. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan and were less clouded in the Punjab than on the previous day. They were overcast in Kashmir and more or less heavily clouded in Berar, Central India and the Western and Central districts of the Central Provinces. Baluchistan and the North and Central Punjab had obtained light to moderate rain and Berar and the Central Provinces some local thundershowers. Light snow had fallen in the Murree and Kashmir Hills.

Temperature had fallen 3° in Baluchistan and 2° in the Punjab, and was during the previous 24 hours in moderate excess in the former and normal in the latter area. The temperature conditions were practically unchanged in other districts.

Saturday, February 11th.—The barometric changes of the previous twenty-four hours were unimportant except in the areas affected by the depression.

Pressure had increased briskly in the area covered by the disturbance on the previous day and had fallen rapidly in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces to which area it had now been transferred. Pressure was in somewhat greater defect in the depression than on the previous day. Winds had shifted to southerly directions in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur and were of moderate intensity. Winds were cyclonic in direction in the depression but were light. Unusually strong winds prevailed at Cherat, their velocity being at the rate of 44 miles per hour at 8 A.M. Light to moderate north-westerly winds had appeared over Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab. The air was abnormally dry in Gujarat and West Rajputana, the lowest humidity recorded at 8 A.M. was only 6 per cent. at Mount Abu. Skies were more or less heavily clouded in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces and numerous light to moderate showers had occurred in these areas and in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and the North Punjab. Light snow had fallen in the Murree and Kashmir Hills and hail in the hill districts of the North Western Provinces. A very rapid reduction of temperature had occurred in Berar, thus reducing the temperature considerably below the normal in that area. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours averaged 7° above the normal in Rajputana, 6° in Chota Nagpur, 5° in Central India and the North-Western Provinces, 4° in Bihar and Bengal and 2° in Assam, Orissa and the Central Provinces. Temperature varied but slightly from the normal in other districts.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the week was in general excess by amounts averaging 2° for the whole Indian land area. The only area in which the mean temperature of the month was lower than usual included the Madras Coast and Madras Deccan. The deficiency in that area was however small and of no importance. The excess of the mean temperature of the week over the normal was least marked in Burma, Orissa, West Coast, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South India and was largest in amount in a belt stretching from Rajputana to Chota Nagpur in which it ranged between 4° and 5°. It may be noted that in the area of increased temperature the day temperature was almost as largely above the normal as the night temperature.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data of the week:—

PROVINCE.	VARIATION FROM NORMAL OF MEAN TEMPERATURE OF 24 HOURS PRECEDING 8 A.M. OF DATE							Mean variation of week.
	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−0·1	+0·2	+0·8	+0·6	+0·1	+0·3	+0·3	+0·3
Assam	−0·5	+1·2	+1·7	+2·1	+3·7	+1·1	+2·1	+1·6
Bengal	+0·5	+2·4	+1·6	+2·1	+3·9	+3·2	+3·7	+2·5
Orissa	−1·5	+0·4	−0·3	−0·7	+1·1	+2·6	+1·9	+0·5
Bihar	+2·7	+2·6	+5·2	+0·1	+3·4	+2·6	+4·1	+3·0
Chota Nagpur	+1·2	+2·9	+5·1	+4·7	+5·2	+4·8	+6·1	+4·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+6·7	+9·0	+3·5	+3·7	+2·3	+1·8	+4·8	+4·5
Punjab	+5·0	+4·0	+1·9	+2·3	+2·6	+0·4	+0·8	+2·4
Sind	−1·3	+0·8	+3·1	+4·2	+4·8	+4·6	+2·3	+2·6
Rajputana	+7·1	+6·3	+2·1	+3·2	+2·8	+4·9	+6·9	+4·8
Gujarat	+2·9	+1·1	+0·5	+0·3	+3·7	+4·6	+1·0	+2·0
Central India	+5·4	+6·8	+3·7	+3·3	+2·2	+5·0	+5·1	+4·5
Central Provinces	+1·6	+3·3	+3·0	+2·8	+2·8	+4·5	+2·2	+2·9
Berar	+3·6	+1·4	+3·5	+4·3	+4·8	+4·6	−3·7	+2·6
West Coast	+1·0	+0·2	−0·4	−0·1	0	0	+0·3	+0·1
Bombay Deccan	+0·8	−0·7	−1·1	0	+1·7	+2·6	+1·6	+0·7
Mysore	−2·7	−1·7	+2·9	+2·8	+1·6	+0·9	+0·3	+0·6
Madras Coast	−2·0	−2·3	−0·4	−0·5	+0·6	+1·1	−0·8	−0·6
Madras Deccan	−1·2	−3·5	−0·7	+0·1	0	−0·2	−1·1	−0·9
South India	−2·1	−1·9	+2·6	+3·2	+1·9	+1·6	+0·7	+0·9
Mean for whole of India	+1·4	+1·6	+1·9	+1·9	+2·5	+2·6	+1·9	+2·0

Rainfall.—The conditions under which the precipitation of the week occurred have been fully indicated in the general summary. The rainfall returns show that practically or absolutely no rain fell during the week in Burma, Assam Surma and Hills, Bengal (excepting Central Bengal), the eastern districts of the North Western Provinces, the South and Central Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the whole of the Peninsula north of Lat. 12° N. The deficiency over the greater part of the rainless area was however very slight as the normal fall of the period is small in amount. In the area of effective rainfall the average amounts received ranged from a tenth of an inch in Assam Brahmaputra to 2·34 inches in the Punjab Hills and differed but little from the normal in Central and North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, North Bihar, South Oudh, the South-East Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces. The fall of the week was in moderate excess of the normal in South Madras, Malabar, Coorg, Madras, South-Central, the North-Western Provinces Hills and West Submontane and Baluchistan and in large excess in the Punjab Hills which obtained 1·59 inches more than their normal quantity, *viz.*, 0·75 inch.

The most noteworthy daily falls recorded during the week were 2·94 inches at Dehra Dun on the 7th, 2·84 inches at Trivandrum on the 9th and 2·25 inches at Dharamsala on the 7th and the principal totals 6·70 inches at Srivilliputtur (Tinnevelly), 4·31 inches at Palampur (Kangra), 4·22 inches at Cochin (Malabar), 3·16 inches at Coonoor (Nilgiris) and Pithoragarh (Almora) and 3·09 inches at Dehra Dun.

The seasonal rainfall continues more or less in defect of the normal over the whole of the country with the exception of Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Oudh, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, Malabar, Coorg, South Madras and Madras South-Central. The deficiency is moderate to considerable in amount in Orissa, the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, the greater part of the Punjab and Baluchistan. It may be noted that no rain has fallen during the past six weeks in Sind and Rajputana areas which usually obtained light to moderate rain during the period.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 11th February 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 1st to February 11th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, January 1st to February 11th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·07	− 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·28	− 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·05	−0·05	0	0·15	− 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·01	−0·01	0·12	0·18	− 33
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·12	− 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·07	0·24	−0·17	1·31	0·97	+ 35
	7. Assam Surma	0·01	0·25	−0·24	0·96	1·18	− 19
	8. Do. Hills	0·05	0·21	−0·16	0·93	1·23	− 24
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·10	0·29	−0·19	0·95	1·41	− 33
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·41	−0·40	0·90	1·03	− 13
	11. Central do.	0·18	0·23	−0·05	1·80	0·76	+ 137
	12. North do.	0	0·06	−0·06	0·73	0·64	+ 14
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·15	−0·15	1·64	1·15	+ 43
	14. Orissa	0·03	0·22	−0·19	0·08	0·70	− 89
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·29	0·36	−0·07	1·30	1·10	+ 18
	16. South Bihar	0·37	0·18	+0·19	2·26	0·89	+ 154
	17. North do.	0·15	0·13	+0·02	1·27	0·83	+ 53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0·05	0·22	−0·17	1·16	0·86	+ 35
	19. South Oudh	0·14	0·08	+0·06	1·01	0·85	+ 19
	20. North do.	0·19	0·07	+0·12	0·99	0·96	+ 3
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0·17	0·07	+0·10	0·38	0·67	− 43
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·12	0·11	+0·01	0·17	0·74	− 77
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0·06	0·17	−0·11	1·06	0·77	+ 38
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·71	0·34	+0·37	1·04	1·82	− 43
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	1·35	0·76	+0·59	2·54	3·34	− 24
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·17	0·11	+0·06	0·19	0·93	− 80
	27. South do.	0·01	0·11	−0·10	0·01	0·85	− 99
	28. Central do.	0·01	0·31	−0·30	0·32	1·66	− 81
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·33	0·42	−0·09	0·39	2·02	− 81
	30. Do. Hills	2·34	0·75	+1·59	3·12	4·15	− 25
	31. North Punjab	0·66	0·43	+0·23	1·21	2·38	− 49
	32. West do.	0·19	0·09	+0·10	0·35	0·64	− 45
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·56	0·04	+0·52	0·78	0·39	+ 100
	34. Madras South-Central	0·58	0·08	+0·50	0·58	0·31	+ 87
	35. Coorg	0·67	0·02	+0·65	0·67	0·33	+ 103
	36. Mysore	0·04	0·01	+0·03	0·04	0·08	− 50
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	− 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	− 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·01	0	+0·01	0·01	0·11	− 91
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0·26	0·01	+0·25	0·26	0·33	− 21
	42. Central Provinces West	0·24	0·05	+0·19	0·24	0·59	− 59
	43. Central Provinces Central	0·37	0·09	+0·28	0·38	0·72	− 47
	44. Central Provinces East	0·22	0·08	+0·14	0·24	0·65	− 63
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·07	− 100
	47. Sind	0·01	0·07	−0·06	0·01	0·53	− 98
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·83	0·51	+0·32	1·45	2·85	− 49
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0·08	0·03	+0·05	0·20	0·49	− 59
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0·01	0	+0·01	0·01	0·25	− 96
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·34	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·05	−0·05	0·04	0·25	− 85
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	− 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·22	− 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·06	− 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·03	−0·03	0·01	0·44	− 98
	56. Do. South	0·16	0·15	+0·01	0·37	0·78	− 53
	57. Madras South	0·91	0·20	+0·71	1·31	0·90	+ 46

HEM RAJ,
Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 16th February 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th February.*—No rain fell during the week except very slight showers in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings are being made. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. The harvest is yielding a fair outturn. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices are generally falling.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—The standing crops have been damaged by frost in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier and by rats in one taluka of Bijapur. American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. The harvesting of the late crops is progressing in seventeen and preparations for next season are being made in nine districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Guzerat and Kathiawar. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in seven, have fallen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain fell during the week in almost every district of the Province, except those of the Orissa Division. The rain was accompanied by hail in places in Bihar, but not much damage to the crops is reported. The general prospects of the crops continue favourable. The spring crops are maturing, and poppy is coming into flower. Sugarcane-pressing is approaching completion. Spring rice is still being transplanted. Lands are being ploughed for autumn rice and jute. The fodder-supply is everywhere sufficient. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—With the exception of slight showers in a few districts clear weather has prevailed generally. The standing crops are flourishing, and are being irrigated where necessary. The pressing of sugarcane continues and planting of the new sugarcane crops has commenced in parts. The poppy crop is thriving and promises well. Damage to crops by rats is reported from some districts. Prospects continue favourable. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices show a slight fall in a few districts but are otherwise stationary or rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—More or less rain has fallen in the Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Lahore, Sialkote, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Pressing of sugarcane and ploughings for the extra spring crops continue. The standing crops have been generally benefited in the districts where rain has fallen recently. Crops on unirrigated areas are failing from drought in Delhi. The condition of the standing spring crops is generally good to average. The gram and rapeseed crops are being damaged by caterpillars and rust in Ferozepore, and the sugarcane crop has been damaged by frost in parts of Sialkote. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Delhi, Shahpur and parts of the Umballa districts. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Hissar and Sialkote, falling in Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{9}{16}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$, gram 19 to 25, barley 19, bulrush millet 19 to 25, maize 25 to 34, great millet 25 and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st February.*—The weather is clear. The nights and mornings are cool but the days are becoming warm. The recent rain has benefited the late sowings in Mandla. The recent cloudy

weather has damaged the standing crops in Bhandara. The extent of the damage to crops caused by hail in Saugor and Seoni is being ascertained, otherwise prospects are unaltered. The threshing of the autumn crops has almost been completed and the pressing of sugarcane continues. The reaping of the winter crops is progressing. Employment for agricultural labour is scarce in the Haka tahsil of Damoh. Fodder is becoming scarce in the Bargarh tahsil of Sambalpur. The cheapest prices are—wheat 19½, gram 30, rice 22, and *juar* 28 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 12½, gram 16, rice 11 and *juar* 20 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing is nearing completion and winnowing is well advanced. Dry weather paddy has been sown in Tavoy. In Upper Burma cultivation of the dry weather crops is progressing and prospects continue fair or good. The price of paddy has risen from three to five per cent. in Rangoon and seven other districts of Lower Burma and ten per cent. in Thayetmyo and Pakokku. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st February.*—Rain fell in most districts during the week. Land is being prepared for early rice in the Assam Valley districts and for low land rice in Sylhet. Gathering of mustard and pulses, pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of the mustard crop are fair and of sugarcane and pulses generally good. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice, Silchar 15 to 15¼, Sylhet, Dhubri, Gauhati and Tezpur 16, Nowgong 14, Sibsagar 13 and Dibrugarh 13½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore and Chitaldrug. Prices have fallen slightly in Bangalore, Hassan and Shimoga and risen in Kolar and Kadur.

COORG:—The threshing of rice and coffee-picking continue. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food grains are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Harvesting of the winter crops is in progress and ploughing of fields for the ensuing monsoon crops continues. A scarcity of fodder and water prevails in parts of the province. Prices are fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The harvesting of the spring crops is progressing. The winter rice crop is in fair condition. Prices are almost stationary. Prices—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 10½ and *jawari* 22 seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. The standing crops have been slightly damaged in Gwalior and Malwa, but are in good condition elsewhere. Agricultural stock is healthy and pasturage sufficient. Prices are above the normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior and Indore and fair in Malwa.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd February.*—No rain fell during the week. Irrigation of crops continues Their condition is generally good but slight damage by frost is reported from Ajmere-Merwara and by hail from Kerowlee. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is still scarce in parts of Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Ajmere and five States, falling in Jeysulmere and steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 79 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration up to date amounts to 4,115 persons. The numbers employed on

relief works were—3,962 in Merwara and 1,067 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 19, Beawar 22, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kàshmir.—*For week ending 21st February.*—The weather has been cloudy but is now fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE :—*For week ending 22nd February.*—No rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are falling slightly, wheat selling at 18 and maize 25 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th February.*—Rainfall 0·16. The weather is sunny and clear. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·52	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·9	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·67	...	35·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	30·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	22·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	30·49	...	26·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·81	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	26·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	11·87	20	25	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	24·37	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	23·75	36·25	28·75	48·75	...	...	15	30	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	45	27·5	42·5	...	...	20	30	20·62	25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	25	30·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	22·19	35	24·22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	23·75	32·5	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	22·66	23·44	31·87	46·25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	18·12	25	9·06	32·5	...	...	10·62	22·5	15·62	20
Bihár, north—												
Bhagalpur	...	...	22·19	26·25	22·19	35	...	...	12·81	26·25	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	26·56	28·44	25	38·12	...	...	11·41	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	14·69	21·67	25·62	36·2	22·92	38·33	27·66	44·17	15·21	25·78	16·46	23·54
Central—												
Cawnpore	14·79	20	26·67	36·35	23·54	35·57	27·13	38·07	14·27	20	14·06	19·27
Jhánsi	14·79	21·87	31·98	39·06	25	37·19	29·63	44·06	14·17	19·69	13·23	18·44
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	22·24	35	25·78	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	37·5	42·19	23·12	36·25	28·75	...	13·75	19·84	14·37	19·53
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	13·33	...	24·58	34·06	20·83	32·66	...	...	12·08	19·27	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	12·5	21·98	23·91	36·35	22·19	35·16	25·78	40	12·5	25·83	14·27	21·04
Northern—												
Fyzabad	14·53	20	33·33	...	21·56	35·94	...	...	...	23·75	24·82	20·94

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·59	...	38·1	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·88	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·88	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	55·63	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	43·86	...	65·36	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goalpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	55	...	...	400	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	42·5	25	60	420	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	320	Midnapur.
22·5	25	...	...	13·75	22·5	22·5	43·75	30	35	330	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	45	31·25	52·5	320	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	50	18·12	37·19	550	360	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	25	20	47·5	40	70	340	300	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·94	24·22	19·06	30·47	360	360	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	15	10·62	19·06	15	34·37	15	27·5	270	260	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	10·94	19·06	16·87	40	19·37	44·37	310	280	Bhágalpur.
...	...	14·53	...	13·28	20	15·94	37·5	25	50	304·69	266·56	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·5	25·57	...	...	13·85	25	16·98	39·06	24·95	55·83	309·27	293·33	Benares.
												Central—
15·36	20·78	...	...	12·13	18·59	16·67	30·78	20	42·13	278·28	255·99	Cawnpore.
13·91	18·59	...	...	11·67	18·28	15·36	32·03	22·86	...	266·67	245	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14·53	...	19·01	36·25	...	...	290·88	...	Meerut.
16·56	21·09	...	...	13·44	...	16·56	35·62	22·5	56·25	270	266·56	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
14·11	20·47	...	...	...	...	15·83	...	...	...	290	265	Shahjahánpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
14·79	22·19	...	...	12·5	21·98	19·01	40	21·56	...	290	270	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	13·8	21·56	18·59	34·22	20	...	295	255·62	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	GUR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	..	...	..		...		..	..	...	...	...
Tavoy	.		28'19	...	.		...	..		...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	..	..	25'09	...	..	.		..	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	.	...	19'05	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	24 91	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22 01	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	.	...	21 02	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	28 19	...	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Bamo	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24'71	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	44'44	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	40	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36'25	37'5	70	65	...	...	2'5	2'5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	36 87	60 and 82'5	47'5 and 62 5	...	...	...	...	1'56	1'2
Calcutta	...	...	33'75	35'62	60	70	...	...	8'75	7'5	6'2	5'62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33 12	33'75	..	...	...	...	...	...	2'5	2'5
Pabna	...	...	38'75	39 06	75	70	...	...	...	...	7 5	7'5
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	40	80	60	...	...	3'75	'17(a)	5	'17(a)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	31'25	45	80	...	...	5'57	5'56	...	2'83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36'25	30	30	...	...	2 5	3'12	2'5	
Bihar, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	38'75	40	42'5	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	36'25	36'25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	31'2	38'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33 33	40	...	...	52'5	65	117'5	100	...	..	...	...
Jhansi	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	34'79	36'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37'5	40	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	..	3'33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	30'78	39'06	...	...	...	...	140 and 145	105 and 110	...	..	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	31'98	40	...	...	72'5	75	...	...	3'12	3'75	2'5 and 4'01	5
Northern—												
Fyzabad	28'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2'81	...	...

(a) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks, 1899.	Jawar stalks, 1898.	Bhusa, 1899.	Bhusa, 1898.	Sheep, per score, 1899.	Sheep, per score, 1898.	Goats, per score, 1899.	Goats, per score, 1898.	Plough bullocks, per pair, 1899.	Plough bullocks, per pair, 1898.	Districts.
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	45	42·5	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	15 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	3·12	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jaw	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33			29·63	39·06	...	...	21·09	25	20	22·19
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15·36	17·5	40	85	21·04	34·37	25·62	38·75	12·5	20	15·99	20
Central—												
Lahore	16·01	25	28·59	39·06	21·09	31·98	21·43	35·62	21·3	23·12	15·26	20·78
South-eastern—												
Delhi	20	25	30·78	36·35	22·24	36·35	26·67	41·04	15·36	21·04	16·3	20
Submontane—												
Amritsar	16·3	25·78	31·98	45·73	19·53	30·78	23·18	34·06	...		...	21·04
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16·67	30	47·66	57·45	22·19	31·41	26·25	33·75	12·92	21·04	11·25	21·04
Western—												
Multan	12·80	18·12	44·22	37·97	24·58	35·52	30·16	37·97	14·84	23·44	13·75	24·22
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	..	30·62	42·5	28·12	37·81	...	...	20·16	27·5	18·44	23·44
Shikarpur	..	..	...	...	24·63	34·84	...	...		21·87	...	20·62
Quetta	...	..	...	...	26·25 to 28·75	40	60	65	20·62	28·75	17·5	27·5
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	24·53	40·21		...	...	...	...	19·43
Sholapur	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	37·5	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	29·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14·79	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	34·58	...	...	...	...	...	15·83	25·94
Ahmadabad	21·25	28·75	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	28	25	29	34	34·75	...	...	...	16·5	21
Central—												
Jubbulpore	20	21·06	21·06	28·56	25·81	35·06	27·56	42·12	...	...	16	20
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	20	30	23	36	31	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim	...	...	...	...	35·72	52·68	...	...	...	...	12·5	23·32
Ellichpur	...	...	61·53	66·66	40	53·33	50	57	...	..	15·37	22·25
Amraoti	...	..	40	50	36·36	53·12	44·44	56·87	...	...	13·33	22·19
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	28·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5	29·8
Cuddapah	18·5	27·9	35·6	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·4	29·7
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	17·1	28·8	34·7	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	19·5	26·4	27·3	52·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	30·3
Mysore—												
Mysore	21·18	24·2	32·91	43·88	39·19	62·69	46·63	101·48	...	...	18·29	20·11
Bangalore	15	19·6	40	34·87	43	58·8	55·5	54·88	...	...	23·5	23·51

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	26·72	...	...	20	24·06	24·06	40	...	...	320	320	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
20	20·62	...	...	14·27	19·69	16·15	33·12	36·35	56·87	295	310	Ferozpur.
												Central—
16·98	25	...	...	12·81	22·19	16·82	32·66	30·78	56·09	320	328·44	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
18·59	20	...	...	14·53	21·04	19·06	36·35	27·6	47·03	312·81	320	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	21·04	15·68	34·79	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
												Northern—
16·56	23·44	...	...	13·75	22·19	17·81	35	33·33	60·36	278·28	290·94	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
16·67	25	...	...	13·23	22·19	20	37·97	...	...	320	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
20·31	26·25	...	...	...	...	23·91	37·08	37·5	65	340	350	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19·27	33·75	...	...	...	316·25	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	31·56	...	...	47·5	...	280 to 320	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25·99	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
16·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
20·31	...	...	...	...	...	24·63	47·81	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
19·95	...	...	...	...	...	21·61	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
19·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
21·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	34	26	34	333·31	318	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·69	33·31	25·81	50	260	245	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	42	20	62	270	260	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
25	40	...	...	...	...	29·62	50	29·62	61·5	360	320	Ellichpur.
16·67	28·75	...	...	...	...	25	44·37	26·67	50	290	300	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
18·9	21·9	...	...	...	...	39·2	56·9	...	...	380·4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	21·1	22·7	...	...	...	...	28·2	28·1	316·8	351·4	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	29·6	68	...	...	269·8	364·6	Bellary.
18·4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238·4	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	19	30·3	...	...	...	...	17·8	35·6	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·2	59·8	...	...	279·7	329·1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	15·7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
22·7	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	31	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	24·49	31·55	...	...	13·44	27·71	68·07	68·07	324·5	331·87	Mysore.
...	...	15·08	24·82	...	...	23·06	37·24	52	47·04	394	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	47·81	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	115	3·28	3·75	3·28	5
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	110·31	114·27	8·02	10	4·43	6·25
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	123·07	7·97	5·73	7·97	10
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·01	5
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	123·12	100	4·01	5	5	6·41
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	145·47	133·33	3·96	3·33	5	6·67
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	60	70	...	...	...	130	125	105	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	38·12	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	51·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	52·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	140	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	42	42	130	180	115	100	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·28	4	3	...	...
Amráoti	...	...	...	...	120	200	125	105	·31(a)	·22(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	57·6	85·2	...	...	...	...	...	131·3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	119·8	111·3	95·9	44·2	...	...	6	6·6
Central—												
Bellary	55·6	63·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	66·7	131·6	123	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·1	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	55·9	57·6	...	...	139·9	131·7	98·8	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	111·7	...	...	...	...	4·3	5·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	66·61	...	...	374	374	155·83	124·67	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	49	68·55	...	...	332·5	342·75	110·94	85·69	8·25	3·5	10·5	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
										Eastern—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Ajmere.
										Panjab—
										Southern—
4·01	3·12	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Ferozpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	Lahore.
										South-eastern—
7·97	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	Delhi.
										Submontane—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
										Northern—
4·01	6·67	...	...	60	55	...	...	60	60	Rawalpindi.
										Western—
5·68	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5 and 8·12	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
										Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
										Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
										Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	Nagpur.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	40	37	...	...	42	27	Jubbulpore.
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	4	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	90	Ellichpur.
3·5(a)	2·5(a)	...	...	50	50	...	...	80	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
										South, central—
2·5	2·5	...	...	85	85	85	85	60	60	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
										Central—
3·3	...	...	...	100	120	100	120	100	140	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
										East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore.
										East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
										Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Madura.
										Mysore—
3·29	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	200	160	...	...	145	120	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lb.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

February 23, 1899.

J. A. ROBERTSON,

Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	.	...	..	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	..	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 4	9 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 6	11 15	11 14	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	..	..	12 7	13 —	12 15	13 9	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 5	14 —	16 7	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	.	..	...	12 7	13 14	14 6	13 14	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 15	13 5	14 12	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	..	...	11 3	14 9	12 0	18 9	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	..		11 10	11 10	15 5	15 5	39 3	39 3	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 14	13 3	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 —	11 13	...	..	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 5	12 —	27 —	61 10	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	22 15	56 14	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	19 1	16 12	24 11	23 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	13 —	13 1	...	...	...	...
Akyab	.	...	...	..	14 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	13 5	10 —	10 7	14 8	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 1¾	7 9	13 14⅛	16 11	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 —	5 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	7 —	6 8	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	.	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	20 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	30 —	28 —	35 —	34 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	20 —	19 —	...	..	6 —	6 —	17 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 —	..	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	..	...	...	12 4 and 14 8	12 4 and 14 8	13 4 and 15 8	13 4 and 16 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 12	18 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	13 5	16 14	18 13	...	...	...	...
Dacca	13 —	13 —	26 —	26 —	10 10	11 10	16 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	13 —	10 —	18 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	12 8 to 16 —	12 8 to 14 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	17 8	16 8 and 18 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	7 —	...	..	9 14 and 10 8	9 14	13 5 and 15 —	13 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	13 —	13 —	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 8	13 5	22 13	...	6 10	6 2	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	11 —	11 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 —	18 —	19 —	20 —	7 —	8 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus Indicus*)		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	...	..	14 10	14 10	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	9 4	9 8	15 —	22 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	10 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	14 4	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	9 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	7 —	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	41 —	37 9	10 10	10 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	16 —	10 7	44 —	29 5	10 9	10 9	16 —	14 6	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 9	9 9	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	10 5	15 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	...	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 7	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	*	6 —	...	...	..	...	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	8 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	..	13 5	12 —	..	...	...	...	10 5	10 —	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	8 —	...	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	6 —	..	6 —	6 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	6 8	...	. .	6 —	5 8	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	.	...	9 —	...	10 —	10 —	Goálpara.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kamrup.
...	...	...	..	11 —	10 —		...	10 —	...	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —		.	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	...	8 8	8 —	Sibsagar.
...	..	...		10 8	10 —	.	...	8 —		8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	..	4 —	4 —		.	4 —	4 8	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	.	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	..	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	..	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	..	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 10⅔	10 11⅓	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	17 8	15 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 4	10 9	10 9	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	25 —	26 —	12 4	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	24 9	22 13	...	...	24 9	20 —	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	10 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

* Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*continued.* *(The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 12	13 12	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 12	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	18 —	20 —	27 —	28 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	12 8	14 8	25 —	25 —	13 4	13 8	19 —	23 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 —	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	15 12	15 —	...	...	15 —	9 —	22 8	24 —	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	18 —	19 8	24 —	30 —	12 —	15 —	17 4	18 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	18 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	11 —	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	17 4	10 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	14 6	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	12 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	7 14	16 4	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	21 8	22 8	26 —	28 —	...	...
Lohárdaga	9 — to 14 —	8 8 to 14 —	18 —	18 —	8 — to 13 —	8 — to 13 —	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...
Palámau	18 —	16 14	34 12	30 6	19 2	18 9	20 13	20 —	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	13 10	12 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	6 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Behár, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	17 —	19 —	32 8	35 —	12 —	11 —	18 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	...	...
Patna	20 —	21 —	35 —	35 —	16 —	15 —	21 8	21 8	24 —	43 —	...	...
Shahabad	17 — and 18 —	18 — and 18 8	...	28 —	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	14 — to 17 —	15 — to 18 —	...	...	...	...
Behár, north—												
Purnea	18 —	17 —	...	...	15 8	12 — and 10 —	18 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 10	17 12	30 8	27 12	11 4	12 10	17 10	19 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	8 8	11 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	19 —	35 —	35 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	17 12	18 —	30 —	30 —	10 12	11 —	17 8	17 5	31 —	...	...	...
Champaran	16 —	16 —	21 8	21 8	6 8	6 8	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 8	15 4	21 —	22 —	10 —	11 8	15 —	14 8	21 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Benares	16 3	15 14	25 —	25 1	8 11	8 6	14 12½	14 12½	23 14	24 8	21 12	21 8
Ghazipur	16 6	16 —	22 12	22 4	7 —	7 —	14 8	13 12	22 8	23 8	20 4	20 4
Jaunpur	18 8	17 8	26 8	24 8	6 4	6 4	16 —	16 —	26 8	24 —	21 —	21 10
Allahabad	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 8	10 —	9 12	14 —	14 —	23 8	23 8	21 —	22 8
Central—												
Banda	15 8	15 8	25 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	14 8	28 —	29 —	25 —	25 —
Fatehpur	16 4	16 4	24 8	24 8	9 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	28 4	29 8	26 8	26 8
Hamirpur	15 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	29 —	30 —	25 —	27 —
Jalaun	15 4	15 4	28 —	28 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	30 —	30 —	26 —	25 —
Cawnpore	16 12	16 8	27 —	28 —	7 —	...	13 12	13 8	27 12	29 —	25 8	27 —
Jhansi	15 12	15 12	28 —	29 —	7 12	9 —	12 4	12 4	30 —	30 —	28 8	27 —
Etawah	18 —	17 12	26 8	26 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	15 —	47 8	28 12	26 4	26 4
Farukhabad	19 1	19 6	32 11	32 11	4 12	4 12	12 4	13 10	27 4	30 —	27 4	28 10
Mainpuri	19 4	19 4	29 8	28 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	27 8	27 8	29 —	29 —
Etah	19 11	19 8	34 13	34 8	...	...	15 —	16 —	31 12	31 1	27 12	29 8
Western—												
Meerut	17 —	17 12	25 —	24 —	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	17 —	17 8	29 —	29 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 8	28 —	27 —	23 8	25 8
Muttra	18 8	18 —	30 12	31 4	6 8	6 8	11 12	11 12	29 8	29 8	24 14	24 12
Aligarh	18 —	18 —	28 —	29 —	5 8	...	11 —	11 —	28 —	27 —	25 —	24 4
Bulandshahr	19 4	18 12	31 —	29 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	30 8	31 —	25 —	24 8
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	16 8	16 —	25 —	25 —	6 8	6 —	13 —	14 —	26 —	...	21 —	20 —
Azamgarh	15 8	16 7	23 15	24 12	4 7	4 7	16 10	15 14	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	19 13	20 11	29 9	30 10	14 6	15 4	16 10	17 9	26 1	26 1	25 3	26 1
Basti	19 12	19 12	24 —	24 —	16 18	16 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	26 8	26 —	...	...	27 —	29 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	19 —	21 8	36 —	38 —	24 —	25 —	10 —	10 8	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 —	22 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 —	...	..	...	..	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	24 —	26 4	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	9 8 and 10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	21 —	10 10	10 10	Dinajpur.
..	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	17 1	14 7	13 2	13 8	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 11	15 12*	...	...	19 11	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	26 —	...	21 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
32 —	35 —	...	...	19 — to 20 —	17 — to 18 —	25 —	24 —	17 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
38 2	37 2	...	..	25 5	27 —	38 2	37 2	23 10	27 —	9 4	9 4	Palámau.
24 —	24 —	...	..	22 —	22 —	24 —	23 —	17 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	20 —	22 —	30 —	33 —	20 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	35 —	16 —	14 —	27 —	28 —	35 —	35 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	25 —	19 —	26 —	27 —	35 —	35 —	26 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	...	25 —	24 — and 25 —	30 —	28 — and 31 —	22 —	22 —	10 8	10 —	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	...	...	...	17 —	...	10 8	10 9	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	22 10	21 8	35 8	40 —	20 4	20 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	20 —	19 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	20 —	10 8	10 —	Darbhanga.
27 8	27 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	30 —	30 —	24 —	23 8	11 —	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
30 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 8	27 8	28 8	24 8	28 8	10 12	10 12	Sáran.
...	...	.	...	21 —	21 —	25 8	26 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	16 5	16 5	22 14½	22 6	27 2	27 2	15 8	16 5	10 11	10 11	Benares.
...	...	15 12	15 12	22 —	21 6	28 8	28 8	14 8	14 12	9 4	9 4	Ghazípur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	26 8	21 —	19 8	18 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	25 —	22 —	22 —	21 12	20 —	30 —	24 —	15 8	15 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	20 —	20 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	22 8	21 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 8	29 —	28 —	16 —	10 —	10 4	10 4	Hamírpur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
...	25 —	24 —	26 —	23 8	23 8	32 —	33 —	27 —	18 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	25 12	26 —	34 —	34 —	17 4	17 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	24 8	24 —	29 8	29 8	20 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
...	...	...	...	25 3	27 4	32 11	36 —	19 1	19 1	11 9	11 15	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	22 8	23 —	32 8	33 8	18 8	18 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	23 —	21 8	40 —	40 —	16 8	16 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	15 8	15 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	28 —	29 —	24 —	24 8	30 —	28 8	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	19 —	20 —	24 4	23 12	...	31 —	17 8	16 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	15 —	15 —	23 —	22 —	34 —	33 —	17 8	16 —	11 —	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	24 —	25 —	22 —	21 —	32 —	31 —	18 —	16 —	11 8	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
20 —	25 —	20 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	23 8	25 1	16 15	16 7	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
28 13	28 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	27 —	27 14	19 3	19 3	10 14	10 13	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	26 —	26 —	18 12	18 12	10 8	10 8	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	19 4	19 4	33 —	36 —	5 4	5 4	16 —	17 12	...	...	28 4	28 —
Budaun	18 8	19 —	32 —	34 —	8 —	7 8	15 —	15 8	28 —	31 —	24 8	27 —
Pilibit	18 8	19 8	35 —	32 —	5 4	5 4	16 8	16 8	26 —	20 —	23 —	23 —
Bareli	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	26 4	28 12	25 —	26 4
Moradabad	19 —	19 11	28 8	29 —	5 4	5 4	13 12	13 12	31 4	32 8	23 12	26 4
Bijnor	18 —	17 7	29 —	28 2	4 8	4 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	22 8	22 8
Muzaffarnagar	19 6	19 12	26 6	28 —	...	...	12 1	12 9	26 6	26 6	22 —	23 2
Saháranpur	19 13	19 5	29 9	29 8	4 13	4 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	24 11	25 13
Dehra-Dún	18 —	17 4	30 8	29 8	7 4	7 —	12 8	12 12	23 —	24 —	23 —	25 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	12 8	12 —	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	18 —	17 12	30 —	28 —	...	7 —	16 —	17 —	26 —	25 —	24 —	25 —
Sultanpur	20 —	19 8	28 8	28 8	10 —	9 8	19 —	19 —	26 —	20 —	21 —	21 —
Rae-Bareli	19 8	19 4	26 —	28 —	5 —	5 —	17 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	27 —
Unao	17 —	17 8	20 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	25 8	26 8	25 8	26 —
Lucknow	17 8	18 8	30 —	33 —	5 4	5 8	15 —	15 8	27 —	28 —	26 8	27 8
Hardoi	18 8	18 8	33 —	33 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	30 —	33 —	30 —	30 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	18 —	18 8	29 —	30 —	12 —	12 8	16 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	23 8
Barabanki	18 —	18 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	24 —	25 —	24 —	24 —
Gonda	19 4	21 8	31 —	34 —	...	...	18 4	18 12	32 8	36 —	20 —	26 —
Bahraich	20 —	20 8	39 —	39 —	7 —	7 —	17 —	18 —	37 —	40 —	28 —	29 —
Sitapur	19 8	19 8	32 —	30 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	34 —	32 —	29 —	29 —
Kheri	20 —	20 —	40 —	42 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	16 —	40 —	40 —	32 —	32 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	19 8	20 5	31 4	31 4	6 4	7 —	11 7	11 11	37 8	25 15	18 12	...
Bánswara	13 12	13 12	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	12 13	13 12	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	15 3	14 13	21 10	21 7	8 9	8 3	8 15	8 9	11 5	25 —	14 1	14 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	16 —	15 —	23 —	19 —	7 —	6 8	10 —	8 8	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 8	12 —	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —
Erinpura	13 12	13 12	20 2	20 2	6 14	6 14	8 8	8 8	19 13	19 13	17 9	17 9
Ajmere	14 5½	14 8	20 5½	20 5½	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	20 8	20 8	18 —	18 —
Abu	12 6½ & 13 10	12 3 & 13 10	18 14	18 2	5 12	5 12	7 9	6 12	16 —	16 4	15 4	13 9
Kishengarh	14 8	14 8	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	21 12	21 8	17 8	17 4
Bundi	19 —	18 14	32 8	33 4	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	37 —	37 3	21 8	...
Kotah	20 —	20 4	32 —	32 —	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	40 8	40 8	19 12	19 12
Jhallawar	17 12	17 15	38 2	40 10½	7 13½	7 14	12 6½	12 7	36 1½	36 3	21 10½	22 12½
Tonk	14 —	14 —	22 4	22 7	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	23 12	23 15	20 8	20 3
Jaipur	13 4	13 8	20 12	21 4	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	18 12	19 8
Kerauli	15 15	15 15	30 10	30 10	10 5	9 1	11 9	11 9	29 6	19 6	24 11	24 11
Dholpur	10 7¼	10 2½	28 2	28 2	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	30 11	30 10½	27 9½	27 15½
Bhartpur	16 11	16 12	30 1	30 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	31 7	32 4	26 2	26 10
Alwar	16 —	15 9½	23 10	23 14½	5 12	5 12	9 2	9 2	25 5	26 4½	21 4	22 12½
Deoli Cantonment	16 2	16 —	23 8	22 11	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 5	28 —	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 12	14 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	18 —
Balmer	13 10	12 2	...	...	5 9	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 10
Anádra	12 12 & 14 8	12 14 & 14 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	15 8	16 —	22 8	18 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	22 —	21 12	15 —	14 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	13 — & 13 10	12 13 & 13 2	18 10	19 1	6 10½	6 10	8 —	8 —	18 10	18 —	16 14½ & 17 4	16 10 & 17 —
Jaisalmer	10 13	10 10	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	14 6	14 6	13 9	13 —
Bikaner	13 3¼	13 8	17 —	16 9	3 10½	3 12	6 —	6 —	...	...	13 8	16 —
Central India—												
Indore	12 8	12 12	21 —	21 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	27 —	29 —	20 —	19 4
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	19 8
Gwalior	11 11	11 11	24 7	24 15½	6 6	6 6	7 7	7 7	23 6	24 2½	21 4	21 4
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	19 —	18 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Ferozpur	19 —	18 —	32 —	31 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	22 —
Central—												
Lahore	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	27 —	23 —	22 —
Gujranwala	19 —	19 —	35 —	40 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	20 —	18 —	28 —	22 —
Gujrat	18 —	19 —	30 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	25 —	23 —	23 —	22 —
Jhelam	18 —	18 —	25 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	22 —	24 —	22 —	

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kángni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	18 4	18 4	...	11 —	Shahjahanpur.
...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	36 —	37 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	32 —	32 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	22 8	22 8	19 6	20 —	33 12	33 12	15 —	15 —	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
..	...	18 12	...	19 —	19 —	32 8	33 12	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	20 4	19 2	28 2	27 —	15 12	13 8	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	20 5	20 15	27 8	28 1	14 5	14 5	11 4	11 6	Muzaffarnagar.
26 14	23 10	26 14	26 14	20 15	20 15	30 1	31 3	15 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	Sahâranpur.
28 —	29 —	...	...	19 8	19 —	30 —	29 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
18 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	8 4	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —§	8 —§	...	...	6 —‖	6 —	6 —	6 —	Garhwál
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	32 4	...	...	22 8	21 4	...	...	17 —	16 —	10 12	11 —	Partábgarh.
...	32 —	...	...	24 8	24 —	26 —	24 —	20 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
28 —	30 —	25 —	22 —	18 —	17 —	26 —	20 8	16 —	16 8	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 8	21 —	32 8	33 —	18 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Unao
...	...	26 8	26 —	20 —	20 8	30 —	30 —	18 —	18 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	27 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	20 —	22 —	23 —	29 —	27 8	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	27 —	29 —	19 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 8	24 8	32 8	32 8	18 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
48 —	...	19 —	20 —	26 —	25 —	35 —	35 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	27 —	28 —	27 —	25 —	29 —	29 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	25 8	25 —	38 —	38 —	16 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	23 7	23 7	39 1	39 1	15 10	13 4	23 —	21 1	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	32 8	32 8	12 8	...	8 —	8 2	Banswara.
...	...	13 4	12 14	16 6	15 10	26 9	26 9	10 15	12 1	10 2	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	14 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	34 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	10 8	9 8	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	16 7	17 6	20 3	20 —	10 7 & 10 14	10 4 & 10 8	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	*	*	18 4	18 8	19 12	19 8	*	*	13 8	13 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 4	35 —	34 8	...	...	10 12	10 12	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	25 —	24 8	40 8	40 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	29 8	29 10½	21 5¼	21 15½	47 6½	53 2¼	10 13	10 12½	9 2	10 3	Jhailawar.
...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 2	Tonk.
*	*	25 —	25 —	17 4 & 19 8	17 8 & 20 8	21 4	22 —	20 —	19 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	24 6	24 6	20 14	26 14	...	...	22 8	25 —	11 1½	10 15	Kerauli.
...	...	22 8	22 8	24 7½	23 12	...	...	16 14	16 10	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 13	27 —	23 7	24 8	25 —	26 8	12 13	12 11	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 1	22 —	22 14½	25 —	25 —	27 —	27 —	12 10	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment
*	*	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —		...	...	...	13 9	13 8	Balmer.
...	...	...	...	16 6	16 8	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	11 4	11 2	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 5	19 4	10 10	8 15	13 5	13 4	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 4	..	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 3	..		10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	32 —	34 8	22 —	22 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	4 4	19 4	19 2	27 10	26 —½	19 2	18 1	9 —½	9 2½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	†	†	†	25 —	25 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	†	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	28 —	31 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
‡	‡	23 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	30 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	12 12	13 —	Lahore.
‡	‡	22 —	*	22 —	21 —	24 —	26 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala
‡	‡	8 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	25 —	23 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
*	*	4 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	14 4	14 —	Jhelam.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Delhi	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Rohtak	18 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Karnál	19 —	18 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	25 —	21 —	20 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	33 —	31 —	23 —	23 —
Ludhiána	21 —	22 —	34 —	33 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	29 —	28 —	23 —	22 —
Jalandhar	21 —	21 —	29 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	27 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshiárpur	20 —	21 —	28 —	30 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	18 —	20 —
Gurdáspur	20 —	21 —	39 —	40 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	24 —	28 —	‡	11 —
Amritsar	20 —	20 —	34 —	34 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	26 —	26 —	19 —	19 —
Siálkot	18 —	19 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	26 —	25 —	24 —	23 —
Hills—												
Simla	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	17 —
Kángra	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	34 —	34 —	23 —	21 —
Hazára	18 —	18 —	31 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	25 —	‡	18 —	19 —
Pesháwar	15 —	15 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	34 —	35 —	20 —	20 —
Kohát	16 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	15 —	‡	‡	21 —	21 —
Bannu	19 —	20 —	35 —	34 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	25 —	24 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	20 —	20 —	26 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	23 —	22 —
Jhang	19 —	19 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	32 —	36 —	26 —	27 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	28 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Montgomery	19 —	19 —	25 —	‡	...	...	12 —	12 —	29 —	28 —	‡	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	18 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 12	13 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	17 —	17 —
Shikarpur	15 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	8 8	11 —	9 8	32 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Quetta	13 8 to 14 8	13 8 to 14 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 2	7 10	10 10	10 10	13 5	13 5	13 2	12 3
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	12 5	11 10	12 13	12 2	14 5	13 —	14 9	13 4
Alibág	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 12	11 3
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 6	12 15	*	*	16 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	15 2	14 11	...	...	16 4	12 7	17 3	14 5	25 7	28 5	24 3	18 10
Belgaum	12 11	11 10	...	...	12 14	12 14	13 2	13 2	20 12	21 13	20 8	21 15
Satara	13 1	14 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 10	11 10	19 12	19 12	19 7	20 13
Sholapur	14 7	14 14	...	...	11 15	12 7	13 3	13 10	25 15	26 13	24 2	25 15
Bijapur	15 1	15 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 14	11 6	28 12	28 12	28 3	28 3
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	23 8	23 8	18 6	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	12 5	...	...	9 8	8 13	11 5	11 5	20 10	20 10	21 3	21 3
Nasik	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	9 8	*	*	16 15	16 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	25 14	25 14	22 1	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	23 2	23 2	18 9	18 1
Broach	12 8	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 8	17 —	18 —
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	12 8	22 8	22 —	17 8	19 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	22 8	25 —	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	19 14	22 13	16 3	18 2
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 5	6 5	12 8	12 8	27 9	27 9	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	11 8	...	...	10 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	12 4	13 1	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 11	11 11	22 11	24 —	...	...
Betul	14 6	14 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	28 —	28 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 2	13 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	13 12	23 —	23 —	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 7	11 7	26 11	26 11	...	...

Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

epresent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.			
												Panjab—*continued.*		
												South-eastern—		
†	†	†	†	21 —	21 —	26 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.		
†	†	14 —	14 —	21 —	20 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.		
†	†	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	27 —	26 —	15 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.		
30 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	22 —	20 —	29 —	27 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.		
												Submontane—		
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	23 —	22 —	32 —	33 —	13 —	14 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.		
†	†	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	36 —	34 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	Ludhiana.		
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	32 —	31 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.		
18 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	30 —	30 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.		
‡	‡	15 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	30 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.		
‡	‡	22 —	21 —	25 —	24 —	27 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.		
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	24 —	23 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.		
												Hills—		
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 —	Simla.		
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.		
												Northern—		
*	*	15 —	15 —	23 —	21 —	28 —	27 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Rawalpindi.		
†	†	16 —	‡	18 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	9 —	†	11 8	11 8	Hazára.		
†	†	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	28 —	27 —	13 —	12 —	18 —	17 —	Peshawar.		
†	†	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	†	†	10 10	10 10	Kohát.		
13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	29 —	30 —	33 —	34 —	13 —	10 —	20 10	20 10	Bannu.		
												Western—		
24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	22 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.		
32 —	32 —	34 —	34 —	20 —	20 —	32 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 12	Jhang.		
†	†	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	29 —	28 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.		
‡	‡	‡	‡	24 —	24 —	25 —	28 —	12 —	10 —	12 8	12 —	Montgomery.		
‡	‡	*	*	24 —	23 —	28 —	28 —	*	*	16 4	16 —	Dera Ismael Khan.		
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	20 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.		
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.		
												Sind and Baluchistan—		
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Karáchi.		
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.		
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).		
‡	‡	...	...	19 8	19 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.		
‡	‡	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.		
‡	‡	6 —	8 —	15 8	15 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.		
												Bombay—		
												Konkan—		
16 3	16 3	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	10 10	Karwar.		
14 11	14 11	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.		
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 5	12 5	Alibág.		
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.		
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 4	12 4	Tanna.		
												Deccan—		
...	...	...	...	14 9	11 14	...	...	10 15	10 7	12 —	10 8	Dharwar.		
22 —	21 —	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	11 11	10 12	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.		
...	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 10	11 10	Satara.		
*	*	...	...	19 13	17 2	...	...	17 8	14 14	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.		
...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 11	11 11	11 0	11 6	Bijápur.		
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 6	...	...	10 14	10 14	11 13	11 13	Poona.		
												Khandesh—		
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.		
20 11	19 9	...	...	17 2	15 11	...	...	12 13	11 6	12 1	12 1	Nasik.		
...	...	...	...	13 3	12 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 9	10 9	Dhulia.		
												Gujarat—		
...	...	...	...	16 3	12 15	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.		
...	...	...	...	14 8	16 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 4	Broach.		
25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.		
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.		
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 —	20 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.		
23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.		
*	*	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Disa Cantonment.		
												Káthiawar—		
*	*	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	11 —	11 —	81 10	81 10	Rajkot.		
												Central Provinces—		
												Western—		
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 3	...	...	12 13	12 13	10 14	10 10	Nimar.		
*	*	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.		
...	...	...	...	18 —	20 9	...	...	13 1	14 6	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad.		
...	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.		
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwara.		
...	† ...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.		
...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.		

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*concluded.* *(The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	15 —	12 13	...	...	11 —	10 10	13 —	12 13	21 —	19 3	...	...
Saugor	13 12	14 8	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	20 —	24 —	...	...
Damoh	12 5	14 1	...	...	14 1	14 1	14 9	14 9	21 3	26 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	15 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	19 —	24 —	27 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	30 —	28 —	...	...
Bálághát	17 —	13 8	...	...	16 —	13 —	27 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	13 3	14 11	...	...	...	..	17 10	17 10	25 5	25 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	16 —	12 —	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	17 —	18 8	...	...	12 —	10 —	18 2	20 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	35 —	34 —	22 8	24 8
Básim	12 8	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	10 —	9 —	32 —	28 —	...	...
Akola	12 —	11 4	...	...	6 —	5 12	7 —	7 —	34 8	33 4	...	...
Ellichpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	8 8	8 —	26 —	25 —	16 —	16 —
Amráoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	28 —	24 —	23 —
Wun	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	16 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	10 2¾	10 2¾	*	*	6 —	6 —	8 10	8 9[illegible]	19 12	17 8½	19 12	16 10½
Bolaram	10 1	9 8	*	*	5 13	5 13	11 1	10 —	20 2	18 5	*	*
Chadarghát	10 —	10 —	*	*	7 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	22 8	23 12	25 —	25 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	12 —	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 6	16 14	16 8	18 5	19 14
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 2	18 3	16 13	16 6
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	10 13	25 11	25 3	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	24 11	26 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 —	22 3	22 3	21 —	21 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	30 13	32 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	22 13	21 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 3	21 2	16 13	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 10	23 11	23 3	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	12 11	17 8	16 8	16 —	15 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	13 —	*	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	12 3	19 2	16 6	*	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	10 14	...	...	21 10	20 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	14 3	...	...	20 3	26 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 3	14 —	16 13	20 14	24 2
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 5	17 8	15 —	12 11	12 6
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 —	17 13	17 —	16 14	16 3
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 —	9 8	...	...	9 2	9 —	11 2	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Bangalore	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 3	7 10	10 —	8 4	10 4	16 4	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	10 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...
Hassan	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	10 8	12 10	10 8	7 14	7 14	12 1	10 8	27 5	27 5	...	...
Chitaldrug	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	32 —	30 —	18 —	18 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	8 8	8 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	8 —	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 9	8 8	...	...	6 12	6 9	7 11	7 7	13 2	13 2	10 10	7 4

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 6	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 13	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	16 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 2	9 2	Bilaspur.
...	...	...	...	24 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	20 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	15 —	13 8	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	19 4	18 4	...	...	12 —	10 8	12 8	12 8	Akola.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	18 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Amraoti.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
21 —	18 9	*	*	17 8	13 14	*	*	10 9¾	10 9¾	9 2½	9 2½	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	17 4	10 —	*	*	*	...	8 12	8 12	Bolárum.
*	*	*	*	17 8	22 8	*	*	12 8	12 —	8 9	9 2	Chadarghat.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 and 12 2	10 13 and 11 8	Bellary.
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
21 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	11 —	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
22 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
21 13	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
27 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
18 3	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
18 3	17 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
21 13	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
20 11	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
29 6	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
23 10	21 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
19 3	17 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	Tinnevelly.
18 10	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
16 —	17 8	20 —	20 —	10 —	9 12	...	...	8 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	Mysore.
26 —	25 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Bangalore.
25 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
24 —	24 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	Tumkur.
24 —	21 13	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
28 6	28 6	...	...	10 8	9 7	...	...	9 7	8 15	10 8	10 —	Shimoga.
32 —	30 —	30 —	30 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
21 8	22 —	...	...	23 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —	Coorg.
*	*	..		10 10	10 10	..	...	8 15	8 15	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 25, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st December 1898, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.

Imports in December.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta 1896	Calcutta 1897	Calcutta 1898	Bombay 1896	Bombay 1897	Bombay 1898	Karachi 1896	Karachi 1897	Karachi 1898	Total 1896	Total 1897	Total 1898
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,968	3,625	1,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,968	3,625	1,283
N.-W. P. & Oudh	60,418	43,858	57,569	97,498	72,624	91,239	...	...	...	157,916	116,482	148,808
Panjab	5,334	3,778	2,254	18,890	17,435	19,254	47,799	44,341	26,273	72,023	65,554	47,781
Cent. Provs.	4,846	1,103	3,155	47,894	34,735	79,871	...	...	...	52,740	35,838	83,026
Bombay	25	...	...	183,831	179,970	253,544	...	...	...	183,856	179,970	253,544
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,716	9,634	26,969	27,716	9,634	26,969
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1,738	...	...	...	...	...	1,738
Berar	3,699	9,325	18,050	200,286	110,016	421,739	...	...	...	203,985	119,341	439,789
Assam	1,712	470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,712	470	...
Raj. & C. I.	421	225	3,071	50,871	4,518	22,524	...	...	...	51,292	4,743	25,595
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	3,318	...	...	...	...	...	3,318
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	79,423	62,384	85,382	599,270	419,298	893,227	75,515	53,975	53,242	754,208	535,657	1,031,851
By Sea—												
Bengal	501	311	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	311	820
Bombay	12,303	4,275	5,175	993	502	1,008	...	...	175	13,296	4,777	6,358
Sind	...	...	...	5,735	6,597	1,022	...	...	...	5,735	6,597	1,022
Madras	...	1,122	2,639	67	96	937	...	...	...	67	1,218	3,576
Burma	49	3,182	5,698	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3,182	5,698
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	11,393	9,477	60,652	1	...	...	11,394	9,477	60,652
Foreign countries	14	1	2	3,461	4,263	2,572	...	...	...	3,475	4,264	2,574
TOTAL	12,867	8,891	14,334	21,649	20,935	66,191	1	...	175	34,517	29,826	80,700
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	92,290	71,275	99,716	620,919	440,233	959,418	75,516	53,975	53,417	788,725	565,483	1,112,551

Imports from January to December.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta 1896	Calcutta 1897	Calcutta 1898	Bombay 1896	Bombay 1897	Bombay 1898	Karachi 1896	Karachi 1897	Karachi 1898	Total 1896	Total 1897	Total 1898
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	69,853	108,657	49,748	...	12	...	...	...	...	69,853	108,669	49,748
N.-W. P. & Oudh	306,434	350,914	206,770	471,587	324,056	310,846	1	...	...	838,022	674,970	517,616
Panjab	52,500	67,191	45,705	122,580	79,870	95,648	368,560	348,376	362,052	543,700	495,437	503,405
Cent. Provs.	12,422	13,679	22,670	244,350	224,547	424,506	...	...	...	256,772	238,226	447,176
Bombay	63	5	...	2,581,554	1,934,260	2,540,495	...	...	...	2,581,617	1,934,265	2,540,495
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	236,814	196,221	165,553	236,814	196,221	165,553
Madras	...	...	...	81,871	19,657	43,114	...	...	...	81,871	19,657	43,114
Berar	60,667	60,431	121,667	1,154,844	877,956	1,713,606	...	...	...	1,215,511	938,387	1,835,273
Assam	18,093	18,834	13,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,093	18,834	13,769
Raj. & C. I.	14,127	38,521	35,202	649,899	812,390	593,668	...	...	...	664,026	850,911	628,870
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	35,381	28,089	50,214	...	...	...	35,381	28,089	50,214
Mysore	...	...	...	4,040	234	...	...	...	...	4,040	234	...
TOTAL	594,219	658,232	495,531	5,346,106	4,301,071	5,772,097	605,375	544,597	527,605	6,545,700	5,503,900	6,795,233
By Sea—												
Bengal	14,140	20,903	13,944	...	2,165	...	...	...	...	14,140	23,068	13,944
Bombay	134,776	88,444	88,647	60,926	39,702	18,582	...	...	1,151	195,702	128,146	108,380
Sind	...	...	...	207,435	121,033	57,632	...	...	...	207,435	121,033	57,632
Madras	20,707	2,920	45,979	7,280	7,024	10,919	...	...	...	27,987	9,944	56,898
Burma	10,969	10,491	38,769	2,559	561	200	...	...	...	13,528	11,052	38,969
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1,152,847	617,520	822,593	2	...	...	1,152,849	617,520	822,593
Foreign countries	5,179	2,933	3,172	75,060	41,017	43,345	...	...	...	80,239	43,950	46,517
TOTAL	185,771	125,691	190,511	1,506,107	829,022	953,271	2	...	1,151	1,691,880	954,718	1,144,933
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	779,990	783,923	686,042	6,852,213	5,130,093	6,725,368	605,377	544,597	528,756	8,237,580	6,458,613	7,940,166

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of December 1898, and from corresponding periods of the years 1896 and 1897.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Imports in December.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	22,731	9,308	73,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,731	9,308	73,147
N.-W. P. & Oudh	13,397	180,025	264,864	...	30,063	113,868	...	...	10,899	13,397	210,088	389,631
Panjab	1	6,340	1,016	...	10,404	72,375	55,199	270,873	558,739	55,200	287,617	632,130
Cent. Provs.	14,521	...	...	987	11,799	64,632	...	...	...	15,508	11,799	64,632
Bombay	...	...	...	6,577	9,427	42,880	...	...	...	6,577	9,427	42,880
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,902	111,996	114,649	2,902	111,996	114,649
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	54	...	1	...	...	...	54	...	1
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	4,534	8,144	16,808	...	...	...	4,534	8,144	16,808
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	50,650	195,673	339,027	12,152	69,837	310,564	58,101	382,869	684,287	120,903	648,379	1,333,878
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	475	...	...	20	...	10,625	750	...	...	1,245	...	10,625
Sind	...	...	...	54,133	128,164	95,720	...	...	...	54,133	128,164	95,720
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	1	110	14,451	...	...	...	1	110	14,451
Foreign countries	312,050	...	...	22,718	...	...	3,080	...	4	337,848	...	4
TOTAL	312,525	...	...	76,872	128,274	120,796	3,830	...	4	393,227	128,274	120,800
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	363,175	195,673	339,027	89,024	198,111	431,360	61,931	382,869	684,291	514,130	776,653	1,454,678
	Imports from January to December.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	434,175	140,661	704,009	...	222	...	...	...	...	434,175	140,883	704,009
N.-W. P. & Oudh	850,999	1,378,299	4,635,009	8,735	111,948	2,477,490	...	...	149,064	859,734	1,490,247	7,262,463
Panjab	113,676	88,922	125,690	15,737	46,474	1,114,506	1,463,929	1,823,313	8,180,642	1,593,342	1,958,709	9,420,838
Cent. Provs.	143,469	26,854	2,950	638,362	39,880	1,513,787	...	...	...	781,831	66,734	1,516,737
Bombay	...	...	...	1,222,801	216,787	1,352,180	...	...	...	1,222,801	216,787	1,352,180
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	885,704	902,163	1,864,139	885,704	902,163	1,864,139
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	27
Berar	5,798	...	...	34,563	152	7,279	...	...	...	40,301	152	7,279
Assam	78	284	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	284	840
Raj. & C. I.	...	278	70	588,079	71,407	462,579	...	...	23	588,079	71,685	462,672
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1,503	27	1,345	...	...	...	1,503	27	1,345
Mysore	...	...	...	5,747	...	...	..	...	...	5,747	...	...
TOTAL	1,548,195	1,635,298	5,468,568	2,515,527	486,897	6,929,193	2,349,633	2,725,476	10,194,768	6,413,355	4,847,671	22,592,529
By Sea—												
Bengal	804	75	...	4,659	9	15	822	...	...	6,285	84	15
Bombay	20,050	...	...	415,562	5,973	78,579	2,026	60	96	437,638	6,013	78,675
Sind	...	...	...	940,856	1,286,469	813,726	47	61	...	940,903	1,286,530	813,726
Madras	1,563	...	1,069	...	86	78	...	...	...	1,563	86	1,147
Burma	46	...	5	139,717	...	...	22	...	...	130,785	...	5
Non-Br. Ports in India	2	...	...	38,712	14,453	315,853	21,256	...	890	59,970	14,453	316,743
Foreign countries	312,050	82,254	...	77,919	54,882	32	24,805	1,216	4	414,774	138,352	36
TOTAL	334,515	82,329	1,074	1,617,425	1,361,872	1,208,283	48,978	1,337	990	2,000,918	1,445,538	1,210,347
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	1,882,710	1,717,627	5,469,642	4,132,952	1,848,769	8,137,476	2,398,611	2,726,813	10,195,758	8,414,273	6,293,209	23,802,876

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river 1st January to 31st December 1898, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Imports in December.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	64,855	141,195	241,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,855	141,195	241,525
N.-W. P. & Oudh	7,686	24,391	85,097	16	2,264	5,932	...	...	...	7,702	26,655	91,029
Panjab	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	10	3	...	10	4
Cent. Provs.	...	...	1,808	3,050	13,400	26,789	...	...	...	3,050	13,400	28,597
Bombay	..	...	...	10,834	40,147	50,126	...	...	...	10,834	40,147	50,126
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	317	70	583	...	...	...	317	70	583
Berar	...	...	...	4,517	27,695	9,048	...	...	...	4,517	27,695	9,048
Assam	480	1,247	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	480	1,247	25
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	1,679	5,454	26,478	...	...	...	1,679	5,454	26,478
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	9,424	18,603	15,825	...	...	...	9,424	18,603	15,825
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	73,021	166,813	328,455	29,837	113,693	134,782	...	10	3	102,858	280,536	463,240
By Sea—												
Bengal	34	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	153
Bombay	...	...	...	9	...	49	9	...	...	18	...	49
Sind	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	145	677	881	...	...	...	145	677	881
Foreign countries	1	...	...	203	581	585	...	...	...	204	581	585
TOTAL	35	...	153	422	1,258	1,515	9	...	...	466	1,258	1,668
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	73,056	166,833	328,608	30,259	114,951	136,297	9	10	3	103,324	281,794	464,908
	Imports from January to December.											
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,342,820	2,028,321	4,045,853	...	...	21	...	...	...	2,342,820	2,028,321	4,045,874
N.-W. P. & Oudh	559,281	701,698	1,604,862	25,749	48,540	230,156	1,229	...	1,773	586,259	750,238	1,836,791
Panjab	469	..	...	25	...	749	14,256	2,565	8,497	14,750	2,565	9,246
Cent. Provs.	87,408	1,439	45,210	361,495	136,151	674,726	...	...	...	448,903	137,590	719,936
Bombay	194	...	...	1,507,176	178,020	736,342	...	...	...	1,507,370	178,020	736,342
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	...	215	28	...
Madras	...	...	...	101,467	173	37,222	...	...	...	101,467	173	37,222
Berar	63,755	4,229	...	718,016	84,714	334,796	...	...	...	781,771	88,943	334,796
Assam	34,422	38,068	66,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,422	38,068	66,694
Raj. & C. I.	...	7	20,447	196,684	107,053	353,627	...	...	...	196,684	107,060	374,074
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	571,625	60,905	213,278	...	...	...	571,625	60,905	213,278
Mysore	...	...	...	164	157	...	...	...	...	164	157	...
TOTAL	3,088,349	2,773,762	5,783,066	3,482,401	615,773	2,580,917	15,700	2,593	10,270	6,586,450	3,392,128	8,374,253
By Sea—												
Bengal	1,432	...	2,008	175	...	...	...	...	...	1,607	...	2,008
Bombay	...	...	...	1,342	1,643	1,386	88	40	12	1,430	1,683	1,398
Sind	...	...	...	9,757	2,050	2,343	...	...	...	9,757	2,050	2,343
Madras	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	19,788	5,940	2,989	...	...	...	19,788	5,940	2,989
Foreign countries	5	...	...	4,501	13,456	5,870	...	...	...	4,506	13,456	5,870
TOTAL	1,645	...	2,008	35,563	23,095	12,588	88	40	12	37,296	23,135	14,608
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	3,089,994	2,773,762	5,785,074	3,517,964	638,868	2,593,505	15,788	2,633	10,282	6,623,746	3,415,263	8,388,861

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of December 1898, and from corresponding periods of the years 1896 and 1897—contd.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta. 1896.	Calcutta. 1897.	Calcutta. 1898.	City of Bombay. 1896.	City of Bombay. 1897.	City of Bombay. 1898.	Karáchi. 1896.	Karáchi. 1897.	Karáchi. 1898.	TOTAL. 1896.	TOTAL. 1897.	TOTAL. 1898.
						Imports in December.						
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	29,872	29,276	47,782	...	1	...	...	...	...	29,872	29,277	47,782
N.-W. P. & Oudh	12,372	17,234	10,355	...	4	14	...	...	...	12,372	17,258	10,369
Panjab	45	36	142	...	28	...	434	434	175	479	498	317
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	189	1,176	544	...	...	...	189	1,176	544
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	386	558	276	386	558	276
Madras	...	...	...	2	384	88	...	...	...	2	384	88
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	104	172	...	...	...	...	104	172	...
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	42,289	46,566	58,279	295	1,765	646	820	992	451	43,404	49,323	59,376
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bombay	110	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	111	...	1
Sind	...	...	...	355	476	649	...	...	...	355	476	649
Madras	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	110	...	18	372	476	649	1	...	1	483	476	668
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	42,399	46,566	58,297	667	2,241	1,295	821	992	452	43,887	49,799	60,044
						Imports from January to December.						
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	52,572	47,825	59,648	...	1	...	...	...	...	52,572	47,826	59,648
N.-W. P. & Oudh	55,987	34,773	22,847	16	19	29	...	...	...	56,003	34,792	22,876
Panjab	75	372	142	11	104	24	8,075	4,621	3,728	8,161	5,097	3,894
Cent. Provs.	30	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	32	8	...
Bombay	...	1	...	4,459	3,495	3,583	...	...	...	4,459	3,496	3,583
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,990	3,906	4,721	7,990	3,906	4,721
Madras	...	...	...	667	590	803	...	...	...	667	590	803
Berar	59	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	526	548	587	...	...	...	526	548	587
Nizam's Terr.	2	...	...	194	166	...	...	...	...	196	166	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	108,725	82,971	82,637	5,895	4,931	5,026	16,065	8,527	8,449	130,685	96,429	96,112
By Sea—												
Bengal	11	...	48	31	...	29	...	...	...	42	...	77
Bombay	220	...	...	...	...	...	43	179	11	263	179	11
Sind	...	...	...	8,799	5,018	5,150	...	...	...	8,799	5,018	5,150
Madras	3	...	5	37	38	35	...	...	...	40	38	40
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
Foreign countries	2	6	4	253	...	...	...	...	102	255	6	106
TOTAL	236	6	57	9,120	5,056	5,214	46	179	113	9,402	5,241	5,384
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	108,961	82,977	82,694	15,015	9,987	10,240	16,111	8,706	8,562	140,087	101,670	101,496

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 23rd February 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 12TH FEBRUARY, 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 11TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 12th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 11th February, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 12th February, 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 11th February, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	12,32,872	709	1,745	12,27,000	703	75,21,568	73,90,000	...	1,31,568
Bengal Central	162	125	18,572	149	125	17,600	141	1,26,248	1,24,000	...	2,248
Bengal-Nagpur	181	863	1,57,216	182	1,186	1,87,000	158	8,67,866	10,52,000	1,84,134	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	171	752	1,25,815	167	868	1,45,000	167	8,02,015	8,61,000	58,985	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	3,779	180	21	3,400	162	20,951	15,400	...	5,551
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	641	71	9	700	78	4,077	4,400	...	277
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagda)	264	1,815	4,44,716	245	1,815	4,90,000	270	25,80,805	29,19,000	3,38,195	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	517	30	17	500	29	2,836	3,900	1,064	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,58,966	153	1,023	1,38,000	135	9,18,534	8,42,000	...	76,534
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,585	85	54	3,600	67	24,880	23,200	...	1,680
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron sec.)	103	1,165	1,08,505	93	1,165	1,03,000	88	6,05,689	5,81,000	...	24,689
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	31,418	106	296	22,000	74	2,05,380	1,17,000	...	88,380
Bengal and North Western system	162	827	1,32,928	161	928	1,56,000	168	8,21,001	8,34,000	12,999	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	100	231	17,578	76	231	21,800	94	1,35,659	1,34,000	...	1,659
Assam-Bengal	90	280	25,985	91	398	30,000	75	1,47,064	1,90,000	42,936	...
Burma	223	930	2,32,257	248	930	2,16,000	231	13,83,005	11,47,000	...	2,36,005
TOTAL	266	10,178	26,90,350	265	10,817	27,61,600	255	1,61,68,178	1,62,37,900	69,722	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*a*)	287	2,886	7,36,168	255	2,886	6,26,000	217	45,70,466	39,89,000	...	5,81,466
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	1,62,935	186	1,013	2,14,000	211	11,46,107	12,20,000	73,893	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,74,483	330	825	2,34,000	284	18,50,011	14,37,000	...	4,13,011
East Coast (*b*)	110	530	52,717	98	720	64,400	89	3,57,307	3,69,000	11,633	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	60	28	1,430	51	28	1,200	43	11,040	10,800	...	240
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(*c*)	...	8	600	75	(*c*)	3,200	3,200	...
TOTAL	261	5,143	12,27,793	239	5,480	11,40,200	208	79,34,991	70,29,000	...	9,05,991
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	7,25,569	487	1,491	9,36,000	628	41,48,041	53,45,000	11,96,959	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,46,815	535	461	3,01,000	653	15,03,774	18,63,000	3,59,226	...
Madras	258	840	2,10,376	250	840	1,77,000	211	12,67,289	10,38,000	...	2,29,289
TOTAL	480	2,792	11,82,760	424	2,792	14,14,000	506	69,19,104	82,46,000	13,26,896	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,113	51,06,903	282	19,059	53,15,800	278	3,10,22,273	3,15,12,900	4,90,627	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	28,621	177	162	22,900	141	2,62,288	1,44,000	...	1,18,288
Tarkessur	320	22	7,361	335	24	6,200	282	41,377	34,100	...	7,277
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	15,150	38	400	22,900	57	1,12,151	1,41,000	28,849	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,500	42	...	6,200	6,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	...	5,900	5,900	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	4,405	67	66	6,200	94	29,503	33,900	4,397	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3,701	104	36	2,600	72	22,370	15,700	...	6,670
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	14,649	180	78	16,500	212	90,192	96,300	6,108	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	59	55	2,093	38	55	3,100	56	14,722	19,100	4,378	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	8,436	165	51	12,000	235	58,387	54,000	...	4,387
Barsi	150	21	2,985	142	21	5,200	248	19,250	21,900	2,650	...
TOTAL	135	891	87,464	98	960	1,00,300	104	6,50,240	5,72,100	...	78,140
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	1,825	25	74	5,200	70	13,293	32,400	19,107	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	8,742	77	114	11,900	104	53,102	65,700	12,598	...
Nágda-Ujjain	80	35	3,076	88	34	2,100	62	12,673	10,800		1,873
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	78,503	235	334	83,400	250	4,45,476	4,50,000	4,524	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	401	37	13	800	62	2,386	4,800	2,414	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	140	108	12,032	111	108	9,600	89	88,531	61,900	...	26,631
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	3,601	360	10	4,000	400	21,122	21,200	78	...
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	60	4,680	71	66	2,500	38	26,967	15,800	...	11,167
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	6,781	73	93	6,400	69	36,791	35,900	...	891
Kolhapur	55	29	1,445	50	29	2,000	69	7,405	10,400	2,995	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	3,294	42	79	4,000	51	18,922	20,400	1,478	...
Rajpipla	13	19	85	4	24	1,000	42	415	2,600	2,185	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	744	34	25	1,200	48	8,007	7,600	...	407
TOTAL	133	990	1,25,207	126	1,003	1,34,100	134	7,35,090	7,39,500	4,410	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	27,059	81	334	39,100	117	1,90,408	2,07,000	16,592	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	60	46	3,010	65	46	3,400	74	20,069	20,200	...	46
Jamnagar	38	54	1,262	22	54	1,900	35	9,999	11,500	1,501	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,600	76	...	7,300	7,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	25,652	70	407	38,500	95	1,41,483	2,32,000	90,517	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,188	36	60	2,600	43	11,308	16,600	5,292	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	5,869	62	94	7,600	81	37,439	43,400	5,961	...
TOTAL	86	952	64,980	68	1,016	94,700	93	4,11,306	5,38,000	1,26,694	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,952	53,84,634	257	22,068	56,44,900	256	3,28,18,909	3,33,62,500	5,43,591	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th February, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 12th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 11th February, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 12th February, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 11th February, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	654	1,740	12,32,872	709	1,745	12,27,000	703	5,08,23,962	5,12,63,000	4,39,038	..
Bengal Central	183	125	18,572	149	125	17,000	141	10,34,774	8,79,000	..	1,55,774
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,57,216	182	1,186	1,87,000	158	51,33,139	59,18,000	7,84,861	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,25,815	167	868	1,45,000	167	52,74,743	53,94,000	1,19,257	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	3,779	180	21	3,400	162	1,39,450	1,31,000	...	8,450
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.	135	9	641	71	9	700	78	50,355	34,900	...	15,455
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	210	1,815	4,44,716	245	1,815	4,90,000	270	1,70,02,686	1,97,60,000	27,57,314	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	517	30	17	500	29	35,303	34,600	...	703
South Indian	166	1,042	1,58,960	153	1,023	1,38,000	135	79,26,052	72,95,000	...	6,31,052
Mayavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,585	85	54	3,600	67	2,29,239	2,13,000	...	16,239
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,08,505	93	1,165	1,03,000	88	60,64,084	46,69,000	.	13,95,084
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	31,418	106	296	22,000	74	16,96,045	10,99,000	.	5,97,045
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,32,928	161	928	1,56,000	168	53,45,607	55,65,000	2,19,393	..
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	17,578	76	231	21,800	94	7,47,713	8,89,000	1,41,287	..
Assam-Bengal	73	286	25,985	91	398	30,000	75	8,59,655	11,64,000	3 04 345	..
Burma	180	936	2,32,257	248	936	2,16,000	231	71,51,164	71,95,000	35,536	.
TOTAL	243	10,175	26,96,350	265	10,817	27,61,600	255	10,95,22,007	11,15,03,500	19,81,493	..
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	7,36,168	255	2,886	6,26,000	217	3,01,14,160	3,18,96,000	17,81,840	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,62,995	186	1,013	2,14,000	211	75,96,645	86,80,000	10,83,355	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	302	818	2,74,483	336	825	2,34,000	284	1,34,76,411	1,24,39,000	...	10,37,411
East Coast (*b*)	100	536	54,717	98	720	64,400	89	25,04,710	23,09,000	...	1,95,710
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	69	28	1,430	51	28	1,200	43	82,446	81,600	...	846
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(*c*)	...	8	600	75	(*d*) 4,257	(*e*) 4,400	143	...
TOTAL	235	5,143	12,27,793	239	5,480	11,40,200	208	5,37,78,629	5,54,10,000	16,31,371	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	7,25,569	487	1,491	9,36,000	628	2,43,36,810	3,06,13,000	62,76,190	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	580	461	2,46,815	535	461	3,01,000	653	1,21,86,661	1,41,15,000	19,28,339	...
Madras	261	840	2,10,376	250	840	1,77,000	211	99,44,311	90,79,000	..	8,65,311
TOTAL	379	2,792	11,82,760	424	2,792	14,14,000	506	4,64,67,782	5,38,07,000	73,39,218	..
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,113	51,06,903	282	19,089	53,15,800	278	20,97,68,418	22,07,20,500	1,09,52,08[illegible]	..
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	28,621	177	162	22,900	141	15,05,228	12,51,000	...	2,54,228
Tarkessur	278	22	7,361	335	22	6,200	282	2,66,047	2,54,000	..	12,047
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	15,150	38	400	22,900	57	(*f*) 2,15,792	12,64,000	10,48,208	.
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,500	42	...	(*g*) 9,000	9,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,200	36	...	(*h*) 13,900	13,900	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	4,405	67	66	6,200	94	3,54,350	4,06,000	51,650	..
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,761	104	36	2,600	72	2,55 080	2,35,000	...	20,080
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	14,649	188	78	16,500	212	6,81,959	6,92,000	10,041	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	45	55	2,093	38	55	3,100	56	(*i*) 83,790	1,39,000	55,210	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	8,436	165	51	12,000	235	6,46,936	6,48,000	1,064	...
Bársi	125	21	2,988	142	21	5,200	248	1,15,978	1,06,000		9,978
TOTAL	147	891	87,464	98	960	1,00,300	104	41,25,700	50,17,900	8,92,140	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,825	25	74	5,200	70	84,901	1,33,000	48,099	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	8,742	77	114	11,900	104	3,06,301	3,72,000	65,699	...
Nagda-Ujjain	60	35	3,076	88	34	2,100	62	90,057	1,06,000	15,943	..
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	78,503	235	334	83,400	250	31,35,876	33,94,000	2,58,124	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	84	13	481	37	13	800	62	54,493	49,900	..	4,593
Rajpura-Bhatinda	122	108	12,032	111	108	9,600	89	6,00,370	5,51,000	...	49,370
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	3,601	300	10	4,000	400	1,77,985	1,73,000	...	4,985
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangud)	84	66	4,680	71	66	2,500	38	2,62,496	1,71,000	...	91,496
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	71	93	6,781	73	93	6,400	69	2,99,003	3,01,000	1,997	...
Kolhápur	57	29	1,445	50	29	2,000	69	75,709	70,200	...	5,509
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	3,294	42	79	4,000	51	1,79,960	1,86,000	6,040	...
Rajpipla	11	19	85	4	24	1,000	42	6 120	10,900	4,780	..
Couch Behar	54	22	742	34	25	1,200	48	50,929	58,200	7,271	..
TOTAL	120	996	1,25,287	126	1,003	1,34,100	134	53,24,200	55,76,200	2,52,000	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	97	334	27,059	81	334	39,100	117	14,68,129	14,92,000	23,871	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	40	3,010	65	40	3,400	74	1,74,733	1,55,000	..	19,733
Jámnagar	36	54	1,202	22	54	1,900	35	(*j*) 94,475	92,800	...	1,675
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,000	76	...	(*k*) 30,400	30,400	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	25,652	70	407	38,500	95	10,23,985	12,90,000	2,66,015	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,188	36	60	2,000	43	1,04,013	1,33,000	28,987	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	5,869	62	94	7,600	81	3,71,511	3,47,000	..	24,511
TOTAL	75	952	64,980	68	1,016	94,700	93	32,30 846	35,40,200	3,09,354	..
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,952	53,84,634	257	22,068	56,44,900	250	22,24,55,224	23,48,54,800	1,23,99,576	..

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 30th April, 1898, and from 1st January to 11th February, 1899.
(*f*) From 20th November, 1897, to 12th February, 1898.
(*g*) From 1st December, 1898, to 11th February, 1899.
(*h*) From 15th October, 1898, to 11th February, 1899.
(*i*) From 1st May, 1897, to 12th February, 1898.
(*j*) From 6th April, 1897, to 12th February, 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June, 1898, to 11th February, 1899.

W. J. MCELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE CASH BALANCES AND RESOURCE OPERATIONS OF THE INDIAN TREASURIES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS FROM OCTOBER 1897 TO SEPTEMBER 1898.

No 888A, dated Calcutta, the 23rd February 1899.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Letter from the Comptroller and Auditor General, No. 1886, dated the 7th February 1899, submitting a report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Indian Treasuries for the twelve months from October 1897 to September 1898.

ORDERED that the letter and its annexures be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1886, dated Calcutta, the 7th February 1899.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Cash Balances and Resource Operations of our Treasuries for the twelve months from October 1897 to September 1898.

Minimum Balances.

2. The following table gives the estimated Minimum Balances for all India for each month, from October 1898 to September 1899, and their distribution between the District Treasuries of the several Provinces and the Reserve Treasuries and Presidency Banks. The usual statements, marked A and B, showing the comparison of these balances with the estimates of previous years, are appended at the end. In the table the total balances at the Presidency towns have been shown as usual in a lump sum in a separate column:—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

	District Treasuries.										Presidency Bank and Reserve Treasuries.	Grand Total.
	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W.P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.		
1st October 1898 . . .	34	41	48	29	70	1,36	94	70	1,00	6,22	4,98	11,20
,, November ,, . . .	24	40	44	25	75	1,00	85	70	1,00	5,63	3,47	9,10
,, December ,, . . .	23	35	40	20	75	1,06	75	60	85	5,19	3,31	8,50
,, January 1899 . . .	26	35	46	26	75	1,30	80	75	90	5,83	2,67	8,50
,, February ,, . . .	31	40	58	40	90	1,45	1,02	1,20	90	7,16	4,04	11,20
,, March ,, . . .	43	48	74	44	1,00	1,63	96	1,15	1,10	7,93	4,07	12,00
,, April ,, . . .	42	48	87	43	1,90	1,63	95	1,25	95	8,88	5,12	14,00
,, May ,, . . .	30	46	71	40	1,30	1,43	90	1,15	95	7,60	5,10	12,70
,, June ,, . . .	42	48	63	36	90	1,70	85	95	90	7,19	4,81	12,00
,, July ,, . . .	45	50	61	36	1,00	1,75	1,12	90	1,00	7,69	5,11	12,80
,, August ,, . . .	35	47	59	35	80	1,60	1,10	80	1,00	7,06	5,04	12,10
,, September ,, . . .	36	44	59	31	75	1,40	1,00	75	1,00	6,60	4,90	11,50

3. As soon as the special pressure on our cash balances was removed, steps were taken to reduce the number of temporary Currency Chests, and as many as 124 were closed during the year. The Accountants General have revised their minima with reference to this change and to the remark contained in the last Report. With a very few exceptions I have accepted them in the above table. The balances for all India have been estimated by me on the principle explained in previous reports.

Cash Balances.

4. The following statement shows the distribution of the actual balances in thousands of rupees on the first day of each month during 1897-98, with the corresponding figures of the previous year :—

	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	September closing balances.
1897-98.													
Reserve Treasuries . .	1,14,89	1,37,49	81,67	1,60,56	2,38,65	3,41,00	3,15,52	2,36,20	1,64,66	3,18,60	2,93,06	2,11,79	2,02,98
Presidency Banks . .	1,19,44	1,37,45	1,65,72	1,72,28	1,44,53	1,57,64	1,49,85	1,68,75	1,55,37	1,59,47	1,49,44	1,98,82	1,74,07
District Treasuries . .	5,27,67	5,32,99	5,60,25	6,64,26	9,11,46	9,16,21	11,32,89	9,67,46	9,60,62	10,40,77	10 55,32	10,26,45	10,22,67
TOTAL .	7,62,00	8,07,93	8,07,64	9,97,10	12,94,64	14,14,85	15,98,26	13,72,41	12,80,65	15,18,84	14,97,82	14,37,06	13,99,72
1896-97.													
Reserve Treasuries . .	2,35,26	87,12	1,05,37	1,92,46	1,55,32	92,92	94,98	1,51,54	1,58,64	60,46	65,21	63,07	1,14,89
Presidency Banks . .	1,58,74	1,65,26	1,09,18	1,75,30	1,55,80	1,65,13	1,68,03	1,65,54	1,66,26	1,50,31	1,34,62	1,66,05	1,19,44
District Treasuries . .	8,62,95	7,27,29	5,30,83	5,94,31	8,83,84	9,28,48	11,24,38	9,24,24	8,55,14	9,07,70	7,25,47	6,21,31	5,27,67
TOTAL .	12,56,95	9,79,67	7,45,38	9,62,07	11,94,96	11,86,53	13,87,39	12,41,32	11,80,04	11,18,47	9,25,30	8,50,43	7,62,00

5. During the period referred to in the above table the balances passed through two crises, once in December 1896 and again in October 1897. The former was caused by famine and plague, as stated in the last Report, and the same causes, together with the war on the North-Western Frontier, produced the latter. Both occasions required the adoption of special measures for husbanding the resources and working the treasuries with extremely low balances. Help was obtained in December 1896 by the investment of 200 lakhs of the Currency Reserve (*vide* last Report), and in October 1897 by a remittance of 100 lakhs from the Secretary of State. The low state of the balances gave rise to frequent calls for assistance from treasuries at short notice, and to meet them numerous Currency chests were used. They numbered 144 on 1st December 1896 and 212 on 1st October 1897. The reason why more Currency chests were required on the latter date, although the balance was 17 lakhs higher, was that the special receipt referred to above was 100 lakhs less, and the net outgoings of the months were 71 lakhs more than in the previous year.

6. The relief afforded by the currency investment of December 1896 was only temporary. The effects of famine and plague grew more serious in the subsequent months, and it became necessary to reduce the capital expenditure on Railways in July 1897, and to ask the Secretary of State to suspend his drawings in September 1897. These measures, however; proved insufficient, and in October 1897, when the balance was 495 lakhs lower than in October 1896, they were supplemented by the remittance from the Secretary of State mentioned above. The balances, however, remained very low until December, when Revenue collections improved the position and Famine Relief works began to be closed. The Secretary of State was able to resume his drawings by the middle of this month, and the balances rose steadily till they reached about 16 crores in April, being 2 crores higher than the corresponding figure of the previous year. A considerable improvement in Railway Revenue and in some of the principal heads of Revenue immediately after April, and the termination of the Military operations on the North-Western Frontier soon after, enabled Government to effect a reduction in the intended amount of the new loan and maintain easy balances throughout the second half of the twelve months under report.

7. The details given in the statement contained in para. 4 show that the balances in the hands of the Presidency Banks were kept at a fairly high level during the year, the reduction in the balances being, as far as possible, effected at Government treasuries.

Movement of Funds.

8. The following table shows the net result of Inter-Provincial transfers by "Foreign Remittances" and "Supply Bills" during the year, and compares the position of each province with the previous year, eliminating in the last column the changes in its balance :—

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Foreign Remittances.				Foreign Supply Bills.		Comparison with previous year. Net received more or net sent less +. Net received less or net sent more —.	Variation in Balances.		Comparison with previous year excluding variation in balances. Net received more or net sent less +. Net received less or net sent more —.
	Funds supplied to other Provinces.	Funds received from other Provinces.	Net received + Net supplied —.	Previous year. Net received + Net supplied —.	1897-98.	1896-97.		1896-97.	1897-98.	
India General .	8,71,93	16,74,03	+8,02,10	+5,94,28	—37,07	—27,22	+1,97,97	—51,09	+1,19,61	+27,27
Central Provinces	42,60	45,10	+2,50	+1,65,83	+3,32	—2,42	—1,57,59	—3,11,	+51,01	—2,11,71
Burma . .	2,24,78	5,08	—2,19,70	—2,30,34	—15	—1,34	+11,83	—30,41	+72,93	—91,51
Assam . .	28,72	28,36	—36	—17,77	+7,39	—6,80	+31,60	—8,26	+12,61	+10,73
Bengal . .	9,92,53	1,02,05	—8,90,48	—9,57,62	+39,55	+46,42	+60,27	—1,08,60	+1,69,25	—2,17,58
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. .	2,16,31	1,52,29	—64,02	+4,15,03	+4,32	+11,56	—4,86,29	—5,91	+20,26	—5,12,46
Punjab . . .	4,00	3,73,97	+3,69,97	+2,23,48	+73,32	+82,69	+1,37,12	—45,70	+71,86	+19,56
Madras . .	4,45,36	1,01,28	—3,44,08	—1,63,82	+13,05	+14,77	—1,81,98	—43,54	+15,05	—2,40,57
Bombay . .	2,19,01	5,63,08	+3,44,07	—29,07	-1,06,45	-1,16,02	+3,82,71	—1,98,33	+1,05,14	+79,24
TOTAL .	30,45,24	30,45,24	...	...	—2,72	+1,64	—4,36	—4,94,95	+6,37,72	—11,37,03

9. The causes which led to the changes exhibited in the last column of the above table are explained in detail by the following statement:—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

Receipts more or disbursements less + Receipts less or disbursements more −.	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Revenue—										
Land	...	+38	+23	+ 2	+ 16	+1,77	+39	+63	+ 28	+3,86
Opium (net)	...	...	...	...	− 63	...	...	...	...	− 63
Salt	+ 10	...	...	...	− 4	...	...	+42	+ 8	+ 56
Provincial Rates	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 20	+ 7	+ 7	+ 1	+ 43
Customs	...	...	+33	...	+ 19	...	...	− 7	+ 18	+ 63
Other Heads	− 4	− 1	+ 5	+ 2	...	+ 22	+17	+ 8	− 8	+ 41
Expenditure—										
Famine Relief (Civil and Public Works)	+ 1	+1,17	+ 9	...	+1,10	+2,05	+18	+86	+ 91	+6,37
Other Civil Expenditure	+ 17	+ 1	− 3	+ 1	+ 32	+ 3	+ 7	− 7	+ 5	+ 56
Council Bills	+1,53	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 4	−3,94	−2,37
India Bills remitted from England	+ 17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 83	+1,00
New Loans	− 17	...	−20	...	...	...	...	− 8	− 99	−1,44
Loans discharged	+ 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 52
Currency Investment (Act XXI of 1896)	−2,00	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−2,00
Remittance Transfer Receipts on account of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund	−1,15	+ 31	+ 3	...	...	+ 47	+ 9	+12	+ 13	...
Loans and Advances	...	+ 22	+ 2	...	+ 25	+ 46	+17	+25	+ 60	+1,97
Special withdrawal during 1896-97 from the Post Office Savings Bank on account of the East Indian Railway Provident Fund	+ 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 55
Other Post Office issues (net)	− 4	...	+ 5	+ 8	+ 10	− 3	−16	+10	− 10	...
Military Issues (net)	+ 16	+ 9	+ 5	+ 1	+ 2	+ 13	−2,02	+ 7	...	−1,49
Public Works Ordinary (net, excluding Famine Relief Expenditure)	− 7	− 8	+ 9	− 7	− 7	+ 1	+20	+23	+ 8	+ 32
Railways (net, including Guaranteed Railways)	+ 25	...	+11	− 3	+ 26	− 32	+43	−16	+1,35	+1,89
Other Items	− 27	− 1	+ 8	−16	+ 50	+ 13	+22	− 8	− 18	+ 23
	− 27	+2,12	+91	−11	+2,17	+5,12	−19	+2,41	− 79	+11,37

10. It appears from this statement that large improvements occurred in many provinces (especially North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Madras and Bengal), chiefly on account of a favourable agricultural season and the disappearance of famine. From these causes the revenue increased, expenditure on Famine Relief was discontinued, advances made in the previous year in connection with Famine were repaid, and the traffic on Railways revived. These improvements in the Punjab were, however, insufficient to raise the balances there higher than they had been in the previous year in consequence of war expenditure, and in Bombay in consequence of very large payments of Council Bills and the shortness of loan receipts there. The heads printed in italics in the above statement represent special transactions of 1896-97, which did not recur in 1897-98.

11. Details of Inter-Provincial Remittances shown in the table under para. 8 are given in the statement marked C annexed to this report. As compared with the corresponding statement of the last report, there was a decrease in the total amount of each kind of remittance, except transfers through Banks, the total of all kinds decreasing from 40 to 35 crores. This followed from easier balances which rendered fewer remittances necessary. The transfers through the Currency

Department, under which the heaviest transactions occur, show the most marked decrease, *viz.*, from 22 to 13 crores, their amount in the previous year having been abnormally high on account of their frequent occurrence. On the other hand, transfers through Banks, which are made for meeting the demands of trade, increased, the increase in the net amount remitted to Bombay alone having been 192 lakhs, the result of the brisk trade in wheat at Karachi and Bombay. The transfers between Bengal and India in the accounts of the Bank of Bengal are only technically remittances, and their amount was almost the same as in the previous year.

12. Of the differences between the amounts of Foreign Supply Bills of the two years given in the table under para. 8, the following only need be noticed. In Assam the receipts increased as the traders, especially in Sylhet, used this form of remittance more freely than before. As Bengal drew less on the Central Provinces, the net receipts of the former decreased and the net result of the latter was converted into a receipt on account of smaller payments of these bills. Larger amounts of bills were drawn upon Punjab in connection with the wheat trade, the payment of which reduced the net receipts of the province. The "Variation in balances" given in the same table shows that in both years the increase or decrease in the total balance was distributed among all provinces.

13. The following statement gives the usual particulars of the large Foreign Remittances, as well as the more important of the Local Remittances, including Supply Bills, local and foreign :—

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

NATURE OF OPERATIONS.	FORM OF REMITTANCE.						REMARKS.
	Currency notes.	Specie.	Bills.	Bank and Telegraph Transfers.	Currency Transfers.	TOTAL.	
Supplies drawn to Calcutta—							
From Provinces included in the Bengal Presidency	1,12	1,56	1,75	2	4,01	8,46	
From Burma	1	—4	...	...	2,21	2,18	
Supplies from Calcutta to Provinces included in the Bengal Presidency	46	17	71	37	1,80	3,51	
Supplies from Bombay to Calcutta	...	...	62	34	1,00	1,96	
Supplies from Calcutta to Bombay	...	...	3	3,43	30	3,76	
Supplies from Districts to Head-Quarters in the Bombay Presidency	40	30	1,04	56	1,65	3,95	
Supplies from Head-Quarters to District Treasuries in the Bombay Presidency and to Central India and Berar	74	50	35	—33	1,37	2,63	
Supplies from Districts to Head-Quarters in the Madras Presidency	15	41	12	2,22	5,01	7,91	
Supplies from Head-Quarters to District Treasuries in the Madras Presidency	11	35	4	2	1,62	2,14	
Supplies from Madras to Calcutta	—7	9	19	—7	—50	—36	
Supplies from Madras to Bombay	...	1	26	88	45	1,60	
Supplies to Madras from other places	1	...	...	—2	—2,30	—2,21	
Supplies from Ajmere and Sambhar	69	42	...	...	46	1,57	
Supplies from Bengal and N.-W. P. Treasuries to Opium Districts	...	24	...	...	75	99	
Supplies to Punjab	13	15	1,38	—1	3,43	5,08	
Supplies to Military Stations*	11	3	...	...	34	48	* Quetta, Indore, Poona.
Currency Remittance of Specie—							
Bombay to Calcutta	...	50	...	...	...	50	
" " Rangoon	...	30	...	...	...	30	
" " Lahore	...	65	...	...	...	65	
" " Allahabad	...	10	...	...	...	10	
Cawnpur to Rawalpindi	...	10	...	...	...	10	
Allahabad to Calcutta	...	45	...	...	...	45	
Ajmere and Sambhar } to Bombay	...	18	...	...	...	18	
Madras to Calcutta	...	58	...	...	...	58	
" " Bombay	...	10	...	...	...	10	
" " Lahore	...	65	...	...	...	65	
" " Delhi	...	5	...	...	...	5	
Lahore to Calcutta	...	10	...	...	...	10	
Delhi to Bombay	...	10	...	...	...	10	
Ajmere to Delhi	...	18	...	...	...	18	
Calcutta to Rangoon	...	30	...	...	...	30	
Karachi to Quetta	...	13	...	...	...	13	
Raipur to Lahore and Amritsar	...	10	...	...	...	10	
Madras to Cuttack	...	5	...	...	...	5	

the demand on Bombay having fallen off by 6 lakhs. The transfers through the Bank of Bengal from the treasury and the currency chest at Nagpore amounted to a net deposit of 2 lakhs against a net drawal of 4 lakhs in the previous year.

18. In *Burma* 117 lakhs were supplied by District Treasuries to Rangoon against 52 in 1896-97 to meet the increased drawings of the Bank of Bengal during the rice season. The total amount of local Bills sold on the Bassein Currency Agency was 13 lakhs more than during last year, the increase in the demand being caused by a plentiful harvest of rice and better prices. On the other hand, Bills on Henzada Currency Agency fell off by about 2 lakhs, the funds there being insufficient. The Mandalay treasury continued to be the depôt for the supply of coin to the treasuries dependent on it, and was the only permanent Currency Agency in Upper Burma. The issue of local Supply Bills showed an increase of 4 lakhs, due to larger demands at Mandalay.

19. In *Assam* there was an increase of 10 lakhs in the issue, and a decrease of 4 in the payment, of Foreign Supply Bills compared with last year. The steady decrease since 1892-93 in the issue of Bills by Bengal continued, no increase in their demand having arisen after the special arrangements made last year for issuing them as freely as possible. No remittance of coin was required from Bengal against 6 lakhs in the previous year.

20. In *Bengal* the remittances to Calcutta from the District treasuries increased by 10 lakhs, owing chiefly to an increase in the issue of Supply Bills, as the District treasuries had larger balances. The remittances to the Opium-paying treasuries were 49 lakhs less on account of the closure of Famine Relief Works. The remittances made to the several centres of trade to facilitate the drawing of Supply Bills decreased by 26 lakhs, larger local surpluses being available for the purpose. There was also a decrease of about 9 lakhs in the issue of Foreign Supply Bills on treasuries in the Central Provinces, as compared with the transactions of last year. The small coin depôt at Jalpaiguri has been closed.

21. In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh* with the disappearance of famine, the treasuries required smaller supplies of funds. There was a decrease of 2,38 lakhs in the total volume of local remittances, namely, 1,64 lakhs in whole rupees, 60 lakhs in Currency Notes, and 14 lakhs in small silver and copper. The demand for Supply Bills on local treasuries also decreased by 33 lakhs, which is attributable to the stagnation in trade caused by the outbreak of plague in other provinces.

22. In the *Punjab* there was a very brisk demand, presumably in connection with the heavy trade in wheat, for Supply Bills on Bombay and Karachi, and the largest sales took place at Delhi, Simla, Rawalpindi, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Bannu and Kohat. The amount of local coin remittances decreased as larger supplies were obtained from the local currency chests.

23. In *Madras* the effects of famine being over, the net amount remitted by District treasuries to Madras was about 2 lakhs more than in the previous year. The issue of Supply Bills and wire transfers on District treasuries fell off by 2½ lakhs, owing to a decrease in the demand in connection with the working of Cotton Presses, although the restrictions necessitated by the financial pressure of last year were removed.

24. In *Bombay* the balance in the hands of the Presidency Bank was generally kept above 40 lakhs, although the balance of the Province was low during the early part of the year. The remittances from the Reserve Treasury

14. The general result of the principal operations connected with the three Presidency towns are summarized as follows. The amount withdrawn from the District Treasuries in each case is larger than in the previous year owing to their higher balances:—

Supplies drawn to Calcutta.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
From Bengal Presidency (net)	—1,12	4,95
„ Burma	2,29	2,18
„ Madras (net)	27	—36
	1,44	6,77
Less—Transfers to Bombay (net)	26	1,80
	1,18	4,97

Supplies drawn to Bombay.

From Bombay District, etc. (net)	—1,47	1,32
„ Calcutta (net)	26	1,80
„ Madras	79	1,60
	—42	4,72

Supplies drawn to Madras.

From Madras Districts (net)	3,83	5,77
„ Other places	4	—2,21
	3,92	3,56
Less—Transfers to Calcutta	27	—36
„ to Bombay	79	1,60
	2,86	2,32

15. The following points in the Resource operations of the year under report may be specially noticed.

16. In *India* the treasuries no longer accumulate coins of local currency. Bhopali Rupees do not circulate now in Central India, having been called in by the Bhopal State as noted in the last Report, and Halli Rupees have been considerably superseded by Government currency at Hyderabad since 1897, the few transactions in Halli coin that now remain resulting in a net outgoing from the treasury and necessitating at times a purchase in the local market. Sambhar, although a surplus treasury throughout the year in every year, required help once during the year under report to meet a sudden demand of the Postal Department in connection with heavy Money Orders remitted by merchants returning in large numbers from Calcutta in consequence of a panic about plague. The Nepal treasury was able, for the first time since 1887-88, when orders were issued for the purpose, to meet all its requirements by the sale of Supply Bills which had not previously been in favour with the public.

17. In the *Central Provinces* 9 lakhs of Foreign Supply Bills were drawn during the year on Calcutta and Bombay against 14 lakhs in the previous year,

to the District treasuries were about 73 lakhs less, while those in the opposite direction were somewhat more than in the previous year, because the latter was a year of famine. The heavy drawings of the Postal Department, however, continued in some Districts. The Bank of Bombay took over 55 lakhs for the use of its up-country branches. Karachi issued bills for 22 lakhs on Sukkur during May to July to strengthen its currency balance.

Small Silver and Copper Coin.

25. Statement D annexed to this report shews the absorption of these coins in the different Provinces during the year under review and in the three preceding years. Its most prominent feature is that coins other than half pice and pie pieces were returned from circulation into the Government treasuries. This unusual fact was the result of the extraordinarily large issues of the previous year which had overstocked local markets. The copper coins returned were so numerous that in many treasuries it was difficult to find sufficient accommodation for their storage. This quick return of the surplus stock in the districts lately affected with famine is a satisfactory feature, as otherwise the coins might have circulated at a discount to the injury of the people. The special features of the several Provinces are noted below.

26. In *India* the net issues to the public from the Reserve Treasury at Calcutta decreased by over 5 lakhs, owing partly to large receipts of coins returned from circulation, and partly to smaller demands of the trade which was not very brisk during the last six months. In the *Central Provinces* the treasuries were generally overstocked, and consequently required fewer remittances than in the previous year. Out of the surplus copper at Nagpur a portion was found uncurrent, and this has since been ordered to the Bombay Mint for use in dollar coinage. In *Burma* the absorption increased in the Lower Provinces due to a bumper rice crop, but is was more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the Upper Provinces due to large remittances in the previous year to famine-stricken districts. In *Assam* the demand for small coin exists chiefly in connection with the payment of wages in Tea Estates, the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the Military and Public Works Departments. In *Bengal* the absorption of small coin occurs in normal years in connection with tea, jute and silk trades, and the decrease from the last year is attributed to the large issues of that year on account of Famine Relief Works. In the *North-Western Provinces*, with the return of a good season after the famine of last year, the consumption of $\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. and $\frac{1}{4}$ Rs. increased, while there was a falling off in $\frac{1}{8}$ Rs. as they were issued in exceptionally large quantities in connection with Famine Relief Works. The return of single pice from circulation after the closing of Relief Works counteracted the effects of the great demand for them during the marriage season in April and May. In the *Punjab* the increase in the absorption of single pice was chiefly due to the concentration of troops on the Frontier, to larger demands of the Public Works Department, and to a large number of Hindu marriages. In *Madras* the heavy return of coins from circulation was a reaction from the excessive absorption for famine expenditure during the previous year. In *Bombay* the same cause accounts for the decrease in circulation.

F

A

Statement showing the estimated minimum Cash Balances in the District Treasuries of each Province (excluding Head Offices of Presidency Bank and Reserve Treasuries) at the beginning of each month of the years 1890-91 to 1898-99.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	1890-91	52,00	50,00	48,00	45,00	50,00	45,00	50,00	44,00	45,00	50,00	55,00	50,00
	1891-92	44,00	36,00	38,00	41,00	40,00	53,00	40,00	34,00	40,00	37,00	36,00	39,00
	1892-93	46,00	42,00	42,00	40,00	35,00	45,00	47,00	35,00	33,00	36,00	39,00	33,00
	1893-94	55,00	30,00	26,00	26,00	30,00	35,00	37,00	35,00	29,00	33,00	28,00	30,00
	1894-95	32,00	25,00	27,00	27,00	25,00	35,00	31,00	30,00	29,00	26,00	29,00	28,00
	1895-96	32,00	28,00	29,00	28,00	28,00	30,00	32,00	30,00	31,00	28,00	30,00	28,00
	1896-97	32,00	25,00	28,00	28,00	30,00	31,00	33,00	30,00	32,00	30,00	26,00	26,00
	1897-98	32,00	32,00	32,00	32,00	32,00	35,00	35,00	32,00	32,00	30,00	30,00	30,00
	1898-99	34,00	24,00	23,00	26,00	31,00	43,00	42,00	30,00	42,00	45,00	35,00	36,00
Central Provinces	1890-91	49,00	44,00	40,00	34,00	42,00	50,00	51,00	45,00	55,00	66,00	57,00	51,00
	1891-92	46,00	44,00	40,00	35,00	42,00	48,00	49,00	43,00	53,00	64,00	50,00	48,00
	1892-93	44,00	42,00	40,00	37,00	45,00	50,00	48,00	44,00	51,00	59,00	46,00	46,00
	1893-94	34,00	39,00	40,00	53,00	43,00	49,00	47,00	44,00	50,00	58,00	46,00	45,00
	1894-95	43,00	41,00	40,00	38,00	45,00	49,00	48,00	45,00	50,00	50,00	47,00	45,00
	1895-96	43,00	39,00	40,00	38,00	43,00	46,00	48,00	46,00	47,00	50,00	47,00	44,00
	1896-97	42,00	41,00	40,00	39,00	45,00	47,00	48,00	46,00	48,00	49,00	48,00	43,00
	1897-98	41,00	41,00	35,00	35,00	40,00	46,00	48,00	44,00	49,00	50,00	47,00	44,00
	1898-99	41,00	40,00	35,00	35,00	40,00	48,00	48,00	46,00	48,00	50,00	47,00	44,00
Burma	1890-91	72,00	57,00	44,00	40,00	42,00	70,00	1,30,00	83,00	72,00	63,00	60,00	66,00
	1891-92	81,00	55,00	40,00	43,00	47,00	82,00	1,18,00	61,00	51,00	50,00	48,00	65,00
	1892-93	73,00	58,00	40,00	41,00	46,00	84,00	1,01,00	74,00	64,00	55,00	54,00	65,00
	1893-94	79,00	55,00	40,00	42,00	43,00	82,00	99,00	76,00	61,00	57,00	54,00	64,00
	1894-95	80,00	59,00	40,00	41,00	44,00	72,00	94,00	56,00	53,00	54,00	53,00	62,00
	1895-96	84,00	60,00	40,00	41,00	43,00	77,00	93,00	72,00	57,00	56,00	57,00	63,00
	1896-97	80,00	61,00	40,00	41,00	43,00	76,00	94,00	71,00	59,00	60,00	58,00	62,00
	1897-98	48,00	44,00	40,00	45,00	50,00	76,00	85,00	72,00	60,00	61,00	56,00	55,00
	1898-99	48,00	44,00	40,00	46,00	58,00	74,00	87,00	71,00	63,00	61,00	59,00	59,00
Assam	1890-91	22,00	18,00	15,00	22,00	21,00	26,00	27,00	33,00	29,00	25,00	26,00	22,00
	1891-92	22,00	20,00	16,00	17,00	31,00	31,00	41,00	37,00	33,00	30,00	28,00	25,00
	1892-93	25,00	21,00	17,00	18,00	30,00	31,00	40,00	37,00	33,00	31,00	27,00	28,00
	1893-94	26,00	23,00	20,00	23,00	37,00	35,00	41,00	43,00	39,00	36,00	32,00	29,00
	1894-95	20,00	25,00	20,00	26,00	41,00	39,00	46,00	45,00	41,00	38,00	34,00	32,00
	1895-96	29,00	26,00	20,00	27,00	42,00	45,00	46,00	45,00	41,00	38,00	34,00	32,00
	1896-97	29,00	28,00	20,00	20,00	41,00	45,00	46,00	45,00	43,00	39,00	36,00	33,00
	1897-98	28,00	24,00	20,00	25,00	40,00	43,00	41,00	40,00	35,00	35,00	34,00	30,00
	1898-99	29,00	25,00	20,00	26,00	40,00	44,00	43,00	40,00	36,00	36,00	35,00	31,00
Bengal	1890-91	95,00	95,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,75,00	95,00	1,00,00	1,05,00	1,10,00	95,00
	1891-92	95,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,05,00	1,70,00	95,00	1,00,00	95,00	1,20,00	95,00
	1892-93	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,70,00	1,00,00	90,00	95,00	1,10,00	95,00
	8893-94	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,05,00	1,70,00	1,00,00	90,00	95,00	1,10,00	95,00
	1894-95	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	2,15,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,40,00	1,00,00	85,00
	1895-96	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	2,15,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00
	1896-97	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	1,00,00	2,15,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00
	1897-98	70,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,90,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	80,00	75,00
	1898-99	70,00	75,00	75,00	75,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,90,00	1,30,00	90,00	1,00,00	80,00	75,00

A—*contd.*

***Statement showing the estimated minimum Cash Balances in the District Treasuries of each Province (excluding Head Offices of Presidency Banks and Reserve Treasuries) at the beginning of each month of the years 1890-91 to 1898-99*—continued.**

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1890-91	1,32,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,36,00	1,71,00	1,56,00	1,54,00	1,36,00	1,81,00	2,19,00	2,24,00	1,77,00
	1891-92	1,35,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,31,00	1,69,00	1,66,00	1,63,00	1,46,00	1,91,00	2,28,00	2,31,00	1,77,00
	1892-93	1,34,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,67,00	1,67,00	1,63,00	1,44,00	1,89,00	2,26,00	2,31,00	1,80,00
	1893-94	1,31,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,66,00	1,61,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,94,00	2,18,00	2,12,00	1,69,00
	1894-95	1,31,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,66,00	1,61,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,91,00	2,18,00	2,12,00	1,69,00
	1895-96	1,34,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,66,00	1,61,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,91,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	1,72,00
	1896-97	1,36,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,34,00	1,66,00	1,63,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,91,00	2,21,00	2,16,00	1,74,00
	1897-98	1,36,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,40,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,70,00	1,75,00	1,60,00	1,40,00
	1898-99	1,36,00	1,00,00	1,06,00	1,30,00	1,45,00	1,63,00	1,63,00	1,43,00	1,70,00	1,75,00	1,60,00	1,40,00
Panjab	1890-91	94,00	83,00	75,00	84,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1891-92	94,00	83,00	75,00	84,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1892-93	94,00	83,00	75,00	84,00	1,03,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1893-94	94,00	85,00	85,00	85,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1894-95	94,00	85,00	85,00	83,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1895-96	94,00	85,00	85,00	85,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,21,00
	1896-97	94,00	91,00	91,00	91,00	1,02,00	96,00	99,00	1,01,00	94,00	1,12,00	1,26,00	1,20,00
	1897-98	94,00	88,00	70,00	75,00	1,02,00	96,00	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00
	1898-99	94,00	85,00	75,00	80,00	1,02,00	96,00	95,00	90,00	85,00	1,12,00	1,10,00	1,00,00
Madras	1890-91	73,00	69,00	75,00	90,00	1,20,00	1,10,00	1,10,00	1,15,00	92,00	90,00	80,00	75,00
	1891-92	80,00	75,00	75,00	95,00	1,30,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	95,00	95,00	80,00
	1892-93	85,00	80,00	80,00	95,00	1,35,00	1,30,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	95,00	90,00
	1893-94	90,00	85,00	80,00	90,00	1,40,00	1,40,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	90,00	85,00
	1894-95	80,00	85,00	75,00	85,00	1,50,00	1,50,00	1,20,00	1,20,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	80,00	80,00
	1895-96	80,00	85,00	75,00	80,00	1,50,00	1,65,00	1,25,00	1,25,00	1,05,00	1,00,00	80,00	80,00
	1896-97	70,00	90,00	75,00	80,00	1,50,00	1,70,00	1,30,00	1,20,00	1,05,00	90,00	80,00	80,00
	1897-98	70,00	90,00	65,00	85,00	1,20,00	1,15,00	1,25,00	1,13,00	92,00	85,00	80,00	75,00
	1898-99	70,00	70,00	60,00	75,00	1,20,00	1,15,00	1,25,00	1,15,00	95,00	90,00	80,00	75,00
Bombay	1890-91	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	85,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1891-92	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	85,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1892-93	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	85,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1893-94	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	90,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1894-95	80,00	85,00	80,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	90,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	85,00	80,00
	1895-96	1,00,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,10,00	95,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
	1896-97	1,00,00	1,00,00	90,00	90,00	90,00	1,10,00	95,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
	1897-98	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00	85,00	90,00	1,10,00	95,00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
	1898-99	1,00,00	1,00,00	85,00	90,00	90,00	1,10,00	95,00	95,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,00,00	1,00,00
TOTAL	1890-91	6,69,00	6,01,00	5,74,00	6,20,00	7,43,00	7,68,00	8,81,00	7,47,00	7,53,00	8,30,00	8,23,00	7,37,00
	1891-92	6,77,00	5,88,00	5,60,00	6,21,00	7,50,00	8,10,00	8,85,00	7,36,00	7,47,00	8,11,00	8,09,00	7,30,00
	1892-93	6,71,00	6,01,00	5,70,00	6,24,00	7,40,00	8,18,00	8,73,00	7,50,00	7,39,00	8,14,00	8,13,00	7,38,00
	1893-94	6,68,00	5,92,00	5,67,00	6,10,00	7,41,00	8,13,00	8,66,00	7,57,00	7,42,00	8,09,00	7,83,00	7,18,00
	1894-95	6,99,00	5,95,00	5,73,00	6,11,00	7,54,00	8,12,00	9,06,00	7,65,00	7,33,00	8,47,00	7,66,00	7,02,00
	1895-96	6,86,00	6,13,00	5,85,00	6,13,00	7,54,00	8,26,00	9,16,00	7,87,00	7,41,00	8,04,00	7,80,00	7,25,00
	1896-97	6,73,00	6,26,00	5,90,00	6,19,00	7,57,00	8,38,00	9,23,00	7,81,00	7,47,00	8,01,00	7,90,00	7,24,00
	1897-98	6,19,00	5,73,00	5,28,00	5,87,00	7,09,00	7,61,00	8,77,00	7,59,00	6,98,00	7,48,00	6,97,00	6,49,00
	1898-99	6,22,00	5,63,00	5,19,00	5,83,00	7,16,00	7,93,00	8,88,00	7,00,00	7,19,00	7,69,00	7,00,00	6,60,00

B

Statement showing the minimum Cash Balances in the Head Offices of Presidency Banks and the Reserve Treasuries at the beginning of each month of the years 1890-91 to 1898-99.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
India	1890-91	1,16.00	1,11,00	1,14,00	1,11,00	1,61,00	2,09.00	2,01,00	2,03.00	2,23,00	2,36,00	2,35,00	2,81,00
	1891-92	1,81.00	1,27,00	1,20,00	1,49,00	2,44,00	2,24,00	2,75,00	2,84,00	3,03,00	3,19,00	2,81,00	2,10,00
	1892-93	2,60,00	2,12,00	1,05,00	1,21,00	2,00,00	1,77,00	2,57,00	3 05,00	2,76,00	2,60,00	3,27,00	2,82,00
	1893-94	3,52,00	2,43,00	1,08,00	1,35,00	1,49,00	87,00	74,00	68,00	1,23,00	2,11,00	1,12,00	1,67,00
	1894-95	2,21,00	1,60,00	87,00	1,24,00	1,26,00	1,08,00	44,00	1,00,00	1,12,00	1,53,00	1,09,00	1,03,00
	1895-96	3 64,00	2,37,00	1,25,00	1,22,00	1,56,00	1,64 00	2,54,00	2,23,00	2,19,00	2,46,00	2,81,00	3,20,00
	1896-97	3 47 00	2,84,00	1,20,00	1,56,00	1,70 00	1,40,00	1,50,00	2,00,00	2,0 ,00	2,10 00	1 90,00	2,01,00
	1897-98	1,10,00	1,20,00	1,50,00	2,28,00	2,16,00	2,20,00	2,40,00	2,45,00	2,00,00	2,66,00	2,45,00	2,61,00
	1898-99	3,53,00	2,23,00	1,71,00	1,12,00	1,84,00	1,90,00	2 75,00	2,59 00	2,20,00	2,40,00	2,62,00	2,40,00
Bengal	1890-91	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10 00	10,00
	1891-92	10 00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1892-93	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10 00	10,00
	1893-94	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1894-95	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10 00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1895-96	10,00	10,00	10,00	10 00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1896-97	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10 00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10 00
	1897-98	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10 00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
	1898-99	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00	10,00
Madras	1890-91	32,00	31,00	25,00	40,00	80,00	85,00	1,05,00	60,00	30,00	45,00	50,00	45,00
	1891-92	32,00	30,00	25,00	40,00	80,00	85,00	1,00,00	60,00	40,00	40,00	40,00	40,00
	1892-93	32,00	32,00	30,00	45,00	70,00	75,00	90,00	60 00	40,00	40,00	55,00	35 00
	1893-94	30,00	30,00	30,00	45,00	60,00	70,00	90,00	60,00	50,00	40,00	40,00	40,00
	1894-95	30,00	30,00	35,00	45,00	60,00	70,00	80,00	60,00	50,00	40,00	40,00	40,00
	1895-96	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	70,00	80,00	1,00,00	80,00	70,00	60,00	60 00	60,00
	1896-97	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	60,00	70,00	80,00	90,00	70,00	60 00	50,00	50,00
	1897-98	30,00	30,00	40,00	55 00	55,00	60,00	60,00	65,00	65,00	70,00	60,00	50,00
	1898-99	30,00	30,00	40,00	45,00	50,00	55,00	55,00	65,00	65,00	70,00	60,00	40,00
Bombay	1890-91	1,50,00	95,00	77,00	85,00	1,65,00	1,34,00	1,40,00	1,53,00	1,45,00	1,60,00	1,61,00	1,50,00
	1891-92	1,50,00	95,00	85 00	1,00,00	1,80,00	1,70,00	2,20,00	2,20,00	2,50,00	2,50,00	2,20,00	1,90,00
	1892-93	1,27,00	95 00	85,00	1,00,00	1,50,00	1,60,00	1,90,00	2,15,00	2,35,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	1,85 00
	1893-94	1,30,00	95,00	85,00	1,00 00	1,70,00	1,60,00	2,10,00	2,15 00	2,35,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	1,95 00
	1894-95	1,30 00	95,00	85,00	1,00,00	1,70,00	1,60 00	2 10,00	2,15,00	2,35,00	2,20,00	2,15,00	1,95,06
	1895-96	1,40,00	1,00,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,70,00	1,60,00	2,10,00	2,00,00	2,00,00	2,20,00	2,00,00	1,95,00
	1896-97	1,40,00	1,00,00	90,00	1,00,00	1,03,00	1,92 00	1,17,00	1,19,00	1,43,00	1 39,00	1,60,00	1,85,00
	1897-98	81,00	97,00	1,22 00	1 70,00	1,60,00	1,69,00	1,83,00	1,91,00	1,97,00	2,00,00	1,88,00	2,10,00
	1898-99	1,05,00	84,00	1,10,00	1,00,00	1,60,00	1,52,00	1,71,00	1,76,00	1,86,00	1,91,00	1,72,00	2,00,00
TOTAL	1890-91	3,08,00	2,47,00	2 26,00	2,46,00	4 16 00	4,38 00	4,56,00	4 26,00	4,16,00	4,51,00	4,56,00	3,86,00
	1891-92	3,73,00	2,62 00	2,40,00	2 99 00	5,14,00	2 89 00	6,05,00	5,74,00	6,03,00	6,19,00	5,51,00	4,50,00
	1892-93	4,27,00	3,49,00	2,30,00	2,70,00	4,30,00	4,02,00	5,47,00	5,90,00	5,61,00	5,30,00	5,87,00	5,12,00
	1893-94	5,22,00	3,78,00	2,33,00	2,50,00	3 89,00	3 27,00	3,84,00	3,53,00	4,18,00	4,81,00	3,77,00	4,12,00
	1894-95	3 91,00	2 95,00	2,17,00	2 79,00	3,66,00	3,48,00	3,44,00	3,85,00	4,07,00	4,23,00	3,74,00	3,48,00
	1895-96	5,44,00	3,77,00	2,60,00	2,77,00	4,36,00	4,14,00	5,74,00	5,13,00	4,99,00	5,16,00	5,51,00	5,85,00
	1896-97	5,27,00	4,24,00	2,60,00	3,11 00	5,43,00	3,12 00	3,57,00	4,19,00	4,23,00	4,19,00	4,10,00	4,56,00
	1897-98	2,31,00	2,57,00	3,22,00	4 63 00	4,41 00	4,59,00	4,93,00	5,11,60	5,22,00	5,52,00	5,03,00	5,31,00
	1898-99	4,98,00	3,47,00	3,31,00	2,67,00	4,04 00	4,07,00	5,12,00	5,10,00	4,81,00	5,11,00	5,04,00	4,90,00

C

Statement of Inter-Provincial Remittances from October 1897 to September 1898.

PROVINCES.	Specie.	Currency Notes.	Bank Bill.	Transfers through Banks.	Transfers through Currency Department.	Transfers, India to Bengal, through Bank of Bengal.	Transfers, Bengal to India, through Bank of Bengal.	TOTAL.
Remittances Issued.								
India	63,48,886	46,69,970	...	4,09,10,801	3,52,63,045	...	...	8,71,92,702
Central Provinces	22,10,000	...	...	2,00,000	18,50,000	...	...	42,60,000
Burma	92,508	2,10,235	...	...	2,21,75,000	...	...	2,24,77,743
Assam	1,50,000	26,72,590	...	50,000	...	...	...	28,72,590
Bengal	33,09,705	58,72,055	...	...	1,42,71,584	...	7,58,00,000	9,92,53,344
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	13,77,418	8,58,500	...	7,00,000	1,86,95,000	...	...	2,16,30,918
Punjab	3,00,000	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	4,00,000
Madras	10,79,174	30,000	41,50,000	1,27,77,000	2,65,00,000	...	...	4,45,36,174
Bombay	1,200	19,61,500	...	40,88,000	1,58,50,000	...	...	2,19,00,700
TOTAL DEBIT	1,48,68,891	1,62,74,850	41,50,000	5,88,25,801	13,46,04,629	...	7,58,00,000	30,45,24,171
Remittances received.								
India	55,69,681	1,08,09,070	15,50,000	68,83,000	6,67,91,584	...	7,58,00,000	16,74,03,335
Central Provinces	1,60,000	7,00,000	...	...	36,50,174	...	...	45,10,174
Burma	4,00,500	7,625	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	5,08,125
Assam	9,35,159	25,000	...	55,801	18,20,000	...	...	28,35,960
Bengal	8,12,526	12,00,000	...	7,50,000	84,42,871	...	...	1,02,05,397
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	47,54,128	4,74,840	...	...	1,00,00,000	...	...	1,52,28,968
Punjab	17,89,696	13,06,805	...	...	3,43,00,000	...	...	3,73,96,501
Madras	10,437	8,07,460	...	43,10,000	50,00,000	...	...	1,01,27,897
Bombay	4,36,764	19,44,050	26,00,000	4,68,27,000	45,00,000	...	...	5,63,07,814
TOTAL CREDIT	1,48,68,891	1,62,74,850	41,50,000	5,88,25,801	13,46,04,629	...	7,58,00,000	30,45,24,171

D

Absorption of Small Coins.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
½ Rupees—										
Opening Balance	4,58	1,24	1,82	1,35	1,62	3,71	1,81	3,78	8,35	28,26
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	10,76	...	1,24	3,00	1,38	1,88	3,67	−30	5,80	27,43
Closing Balance	13,53	1,5[illegible]	1,26	2,03	1,95	2,97	4,00	10,68	17,65	56,61
Net Local Absorption in 1897-98	1,81	−31	1,80	1,42	1,05	2,62	1,39	−7,20	−3,50	−92
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	4,42	1,07	2,02	1,67	3,09	2,17	3,07	7,37	3,43	28,31
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	6,35	16	1,36	1,86	2,01	1,26	70	81	3,43	17,94
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	4,26	8	2,13	1,54	1,51	−13	2,71	1,69	3,45	17,24
¼ Rupees—										
Opening Balance	7,72	1,03	2,05	1,07	1,15	3,50	1,39	3,28	5,31	26,50
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	2,10	...	1,25	1,10	1,07	77	2,98	−30	3,70	12,67
Closing Balance	9,00	1,55	1,06	1,39	1,04	3,13	2,14	8,45	11,72	39,48
Net Local Absorption in 1897-98	82	−52	2,24	78	1,18	1,14	2,23	−5,47	−2,71	−31
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	2,39	87	2,22	58	2,56	1,90	2,31	9,37	4,83	27,03
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	2,72	9	1,96	78	1,70	61	2,24	2,21	4,05	16,36
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	1,82	−1	3,01	76	1,40	−10	3,08	2,81	2,97	15,74
Double Pice—										
Opening Balance	29	50	5	4	12	61	18	91	98	3,68
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	−11	...	...	6	...	−14	1	−4	...	−22
Closing Balance	38	1,24	5	8	16	81	21	2,28	1,91	7,12
Net Local Absorption in 1897-98	−20	−74	...	2	−4	−34	−2	−1,41	−93	−3,66
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	−13	42	...	1	2	11	7	89	−26	1,13
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	−10	28	−1	2	4	−10	−4	−10	29	28
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	...	−20	...	1	−4	−17	−6	−19	−7	−72
Single Pice—										
Opening Balance	1,27	3,11	1,76	71	3,18	9,86	2,13	3,72	2,81	28,55
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	−1,90	...	1,00	4,19	32	−3,07	71	−10	44	1,59
Closing Balance	1,96	6,23	1,27	3,78	2,61	6,09	1,40	6,09	5,12	34,55
Net Local Absorption in 1897-98	−2,59	−3,12	1,49	1,12	89	70	1,44	−2,47	−1,87	−4,41
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	−84	3,72	1,50	1,69	6,10	2,88	14	2,87	12	18,27
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	−1,00	1,15	1,26	2,14	2,98	3,30	63	50	89	11,85
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	−1,86	−77	1,58	1,90	1,67	−1,64	52	−3	18	1,55
Half Pice—										
Opening Balance	1	6	8	1	16	22	5	3	1	98
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	79	−1	...	2	5	−1	5	1	...	90
Closing balance	2	5	3	2	10	24	4	4	1	55
Net Local Absorption in 1897-98	78	...	...	1	11	−3	6	...	...	93
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	33	2	...	1	25	3	4	−1	...	67
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	30	3	...	1	20	1	5	...	1	61
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	28	1	...	1	19	...	4	...	1	54
Pie Pieces—										
Opening Balance	3	6	1	...	5	11	1	44	9	80
Receipts from + or Issue to — Mint or other Provinces	6	...	...	1	...	3	1	9	9	29
Closing Balance	5	6	1	1	4	12	1	39	9	78
Net Local Absorption in 1897-98	4	4	...	...	1	2	1	14	9	31
Ditto ditto in 1896-97	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	49	16	73
Ditto ditto in 1895-96	5	...	...	[illegible]	1	1	1	26	37	71
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	29	24	61

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.

No. 868A., dated Calcutta, the 23rd February 1899.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General, No. 1781, dated the 9th January 1899, on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1897-98 and the Statements annexed to it.

ORDERED that the Report and the Statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1781, dated Calcutta, the 9th January 1899.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1897-98.

2. These Banks are of two descriptions, *viz.*, Banks open to the public and Service Institutions; the former head now includes the Post Office Banks only; and the latter, the State Railways Provident Institutions, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, the Forest Officers' Provident Fund, and the Military Banks. The State Railways Provident Institutions are for the non-pensionable employés of the State Railways, the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund is for the Officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, the Forest Officers' Provident Fund is for the officers of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Service, and for the officers of the Geological Survey Department, and the Military Banks are for the benefit of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of British Regiments.

3. I enclose the usual Statements marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics for the year.

4. The principal features of the returns are shown in the following table, which also compares them with those of the previous year:—

Description of Banks.	Banks.		Depositors.		Interest earned.		Balance.		Nominal value of Government Promissory Notes.		Average of Depositor's Balance.	
	Number.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Number.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease — over previous year.	Balance of Government Promissory Notes held for depositors.	Net purchased or received, + sold or returned — during the year.	Amount.	Increase + or Decrease —.
					R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Railway	10	—1	15,006	—1,042	2,76,520	+14,894	77,04,754	+1,23,841	11,200	—12,000	513	+41
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1	...	665	+1	1,34,581	+12,994	35,89,992	+2,30,793	...	...	5,481	+428
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	3	...	167	+31	3,716	+3,147	1,36,991	+91,824	...	...	820	+488
Military	180	+19	9,201	—2,846	51,840	—10,901	12,62,617	—2,27,609	...	...	137	+14
Post Office	6,290	—130	730,387	+17,067	28,03,782	—2,09,210	9,28,72,978	—35,19,433	7,31,200	+1,25,600	127	—8
TOTAL	6,484	—112	755,426	+13,211	32,70,439	—1,89,076*	10,55,67,332	—33,00,584	7,42,400	+1,13,600	...	...

* Excludes R6,044, on account of interest on Presidency Savings Bank deposits.

5. The statement shows that on the 31st March 1898 there were 6,484 Government Savings Banks in India, containing 755,426 accounts, which earned interest from Government to the amount of R32,70,439, and held balances aggregating R10,55,67,332, exclusive of Government Securities held on behalf of the depositors to the nominal value of R7,42,400. As compared with the year 1896-97, there has been a decrease of 112 in the number of banks and an increase of 13,211 in the number of depositors. The balance of deposits has, however, declined by R33,00,584 and the amount of interest earned by R1,89,076. The causes of these decreases are probably to be found in the famine and plague which prevailed during the year. The volume of the transactions on account of Government Promissory Notes was less than in 1896-97, but the net result was an increase of R1,13,600.

6. Upon the working of the Post Office Banks, the Director-General of the Post Office will submit a detailed report, and it is therefore only necessary here to make some observations in respect of the other Banks.

7. There has been a large decrease of R2,27,609 in the balances in the Military Banks. The decrease occurs in all the commands. The chief cause which led to this result was the operations on the Frontier, Savings Bank transactions being suspended when corps proceed on Field Service. Military Savings Banks will shortly be closed, as their maintenance is not considered necessary now that the Postal Savings Banks afford the necessary facilities for thrift, and it may be that the prospective closing of these Banks has affected the deposits.

8. The Forest Officers' Provident Fund was created only in 1896-97, and the balance stands at R1,36,991.

9. The balances of the other Service Institutions still continue to increase, and now amount to R1,12,94,746, an increase over the previous year of R3,54,634. The transfer of the Burma State Railway to a Private Company accounts for the decrease in the number of Banks and depositors which appears under the State Railway Provident Fund Institutions.

10. The balances of the Savings Banks proper, including the Military Banks, amount to R9,41,35,595, which represents a decrease of R37,47,042 as compared with the balances of 1896-97. These balances are held by Government at call.

Statement I.

Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on the 31st March 1898.

Banks.	Number of Working Banks.		Number of Depositors.		Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in number of Depositors.	Average Number of Depositors per Bank.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.		1897.	1898.
Banks open to the Public—							
Post Office Banks . . .	6,420	6,290	713,320	730,387	+17,067	111	116
Total .	6,120	6,290	713,320	730,387	+17,067	...	...
Service Institutions—							
State Railway Provident Institutions	11	10	16,048	15,006	—1,042	1,459	1,500
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund .	1	1	664	665	+1	664	665
Forest Officers' Provident Fund .	3	3	136	167	+31	45	55
Military Banks	161	180	12,047	9,201	—2,846	75	51
Total .	176	194	28,895	25,039	—3,856	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	6,596	6,484	742,215	755,425	+13,211	...	...

Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1886-87 to 1897-98.

Banks.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Banks open to the Public—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta . .	11,155	10,881	10,931	10,862	11,065	11,062	10,968	10,823	10,665	7,236	...	...
Madras . .	3,358	3,152	3,091	2,975	2,901	2,959	2,717	2,618	2,431	1,646	...	...
Bombay . .	26,700	25,061	25,230	25,062	25,008	25,124	25,714	25,714	25,489	22,049	...	...
Post Office Banks	219,010	261,157	311,001	358,272	408,544	463,453	520,967	574,050	611,947	653,892	713,320	730,387
District Banks .	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	260,391	300,251	350,253	397,171	447,518	502,598	560,366	613,205	650,532	684,823	713,320	730,387
Service Institutions—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	12,168	12,848	14,372	14,598	14,151	13,605	14,115	14,875	15,051	15,793	16,048	15,006
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund .	380	465	500	532	559	599	623	658	646	655	664	655
Forest Officers' Provident Fund .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	136	167
Military Banks .	16,151	18,303	18,142	19,504	13,101	11,950	13,247	15,920	16,980	15,283	12,047	9,201
Total .	28,699	31,616	33,014	34,634	27,811	26,154	27,985	31,453	32,677	31,731	28,895	25,039
GRAND TOTAL .	289,090	331,867	383,267	431,805	475,329	528,752	588,351	644,658	683,209	716,554	742,215	755,426

Statement

Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals and Balances in the several classes of
Finance and Rev

Years.	DEPOSITS.										WITH			
	Presidency Banks										Presidency Banks.			
	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay	District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	Total.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	District Banks.
1864-65	6,85	4,36	7,25	...	...	...	...	...	15,17	33,63	7,19	4,91	6,59	...
1865-66	8,21	5,02	9,02	...	...	...	...	...	15,79	38,04	7,61	4,20	6,36	...
1866-67 . . .	11,20	6,18	14,35	...	...	...	...	...	12,71	44,44	8,83	4,76	5,84	...
1867-68	15,58	7,10	13,21	...	...	...	...	...	18,72	51,91	10,70	5,58	8,12	...
1868-69	21,92	8,96	14,97	...	...	...	...	...	18,51	64,36	14,65	6,82	11,51	...
1869-70	22,95	9,58	16,89	...	...	...	...	...	17,08	66,50	20,40	8,63	12,85	...
1870-71	22,39	9,02	19,79	1,76	...	...	...	...	14,45	67,41	19,82	8,94	13,96	28
1871-72	24,01	10,41	21,74	4,22	...	...	...	...	14,66	75,04	21,48	8,13	15,21	1,62
1872-73	27,61	10,91	28,90	5,95	...	...	...	...	16,53	89,90	23,28	9,20	16,44	2,60
1873-74	25,97	13,97	54,20	7,99	...	...	...	...	16,50	1,17,73	27,88	12,81	32,38	3,90
1874-75	13,30	9,23	22,32	10,33	...	...	...	...	17,91	73,09	17,43	9,62	22,79	5,51
1875-76	12,45	8,69	23,23	10,95	...	...	...	...	18,43	73,75	14,51	7,93	17,97	6,54
1876-77	12,29	8,93	21,87	11,27	...	...	...	...	17,43	71,79	13,56	8,80	19,70	7,85
1877-78	11,48	9,04	19,02	14,98	...	...	...	...	18,04	72,56	12,55	8,22	23,71	11,44
1878-79	10,70	8,90	16,67	13,68	...	...	...	...	17,84	67,79	11,61	10,39	19,40	9,28
1879-80	15,99	10,73	29,38	21,78	...	8	...	...	21,66	99,62	12,38	8,73	11,27	10,26
1880-81	24,79	18,70	70,06	59,38	...	3,16	...	...	28,39	2,04,48	17,74	11,46	21,66	32,66
1881-82	20,48	14,62	62,04	39,71	...	4,83	...	...	22,71	1,64,39	21,06	13,95	53,48	37,44
1882-83	19,23	10,89	54,21	36,02	44,00	4,53	...	...	17,35	1,86,23	20,72	14,34	44,12	35,34
1883-84	17,16	11,66	55,16	34,00	1,05,45	5,72	...	...	16,39	2,45,54	20,97	12,79	58,13	34,58
1884-85	16,82	11,43	53,41	35,04	1,69,31	10,62	72	...	11,86	3,09,21	17,50	12,10	49,92	32,45
1885-86	13,73	10,22	49,94	28,13	2,49,86	9,36	2,22	...	11,76	3,77,22	16,47	11,59	60,12	73,92
1886-87	13,05	3,67	28,10	67	4,58,67	13,27	2,33	...	13,17	5,32,93	14,31	21,77	1,10,73	30,20
1887-88	13,77	3,06	26,52	56	3,93,82	9,85	3,43	...	14,47	1,65,48	12,95	3,27	27,14	55
1888-89	13,79	3,23	27,94	...	4,53,25	14,97	3,27	...	15,26	5,31,71	14,39	3,88	26,92	...
1889-90	7,83	1,82	14,94	...	3,48,91	10,84	3,43	...	19,85	4,07,62	11,50	3,18	23,37	...
1890-91	8,08	1,79	15,80	...	2,89,50	11,48	4,00	...	13,73	3,44,38	7,75	2,37	16,58	...
1891-92	8,55	2,34	17,19	...	3,23,99	11,20	3,94	...	13,07	3,80,37	7,19	2,10	14,24	...
1892-93	8,74	1,97	18,87	...	3,54,73	13,76	4,12	...	15,76	4,17,95	8,09	2,03	14,84	...
1893-94	8,41	1,61	16,94	...	3,64,90	11,70	4,45	...	17,58	4,25,59	9,17	2,18	18,04	...
1894-95	7,53	1,69	15,34	...	3,48,70	12,89	4,84	...	18,40	4,09,39	8,50	1,77	17,29	...
1895-96	8,25	1,54	14,39	...	3,92,66	14,02	5,09	...	20,58	4,56,53	45,07	2,82	21,60	...
1896-97	78	5	1,33	...	4,81,60	14,29	5,11	45	14,91	5,18,52	17,88	3,57	70,71	...
1897-98	...	...	...	...	3,49,93	15,14	5,52	92	10,88	3,82,39	...	...	...	...

II.

Savings Banks from 1864-65 to 1897-98 (in thousands of Rupees) as entered in the *enue Accounts.*

DRAWALS.						BALANCE.										
						PRESIDENCY BANKS.										
Post Office Banks.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.	District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Railway Provident Institutions.	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	Forest Officers' Provident Fund.	Military Banks.	TOTAL.	YEARS.
...	...	...	...	17,54	36,23	8,91	11,58	18,67	...	...	...	...	...	22,45	61,61	1864-65
...	...	...	...	18,10	36,27	9,51	12,40	21,33	...	...	...	...	...	20,14	63,38	1865-66
...	...	...	...	14,35	33,78	11,88	13,82	29,84	...	...	...	...	...	18,59	74,04	1866-67
...	...	...	...	16,33	40,73	16,76	15,64	34,93	...	...	...	...	...	20,89	88,22	1867-68
...	...	...	...	18,47	51,45	24,03	17,78	38,39	...	...	...	...	...	20,93	1,01,13	1868-69
...	...	...	...	17,65	59,53	26,58	18,73	42,43	...	...	...	...	...	20,36	1,08,10	1869-70
...	...	...	...	17,51	60,51	29,15	18,81	48,26	1,48	...	...	...	...	17,30	1,15,00	1870-71
...	...	...	...	13,46	59,90	31,68	21,09	54,79	4,08	...	...	...	...	18,50	1,30,14	1871-72
...	...	...	...	14,24	65,76	36,01	22,80	67,25	7,43	...	...	...	...	20,79	1,54,28	1872-73
...	...	...	...	14,89	91,86	34,10	23,06	80,07	11,53	...	...	...	...	22,40	1,80,15	1873-74
...	...	...	...	16,75	72,10	29,97	22,67	88,60	16,34	...	...	...	...	23,56	1,81,14	1874-75
...	...	...	...	18,39	65,34	27,91	23,43	93,86	20,75	...	...	...	...	23,60	1,89,55	1875-76
...	...	...	...	1781	67,72	26,64	23,56	96,03	24,17	...	...	...	...	23,22	1,93,62	1876-77
...	...	...	...	17,71	73,64	25,57	24,38	91,33	27,71	...	...	...	...	23,55	1,92,54	1877-78
...	...	...	...	18,41	69,09	24,66	22,89	88,60	32,11	...	...	...	...	22,98	1,91,24	1878-79
...	5	...	...	19,88	62,57	8,27	24,89	1,06,71	43,63	...	3	...	...	24,76	2,28,29	1879-80
...	67	...	...	27,21	1,11,40	35,32	32,13	1,55,11	70,35	...	2,52	...	...	25,94	3,21,37	1880-81
...	2,28	...	...	30,28	1,58,49	34,74	32,80	1,63,67	72,62	...	5,07	...	...	8,37	3,27,27	1881-82
16,03	2,42	...	...	18,89	1,51,86	33,25	29,35	1,73,76	73,30	27,97	7,18	...	...	16,83	3,61,64	1882-83
58,42	2,78	...	...	18,92	2,06,59	29,44	28,22	1,70,79	72,72	75,00	10,12	...	...	14,30	4,00,59	1883-84
1,10,07	7,55	...	...	11,50	2,41,09	28,76	27,55	1,47,28	75,31	1,34,24	13,19	72	...	14,66	4,68,71	1884-85
1,58,71	4,42	3	...	12,55	3,37,81	28,02	26,18	1,64,10	29,52	2,25,39	18,13	2,91	...	13,87	5,08,12	1885-86
2,58,66	12,56	34	...	12,96	4,61,53	26,76	8,08	81,47	—1	4,25,40	18,84	4,90	...	14,08	5,79,52	1886-87
3,13,75	5,61	37	...	13,81	3,77,45	27,58	7,87	80,85	...	5,05,47	23,08	7,96	...	14,74	6,67,55	1887-88
3,69,47	5,43	45	...	16,47	4,37,01	26,98	7,22	81,87	...	5,89,25	32,62	10,78	...	13,53	7,62,25	1888-89
3,51,19	7,39	88	...	19,18	4,16,69	23,31	5,85	73,44	...	5,86,97	36,07	13,34	...	14,20	7,53,18	1889-90
2,41,80	6,41	1,03	...	15,40	2,91,34	23,64	5,27	72,66	...	6,34,67	41,14	16,31	...	12,53	8,06,22	1890-91
2,52,73	6,45	68	...	14,57	2,97,96	25,00	5,51	75,61	...	7,05,93	45,98	19,57	...	11,03	8,88,63	1891-92
2,78,78	9,55	67	...	15,16	3,29,12	25,65	5,45	79,64	...	7,81,88	50,19	23,02	...	11,63	9,77,46	1892-93
3,20,20	5,04	1,57	...	14,60	3,70,80	24,89	4,88	78,54	...	8,26,57	56,85	25,90	...	14,62	10,32,25	1893-94
3,35,09	5,84	3,14	...	16,51	3,88,14	23,92	4,80	76,59	...	8,40,18	63,90	27,60	...	16,51	10,53,50	1894-95
3,28,61	7,77	2,41	...	19,63	3,97,91	17,10	3,52	69,38	...	9,04,23	70,15	30,28	...	17,46	11,12,12	1895-96
4,21,90	8,63	1,80	...	17,47	5,41,96	...	...	...	...	9,63,93	75,81	33,59	45	14,90	10,88,68	1896-97
3,85,13	13,90	3,21	...	13,15	4,15,39	...	...	...	...	9,28,73	77,05	35,90	1,37	12,63	10,55,68	1897-98

Statement III.

Classification of Depositors in the Post Office and Military Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions, Civil Engineers' and Forest Officers' Provident Funds according to their professions, on the 31st March 1898.

	Class I, Professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.						
Banks open to the Public—								
Post Office Banks	2,00,423	47,690	1,20,596	28,298	9,116	21,983	3,02,281	7,30,387
Service Institutions—								
State Railway Provident Institutions	14,540	73	...	391	...	...	2	15,006
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	665
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	167	...	...	...	...	...	..	167
Military Banks	...	...	9,201	...	...	...	...	9,201
Total { 1897-98	2,15,795	47,763	1,29,797	28,689	9,116	21,983	3,02,283	7,55,426
Total { 1896-97	2,11,008	46,106	1,28,875	27,794	7,991	21,801	2,98,640	7,42,215
Increase + / Decrease — } in 1897-98	+4,787	+1,657	+922	+895	+1,125	+182	3,643	+13,211
Percentage of each class in—								
Post Office Banks	27·5	6 5	16·6	3·8	1·2	3	41·4	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	97	·5	...	2·5	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
All Banks taken together	28·6	6·3	17·2	3·8	1·2	2·9	40	100

Statement IV.

Interest earned during 1896-97 and 1897-98 and the Balance held at the close of each year.

	Interest earned in			Balance held at close of			Average Balance in each Bank.		Average balance at credit of each Depositor.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Banks open to Public—										
Post Office Banks	30,12,992	28,03,782	—2,09,210	9,63,92,411	9,28,72,978	—35,19,433	15,014	14,770	135	127
Service Institutions—										
State Railway Provident Institutions	2,61,626	2,76,520	+14,894	75,80,913	77,04,754	+1,23,841	6,89,174	7,70,475	472	513
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1,21,587	1,34,581	+12,994	33,59,199	35,89,992	+2,30,793	33,59,199	35,89,992	5,059	5,397
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	569	3,716	+3,147	45,167	1,36,991	+91,824	15,052	45,663	332	820
Military Banks—										
Bengal Command	18,210	14,431	—3,779	4,00,959	3,86,795	—14,164	7,556	6,238	155	169
Punjab "	19,308	17,536	—1,772	4,71,760	3,81,987	—89,773	12,096	9,795	99	126
Madras	12,092	8,570	—3,522	2,70,017	1,87,030	—82,987	9,311	5,195	127	93
Bombay	13,131	11,303	—1,828	3,47,490	3,06,805	—40,685	8,687	7,135	134	163
Total	62,741	51,840	—10,901	14,90,226	12,62,617	—2,27,609	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	34,59,515*	32,70,439	—1,89,076	10,88,67,916	10,55,67,332	—33,00,584	...	...	...	...

* Excludes R6,044 on account of interest on Presidency Banks deposits.

Statement V.

Interest earned and Balances held by Native and by European and Eurasian Depositors, respectively, as recorded in the Savings Bank Ledgers.

	Native Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.						European and Eurasian Depositors, including Accounts of Local Institutions.					
	Number of Accounts.		Amounts of Interest earned.		Balance.		Number of Accounts.		Amounts of Interest earned.		Balance.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
			R	R	R	R			R	R	R	R
Banks open to the Public—												
Post Office Banks .	650,025	665,735	25,65,360	24,79,124	8,60,51,834	8,22,43,475	63,295	64,652	4,47,632	3,24,658	1,03,40,577	1,06,29,503
Service Institutions—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	12,988	12,306	1,13,773	1,22,050	33,72,310	34,76,888	3,060	2,700	1,47,853	1,54,470	42,08,603	42,27,866
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund .	97	98	12,942	14,963	3,69,685	4,04,870	567	567	1,08,645	1,19,618	29,89,514	31,85,122
Forest Officers' Provident Fund .	27	32	62	392	4,793	15,018	109	135	507	3,324	40,374	1,21,973
Military Banks—												
Bengal Command	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,580	2,286	18,210	14,431	4,00,959	3,86,795
Punjab ,, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,748	3,026	19,308	17,536	4,71,760	3,81,987
Madras . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,128	2,009	12,092	8,570	2,70,017	1,87,030
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,591	1,880	13,131	11,303	3,47,490	3,06,805
Total .	663,137	678,171	26,94,125	26,16,529	8,97,98,622	8,61,40,251	79,078	77,255	7,71,434	6,53,910	1,90,69,294	1,94,27,081

Statement VI.

Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Banks Depositors.

	Notes purchased for Depositors.						Notes received from Depositors.						Notes sold or returned.						Notes remaining in custody of the Comptroller General, the Accountant General, Madras, and the Accountant General, Bombay.						
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Banks open to the Public—																									
Presidency Banks—																									
Calcutta	1,500	31,400	4,200	7,500	...	...	...	300	1,000	100	...	...	1,200	17,700	4,200	10,500	42,300	...	29,900	30,200	44,200	45,200	42,300	...	...
Madras	9,000	16,500	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	12,000	28,500	...	...	...	16,000	18,000	22,500	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3,500	3,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	6,500	2,000	1,000	4,400	...	9,900	9,900	6,400	5,400	4,400	...	...
Post Office Banks	262,100	379,100	246,500	146,500	834,300	742,600	8,300	6,800	14,500	11,800	55,400	16,000	241,200	333,000	239,100	161,500	753,100	633,000	368,200	397,400	450,300	472,200	469,000	605,600	731,200
Service Institutions—																									
State Railway Provident Institutions	...	...	...	4,500	9,800	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	16,000	1,000	...	...	9,900	13,400	23,200	11,200
TOTAL	276,100	430,000	257,700	158,500	844,100	746,600	8,300	7,100	15,500	11,900	55,400	16,000	253,900	369,200	273,800	174,000	799,800	649,000	425,000	455,500	523,400	532,700	529,100	628,800	742,400

Statement VII.

Particulars by Provinces of Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks combined on the 31st March 1898.

	Classification of Depositors.								Interest earned in		Balance head at close of	
	Class I. professional.		Class II, Domestic.	Class I Commercial.	Class IV, Agriculture.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	A Having fixed Incomes.	B Having variable Incomes.							R	R	R	R
India	8,127	1,397	5,883	680	121	993	10,418	27,619	1,50,051	1,46,159	50,45,087	49,11,764
Central Provinces	6,240	1,028	3,471	295	71	343	6,060	17,508	68,925	67,392	22,66,474	23,21,600
Burma	6,486	1,095	15,065	886	112	2,057	8,111	33,812	86,044	86,766	32,15,958	32,29,033
Assam	4,066	1,572	3,096	305	218	659	4,713	14,629	54,034	57,185	18,74,262	20,03,122
Bengal	61,401	17,695	22,968	8,051	4,125	4,446	1,07,225	225,911	8,80,466	7,60,602	2,55,71,791	2,55,60,384
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	21,512	5,144	20,195	1,933	661	1,656	27,041	78,142	2,94,263	2,86,274	98,47,477	96,25,783
Punjab	16,617	4,092	17,233	1,867	384	2,103	17,217	59,513	2,60,396	2,65,606	88,10,128	96,56,849
Berar	2,112	513	1,035	137	70	147	2,400	6,414	26,229	25,792	8,99,096	8,40,453
Madras	35,008	8,242	15,241	6,835	2,421	4 297	39,555	111,599	2,41,416	2,23,105	80,56,848	74,52,569
Bombay	38,854	6,912	16,409	7,309	933	5,282	79,541	155,240	9,57,212	8,84,091	3,08,05,290	2,76,71,421
Total	200,423	47,690	120,596	28,298	9,116	21,983	302,281	730,387	30,19,036	28,03,782	9,63,92,411	9,28,72,978

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1897-98.

No. 102—113.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 22nd February 1899.

READ—

The several reports on the Progress of Education in India during the year 1897-98, with the orders passed on them by Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.

The information regarding the state and progress of Education in India during the quinquennial period 1892-93 to 1896-97, given in the special reports submitted by Local Governments and Administrations in accordance with the instructions contained in Home Department Circular No. $\frac{\text{9-Education}}{\text{271-280}}$, dated the 18th July 1895, is being separately reviewed. The present Resolution gives a brief summary of the most striking features presented by the figures for the year 1897-98.

2. The total number of Public and Private Institutions in 1897-98 was 148,829 as compared with 152,025 in 1896-97 and 152,841 in 1895-96. The decrease was in Public Institutions, the number of which fell to 106,462 from 109,886 in 1896-97. The number of Private Institutions showed a small increase from 42,139 to 42,367. Primary (Public) Institutions which had risen to 102,036 in 1895-96 and 103,920 in 1896-97 fell to 100,507 in the year under review, the decrease occurring among both boys' and girls' schools. The number of Secondary (Public) Schools (5,333) showed an increase of 66. The number of Elementary Private Institutions rose from 36,959 in 1896-97 to 37,443 in 1897-98. Arts Colleges (124) showed an increase of 4, and the number of Professional Colleges (40) was the same as in the previous year.

3. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent. of the total population according to the last census, the percentage of total scholars to total population of school-going age was 12·25 against 12·49 in 1896-97 and 12·05 in 1895-96; the percentages of male and female scholars on the total male and female population of school-going age was 21·84 and 2·33, respectively, as compared with 22·29 and 2·34 in 1896-97 and 22·02 and 2·34 in 1895-96. The total number of pupils under instruction decreased from 4,356,870 in the previous year to 4,274,275 in the year under review. Of the total number of scholars 3,874,809 were males and 399,466 were females against 3,954,712 and 402,158, respectively, in 1896-97. The number of pupils in Secondary (Public) Schools (551,141) showed an advance over the figures of the previous year (535,155), as also did the number in Private Elementary Institutions which increased from 503,106 in 1896-97 to 510,175 in 1897-98, but the number in Primary (Public) Schools decreased to 3,104,583 from 3,209,825 in 1896-97.

The decrease in the total number of pupils occurred mainly in Bombay, Bengal and the Central Provinces, and is attributed by the Local Governments to famine and plague.

4. The average monthly attendance at the different classes of Public Institutions during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 is shown in the comparative statement in the margin. The total shows a decrease of 88,832 on the figures of 1896-97. The number of scholars in Arts Colleges on the 31st March 1898 was 14,842 against 14,420 in 1897. In Colleges and Departments of Colleges for Professional training there were 4,468 scholars on the rolls at the end of 1897-98 as compared with 4,363 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of pupils in the secondary stage of instruction was maintained during the year under review, the number having risen from 535,155 on the 31st March 1897 to 551,141 on the 31st March 1898; on the other hand, the number of pupils in the primary stage decreased from 3,209,825 to 3,104,583 or by 3·27 per cent. The reason for this decrease is as stated in paragraph 3 above. The number of scholars in Training Schools for Masters and Mistresses, which at the close of 1896-97 had risen to 5,667 from 5,046 in 1895-96, fell to 5,409 at the close of 1897-98. The attendance at other schools for special instruction showed a slight decline from 18,952 on the 31st March 1897 to 18,663 on the 31st March 1898.

Public Institutions.		Average Monthly Attendance. 1896-97.	Average Monthly Attendance. 1897-98.
Managed by Government.	Colleges	7,340	7.314
	Secondary Schools	49,316	48,302
	Primary Schools	24,188	22,502
	Schools for special instruction	13,356	12,263
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.	Colleges	196	233
	Secondary Schools	119,509	119.517
	Primary Schools	832,400	814,085
	Schools for special instruction	1,835	2,001
Maintained by Native States.	Colleges	161	200
	Secondary Schools	10,814	12.770
	Primary Schools	150,146	160,438
	Schools for special instruction	328	373
Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.	Colleges	6,345	6,192
	Secondary Schools	258,209	262,644
	Primary Schools	1,659,671	1,572 511
	Schools for special instruction	6,219	5,334
Unaided	Colleges	5,340	5,669
	Secondary Schools	89 638	90 487
	Primary Schools	402,782	405,104
	Schools for special instruction	2,480	3,472
	TOTAL	3,640,273	3,551,411

6. The total number of pupils under instruction in all institutions on the 31st March 1898 was 4,274,275; of these 454,599 were receiving instruction in English against 438,846 in 1896-97; and 584,791 were studying a classical language as compared with 571,209 in the previous year. The number of vernacular pupils (3,907,894) showed a marked decrease of 81,638, which occurred mainly in the Primary (Public) Institutions for boys. In Private Institutions the number of pupils studying a classical language and a vernacular (294,144 and 338,573, respectively) compared favourably with the number of such pupils in 1896-97 (268,727 and 328,842, respectively); but the number studying English decreased from 5,210 to 4,396.

7. The classification of scholars according to race or creed, and the percentage of each class on the total number of scholars is shown in the following statement:—

RACE OR CREED.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of scholars.	Percentage on total.	Number of scholars.	Percentage on total.
Hindus	2,935,597	67·38	2,886,279	67·53
Muhammadans . . .	966,632	22·18	922,566	21·59
Europeans and Eurasians . .	29,176	·67	29,855	·69
Native Christians . . .	114,695	2·63	117,658	2·75
Others	310,770	7·13	317,917	7·43

There was a decrease in the numbers of Hindu and Muhammadan scholars, and an increase in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians and other classes. The greater proportionate decrease was among the Muhammadans, and the percentage of Muhammadan scholars therefore fell away whilst the percentage of Hindu scholars increased notwithstanding their numerical decline. Of the students at Colleges (19,310), 84·2 per cent. were Hindus, 6·8 per cent. Muhammadans, 3 2 per cent. Native Christians, and 2·1 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. The Muhammadan students show a numerical increase of only 14 on the preceding year. Of those receiving a secondary education (551,141), 71·4 per cent. were Hindus, 14·0 per cent. Muhammadans, 5·5 per cent. Native Christians, and 4·5 per cent. Europeans and Eurasians. Of the 3,104,583 pupils under primary instruction at Public Institutions, 2,239,349 (72·1 per cent.) were Hindus; 607,271 (19·6 per cent.) were Muhammadans; 78,081 (2·5 per cent.) were Native Christians; 3,548 (·1 per cent.) were Europeans and Eurasians; and the remainder (176,334 or 5·7 per cent.) belonged to other classes. In the case of Hindus the numerical decrease was from 2,296,515 to 2,239,349 and in the case of Muhammadans from 617,159 to 607,271.

8. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on public instruction, which in 1895-96 and 1896-97 amounted to R5,50,65,032 and R3,52,44,900, respectively, increased to R3,55,40,262 in 1897-98. The increase was distributed over all classes of education. The direct expenditure reached R2,82,16,389 as compared with R2,77,38,737 in the preceding year. The indirect expenditure which embraces charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, building, school grants and other miscellaneous items amounted to R73,23,873 against R75,06,163 in 1896-97. The decrease was due to smaller expenditure on buildings.

9. The expenditure on education was met from Provincial Revenues, Local and Municipal Funds, from fees and from miscellaneous sources, such as endowments, subscriptions, etc. A comparison of the sums spent from each of these

sources during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 and the proportion of such expenditure to the total cost of education is shown in the following statement:—

Sources from which expenditure on education is met.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Amount.	Percentage to total cost.	Amount.	Percentage to total cost.
	R		R	
Provincial Revenues	95,22,985	27·0	93,04,615	26·2
Local Funds	57,45,944	16·3	56,71,201	15·9
Municipal Funds	14,96,721	4·3	14,69,719	4·1
Fees	1,06,10,933	30·1	1,05,82,145	29·8
Miscellaneous	78,68,317	22·3	85,12,549	24·0
TOTAL	3,52,44,900	100·0	3,55,40,262	100·0

The contributions from Provincial, Municipal and Local Funds and fees all fell off, but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by a considerable rise in the income from miscellaneous sources.

10. The statistics for the year appear to the Governor General in Council to be satisfactory, except for the check in the progress of primary education which resulted from the prevalence of famine and plague.

Madras.	Burma.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Assam.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Statement of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the several Provinces of British India at the end of the official year 1897-98.

[For Details see General Table III.]

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of
			INSTITUTIONS—											Institutions to number of towns and villages.
			For males .	120	40	4,883	94,827	131	257	100,258	4,922	36,161	141,341	24·6
			For females .	4	...	450	5,680	45	25	6,204	2	1,282	7,488	1·3
			TOTAL .	124	40	5,333	100,507	176	282	106,462	4,924	37,443	148,829	25·9
	Towns— 1,565 .	Males— 118,266,209												
1,059,246	Villages— 572,873 .	Females— 114,223,813												Male scholars to male population of school-going age.*
			SCHOLARS—											
			Males .	14,742	4,450	509,125	2,788,367	4,262	17,342	3,338,288	64,140	472,381	3,874,809	21·9
	TOTAL— 574,438 .	TOTAL— 232,490,022												Female scholars to female population of school-going age.*
			Females .	100	18	42,016	316,216	1,147	1,321	360,818	854	37,794	399,466	2·3
														Total scholars to total population of school-going age.*
			TOTAL .	14,842	4,468	551,141	3,104,583	5,409	18,663	3,699,106	64,994	510,175	4,274,275	12·3

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract Statement of Expenditure (in Rupees) on Public Instruction

[For Details see

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
1 Institutions — For Males	24,33,117	8,97,210	98,49,859	99,07,532	5,68,965	12,29,286	2,48,85,969	6,12,831
1 Institutions — For Females	17,383	...	18,18,343	12,75,607	1,67,019	52,068	33,30,420	
TOTAL	24,50,500	8,97,210	1,16,68,202	1,11,83,139	7,35,984	12,81,354	2,82,16,389	6,12,831
2. (a)—Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction	10·7	6·8	20·8	17·6	5·3	7·1	68·3	·1
(b)—Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction	·1	...	14·2	60·3	2	1·4	78	...
(c)—Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction	1·6	·2	36·5	48·8	·2	3·4	90·7	...
(d)—Percentages of Total expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total expenditure on Public Instruction	6·9	2·5	32·8	31·5	2·1	3·6	79·4	1·7

TABLE II.

in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1897-98.

General Table IV.]

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
3,77,096	21,09,920	8,31,055	19,30,867	2,24,381	12,37,723	73,23,873	3,55,40,262	1. Institutions. For Males; For Females
3,77,096	21,09,920	8,31,055	19,30,867	2,24,381	12,37,723	73,23,873	3,55,40,262	TOTAL.
4·1	14·3	4·7	5·7	·7	2·1	31·7	100	2. (*a*)—Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.
...	11·8	2·7	4·9	·5	2·1	22	100	(*b*)—Percentages of Local Fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
...	1·6	1·7	2·9	·7	2·4	9·3	100	(*c*)—Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.
1·1	5·9	2·4	5·4	·6	3·5	20·6	100	(*d*)—Percentages of Total expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total expenditure on Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract Statement of Expenditure (in Rupees, annas, and pies) on Public Instruction in the

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON			
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	R. a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Government Institutions. — Cost to Provincial Revenues	180 14 7	197 7 2	15 4 2	5 6 7
Government Institutions. — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	0 6 5	1 10 2	2 14 8	0 10 4
Total Cost	265 13 3	267 5 8	37 1 1	7 7 7
Local Fund Schools — Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	0 7 1	1 0 1
Local Fund Schools — Cost to Local Funds	...	...	4 5 0	3 6 1
Total Cost	...	...	8 7 6	4 13 10
Municipal Schools — Cost to Provincial Revenues	23 10 1	...	1 10 4	1 9 5
Municipal Schools — Cost to Municipal Funds	16 12 2	...	7 5 0	3 13 1
Total Cost	115 5 5	59 1 8	19 9 7	6 12 3
Institutions in Native States. — Cost to Native State Revenues	194 3 11	...	17 11 10	4 1 11
Institutions in Native States. — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 14 10	0 6 1
Total Cost	239 13 2	...	30 0 0	5 4 0
Aided Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	40 8 0	...	4 2 8	0 6 4
Aided Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	4 2 11	...	1 14 7	0 12 9
Total Cost	164 10 6	73 0 8	24 0 9	3 5 1
Unaided Institutions . . . . . . Total Cost	61 4 4	31 8 6	18 10 7	1 13 8
All Institutions — Cost to Provincial Revenues	65 7 8	143 10 8	3 10 1	0 8 10
All Institutions — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	2 0 3	1 3 0	2 8 2	1 6 3
Total Cost	161 0 7	204 5 3	21 13 10	3 12 2

TABLE II—*continued.*

several Provinces of British India for the official year 1897-98—continued.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
School Education, Special.		Total.	
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—
118 13 1	65 12 7	35 12 10	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . . } Government Institutions.
22 12 10	6 11 9	3 5 9	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . } Government Institutions.
143 9 7	91 5 8	57 11 11	Total Cost.
22 15 0	17 6 9	0 15 7	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . . } Local Fund Schools.
108 10 10	33 10 3	3 8 9	Cost to Local Funds . . . . } Local Fund Schools.
134 12 2	85 4 2	5 5 11	Total Cost.
54 11 10	10 2 7	1 10 10	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . . } Municipal Schools.
32 4 2	17 13 11	4 12 2	Cost to Municipal Funds . . . } Municipal Schools.
108 11 10	34 0 6	10 3 1	Total Cost.
299 3 4	47 10 9	5 9 3	Cost to Native State Revenues . . } Institutions in Native States.
...	...	0 6 8	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . } Institutions in Native States.
305 8 5	72 12 10	7 9 10	Total Cost.
42 5 7	16 2 6	1 2 1	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . . } Aided Institutions.
0 12 3	5 5 1	0 15 7	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . } Aided Institutions.
105 9 11	65 12 7	7 0 2	Total Cost.
63 5 11	29 8 3	5 10 9	Total Cost . . . . Unaided Institutions.
91 10 4	36 5 6	1 12 8	Cost to Provincial Revenues . . . } All Institutions.
21 5 4	7 4 5	1 9 11	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds . } All Institutions.
135 12 9	70 15 8	7 15 1	Total Cost.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the several Provinces

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC							
	UNDER PUBLIC							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	23	3,467	3,749	3,296	5	209	214	187
Oriental	2	385	370	343	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	14	1,346	1,290	983	1	17	19	14
Medicine	4	1,085	1,078	995	...	...	...	...
Engineering	4	695	725	656	...	...	...	...
Teaching	2	68	58	55	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	49	44	42	...	...	...	...
Total	50	7,095	7,314	6,370	6	226	233	201
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High Schools	130	30,871	30,583	25,823	60	15,718	15,103	13,105
Middle Schools — English	66	8,548	8,365	6,818	304	29,485	29,058	24,558
Middle Schools — Vernacular	61	4,622	4,278	3,242	703	75,624	74,566	59,130
For Girls—								
High Schools	6	722	773	643	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools — English	3	153	161	143	1	48	42	30
Middle Schools — Vernacular	44	4,282	4,142	3,070	10	755	748	608
Total	310	49,198	48,302	39,739	1,078	121,630	119,517	97,431
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	366	16,255	15,822	11,581	16,078	776,390	777,169	596,125
For Girls	119	6,730	6,680	5,039	944	35,108	36,916	24,512
Total	485	22,985	22,502	16,620	17,022	811,498	814,085	620,637
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters	89	3,350	3,365	2,978	18	259	251	235
Ditto for Mistresses	11	294	295	252	3	42	40	35
Schools of Art	5	1,215	1,203	890	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	1	17	21	18	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	11	1,666	1,668	1,557	1	47	42	41
Engineering and Surveying Schools	27	1,166	1,139	984	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	6	530	521	415	16	1,098	1,228	979
Other Schools	70	4,131	4,051	2,822	8	476	470	372
Total	220	12,369	12,263	9,916	46	1,922	2,031	1,662
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,065	91,647	90,381	72,645	18,152	935,276	935,866	719,931

TABLE III.

of British India for the official year 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS. MANAGEMENT. Maintained by Native States. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT. Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*
2	208	200	186	52	6,136	5,967	5,217	English.
...	...	...	...	3	112	110	88	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
...	...	...	...	2	105	115	90	Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medicine.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Engineering.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Teaching.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agriculture.
2	208	200	186	57	6,353	6,192	5,395	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*
								For Boys—
21	4,618	4,715	4,074	(a) 418	88,826	87,084	71,983	High Schools.
102	6,090	5,831	4,773	1,097	88,898	84,642	68,182	English Middle Schools.
28	2,236	2,202	1,499	1,093	63,779	60,787	50,882	Vernacular Middle Schools.
								For Girls—
...	...	...	...	78	8,138	7,822	6,635	High Schools.
1	24	22	16	139	10,889	10,373	8,860	English Middle Schools.
...	...	...	...	151	12,376	11,936	9,618	Vernacular Middle Schools.
152	12,968	12,770	10,362	2,976	272,906	262,644	216,160	Total.
								Primary Schools.
3,289	148,768	145,889	111,318	53,353	1,554,513	1,466,874	1,198,120	For Boys.
239	15,230	14,549	8,757	3,702	110,420	105,637	81,061	For Girls.
3,528	163,998	160,438	120,075	57,055	1,664,933	1,572,511	1,279,181	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*
2	71	72	67	18	567	595	528	Training Schools for Masters.
2	31	29	26	28	704	688	638	Ditto for Mistresses.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Schools of Art.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law Schools.
...	...	...	...	2	127	90	90	Medical Schools.
1	4	4	3	1	24	21	19	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
4	248	253	146	27	963	856	767	Industrial Schools.
1	27	15	22	49	3,245	3,084	2,399	Other Schools.
10	381	373	264	125	5,630	5,334	4,441	Total.
3,692	177,555	173,781	130,887	60,213	1,949,822	1,846,681	1,505,177	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(a) Includes one vernacular high school in the Punjab with 62 pupils.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the several Provinces

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—*contd.* Under Private Management—*contd.* Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand Total of public institutions.	Grand Total of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Number of Scholars 31st March: English.	A classical language.
University Education.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	37	4,325	4,607	3,927	119	14,345	14,195	9,810
Oriental	...	...	...	...	5	497	85	497
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training								
Law	12	1,103	1,062	716	29	2,571	2,571	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	4	1,085	1,085	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	4	695	463	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	2	68	68	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	1	49	49	...
Total	49	5,428	5,669	4,643	164	19,310	18,516	10,307
School Education—General.								
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High Schools	(a) 248	55,827	54,352	43,193	877	195,860	186,463	91,615
Middle Schools, English	395	27,974	26,275	20,843	1,964	160,995	123,697	18,678
Middle Schools, Vernacular	157	9,348	8,634	6,831	2,042	155,609	16,552	13,961
For Girls—								
High Schools	5	363	350	306	89	9,223	8,962	2,237
Middle Schools, English	7	434	414	343	151	11,548	10,365	810
Middle Schools, Vernacular	5	493	462	371	210	17,906	3,192	364
Total	817	94,439	90,487	71,887	5,333	551,141	349,231	127,665
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	21,741	428,657	393,510	336,147	94,827	2,924,583	71,211	140,723
For Girls	676	12,512	11,594	9,376	5,680	180,000	4,889	6,756
Total	22,417	441,169	405,104	345,523	100,507	3,104,583	76,100	147,479
School Education—Special.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters	4	70	66	51	131	4,317	464	1,231
Ditto for Mistresses	1	21	18	16	45	1,092	364	4
Schools of Art	2	108	66	64	7	1,323	377	...
Law Schools	5	497	365	325	6	514	493	...
Medical Schools	5	749	729	386	19	2,589	836	123
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	29	1,194	493	...
Industrial Schools	10	367	356	262	63	3,206	405	52
Other Schools	30	1,958	1,872	1,493	158	9,837	2,924	3,786
Total	57	3,770	3,472	2,597	458	24,072	6,356	5,196
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	23,340	544,806	504,732	424,650	106,462	3,699,106	450,203	290,647
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.								
1. Advanced Teaching—								
(a) Arabic or Persian					2,544	35,525	20	35,056
(b) Sanskrit					2,321	27,486	...	27,455
(c) Any other Oriental Classic					59	1,983	...	1,983
2. Elementary Teaching—a Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys					(b) 25,691	332,690	2,672	70,927
For Girls					223	4,573	2	1,121
3. Elementary Teaching—the Koran only. For Boys					(b) 10,223	153,552	...	144,213
For Girls					1,018	13,720	...	12,200
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards. For Boys					(b) 247	4,249	1,488	1,146
For Girls					41	1,391	214	43
Total					42,367	575,169	4,396	294,144
GRAND TOTAL					148,829	4,274,275	454,599	584,791

(a) Includes two vernacular high schools in the Punjab with [illegible] pupils.

TABLE III—*continued.*

of British India for the official year 1897-98.

On the learning.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to Race or Creed.					Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Class of Institutions.
A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			
								University Education. *Arts Colleges.*
2,351	174	464	12,191	1,033	483	49	...	English.
22	...	...	429	68	...	...	...	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
...	16	53	2,278	117	107	...	...	Law.
...	107	76	744	54	104	18	...	Medicine.
...	109	14	509	41	22	...	...	Engineering.
...	1	9	58	...	...	...	...	Teaching.
...	...	1	46	2	...	...	...	Agriculture.
2,373	407	617	16,255	1,315	716	67	...	Total.
								School Education—General. *Secondary Schools.*
								For Boys—
131,601	7,179	7,949	148,312	25,029	7,391	556	...	High Schools.
147,848	5,122	7,821	120,299	22,508	5,245	2,395	..	English } Middle Schools.
154,767	6	3,389	112,419	29,017	10,778	3,963	...	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
								For Girls—
3,247	6,379	1,471	385	12	976	...	1,077	High Schools.
4,961	5,932	4,849	352	37	378	...	1,780	English } Middle Schools.
17,983	30	4,868	11,631	724	653	...	718	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
460,407	24,648	30,347	393,398	77,327	25,421	6,914	3 575	Total.
								Primary Schools.
2,914,002	1,339	65 026	2,110,971	582,091	165,156	144,368	...	For Boys.
177,440	2,209	13,055	128,378	25,180	11,178	...	8,152	For Girls.
3,091,442	3,548	78,081	2,239,349	607,271	176,334	144,368	8,152	Total.
								School Education—Special. *Schools for Special Instruction.*
4,331	4	742	2,900	472	199	66	...	Training Schools for Masters.
1,015	74	779	182	41	16	...	11	Ditto for Mistresses.
503	51	87	967	161	57	31	...	Schools of Art.
21	4	...	424	76	10	...	...	Law Schools.
1,690	106	179	1,856	416	32	73	...	Medical Schools.
701	39	40	593	101	421	...	...	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
2,102	29	509	1,754	818	96	7	...	Industrial Schools.
4,736	688	642	4,005	4,190	312	59	152	Other Schools.
15,099	995	2,978	12,681	6,275	1,143	236	163	Total.
3,569,321	'29,598	112,023	2,661,683	692,188	203,614	151,585	11,890	TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
								PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.
								1. Advanced Teaching—
948	...	...	5,763	29,724	38	702	...	(a) Arabic or Persian.
244	...	...	27,456	3	27	52	...	(b) Sanskrit.
...	...	...	1,377	468	138	20	...	(c) Any other Oriental Classic.
315,267	1	4,807	184,257	32,122	111,683	8,042	...	2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly. For Boys.
4,519	1	407	2,305	1,056	837	...	392	2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly. For Girls.
12,101	...	...	950	152,456	57	12,056	...	3. Elementary Teaching—The Koran only. For Boys.
1,710	...	...	56	13,664	...	...	1,694	3. Elementary Teaching—The Koran only. For Girls.
2,589	105	309	1,756	579	1,376	111	...	4. Other Schools not conformimg to Departmental Standards. For Boys.
1,195	150	112	676	306	147	...	40	4. Other Schools not conformimg to Departmental Standards. For Girls.
338,573	257	5,635	224,596	230,378	114,303	20,977	2,126	Total.
3,907,894	29,855	117,658	2,886,279	922,566	317,917	172,562	14,016	GRAND TOTAL.

L

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Expenditure (in Rupees) on Public Instruction in the several

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC									
	UNDER PUBLIC									
	Managed by Government							Managed by Local		
	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
Arts Colleges.										
English	7,30,615	1,506	150	3,14,889	...	32,756	10,79,916	5,057	...	3,587
Oriental	14,567	...	.		...	472	15,039	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of College for Professional Training.										
Law	−9,676	...	...	91,835	...	2,615	84,774	...	...	...
Medicine	2,81,059	2,624	2,591	78,434	...	3,011	3,67,719	...	...	...
Engineering	3,02,715	...	...	32,677	27	3,103	3,38,522	...	...	...
Teaching	26,932	...	10	400	..	247	27,589	..	...	...
Agriculture	29,818	..	..	558	...	5,223	35,599	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,76,030	4,130	2,751	5,18,793	27	47,427	19,49,158	5,057	...	3,587
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.										
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys — High Schools	4,65,199	97,637	18,398	6,75,958	4,859	36,807	12,98,858	33,599	12,602	1,24,609
For Boys — Middle Schools — English	1,37,505	13,350	9,975	76,209	4,626	72,915	3,14,580	61,659	49,662	1,55,556
For Boys — Middle Schools — Vernacular	31,576	...	1,459	12,593	1,088	96	46,812	7,987	3,08,398	33,245
For Girls — High Schools	43,605	...	...	9,444	1,824	11,468	66,341	...	...	...
For Girls — Middle Schools — English	18,225	...	...	329	...	2,672	21,226	...	...	150
For Girls — Middle Schools — Vernacular	41,007	...	...	1,261	16	284	42,568	1,127	1,032	10,343
TOTAL	7,37,117	1,10,987	29,832	7,75,794	12,413	1,24,242	17,90,385	1,04,372	3,71,694	3,23,903
Primary Schools.										
For Boys	71,714	6,196	8,317	18,830	375	11,624	1,17,056	8,42,940	22,75,739	3,98,867
For Girls	50,070	30	69	769	22	168	51,128	50,329	95,415	1,03,135
TOTAL	1,21,784	6,226	8,386	19,599	397	11,792	1,68,184	8,93,269	23,71,154	5,02,002
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.										
Schools for Special Instruction.										
Training Schools for Masters	3,87,248	79,011	1,300	786	20	4,493	4,72,858	4,551	23,477	189
Ditto Mistresses	47,631	2,584	561	140	...	1,808	52,724	2,855	6,148	1,413
Schools of Art	1,10,624	6	132	10,222	14	11,193	1,32,191	...	...	...
Law Schools	2,391	...	...	1,209	...	...	3,600	...	...	...
Medical Schools	2,22,983	26,915	16,368	27,594	1,273	1,265	2,96,398	...	...	1,020
Engineering and Surveying Schools	80,448	...	.	17,641	...	2,340	1,00,429	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	18,101	...	...	778	...	11,809	30,688	21,796	28,614	12,843
Other Schools	1,31,397	10,820	3,700	20,713	3	56,002	2,22,635	2,971	6,983	2,488
TOTAL	10,00,823	1,19,336	22,061	79,083	1,310	88,910	13,11,523	32,173	65,222	17,833
Buildings	4,26,859	16,120	67	..	26	55,146	4,98,218	9,473	2,53,570	37,721
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only).	33,950	398	35	1,314	5	3,612	39,314	1,920	23,426	6,964
TOTAL	4,60,809	16,518	102	1,314	31	58,758	5,37,532	11,393	2,76,996	44,685
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	36,96,563	2,57,197	63,132	13,94,583	14,178	3,31,129	57,36,782	10,46,264	30,85,066	8,92,010

TABLE IV.

Provinces of British India for the official year 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS.

MANAGEMENT.

Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.							OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	
											UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
											Arts Colleges.
13,640	500	1,898	24,682	38,849	...	...	8,918	...	198	47,965	English.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oriental.
											Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
1,123	...	...	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Medicine.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Engineering.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Teaching.
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	Agriculture.
14,763	500	1,898	25,805	38,849	...	...	8,918	...	198	47,965	TOTAL.
											SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.
											Secondary Schools.
2,76,358	2,494	2,170	4,51,832	1,34,648	...	...	97,833	414	3,068	2,35,963	High Schools . . . (For Boys)
2,72,806	5,548	4,004	5,49,235	78,124	5,601	2,096	36,416	2,025	3,962	1,28,224	English Middle Schools (For Boys)
1,21,286	4,987	643	4,76,546	9,277	3,364	807	471	266	...	14,185	Vernacular Middle Schools (For Boys)
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	High Schools . . . (For Girls)
...	...	...	150	4,464	...	...	266	...	...	4,730	English Middle Schools (For Girls)
35	...	35	12,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vernacular Middle Schools (For Girls)
6,70,485	13,029	6,852	14,90,335	2,26,513	8,965	2,903	1,34,986	2,705	7,030	3,83,102	TOTAL.
											Primary Schools.
4,21,322	8,418	4,998	39,52,284	5,76,004	52,224	4,808	99,374	8,471	9,573	7,50,454	For Boys.
1,486	532	841	2,51,738	85,000	1,758	1,828	18	1,239	1,591	91,434	For Girls.
4,22,808	8,950	5,839	42,04,022	6,61,004	53,982	6,636	99,392	9,710	11,164	8,41,888	TOTAL.
											SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.
											Schools for Special Instruction.
10	...	34	28,201	14,163	...	...	78	...	...	14,241	Training Schools for Masters.
...	...	...	10,416	16,057	...	...	...	202	358	16,617	Ditto Mistresses.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Schools of Art.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law Schools.
1,365	...	3,735	6,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medical Schools.
...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	113	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
3,175	550	19,444	86,422	12,854	...	...	..	3,728	3,107	19,689	Industrial Schools.
187	...	3,901	16,470	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Schools.
4,937	550	27,114	1,47,829	43,187	...	...	78	3,930	3,465	50,660	TOTAL.
288	14,295	2,593	3,17,940	3,63,896	3,627	137	38	640	1,344	3,69,682	*Buildings.*
429	538	1,520	34,797	7,355	493	114	86	184	6,855	15,087	*Furniture and Apparatus* (Special grants only).
717	14,833	4,113	3,52,737	3,71,251	4,120	251	124	824	8,199	3,84,769	TOTAL.
11,13,710	37,862	45,816	62,20,728	13,40,804	67,067	9,790	2,43,498	17,169	30,056	17,08,384	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Expenditure (in Rupees) on Public Instruction in the several Provinces

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC						
	UNDER PRIVATE						
	Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*							
English	2,34,357	5,753	19,183	3,25,466	65,489	3,28,265	9,78,513
Oriental	11,777	256	224	248	489	9,110	22,104
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
Law	...	...	...	5,487	...	2,913	8,400
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,46,134	6,009	19,407	3,31,201	65,978	3,40 288	10,09,017
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.*							
For Boys— High Schools	4,80,057	48,260	88,121	14,23,437	1,69,965	5,02,647	27,12,487
Middle Schools — English	2,05,470	1,58,493	56,148	5,99,808	2,54,460	2,84,660	15,59,039
Middle Schools — Vernacular	60,572	98,777	21,267	1,58,102	75,687	43,540	4,57,945
For Girls— High Schools	1,61,889	2,930	6,633	3,19,028	48,242	2,18,517	7,57,239
Middle Schools — English	1,33,523	9,630	5,962	1,68,330	1,01,031	2,27,593	6,46,069
Middle Schools — Vernacular	53,405	1,556	3,592	12,796	38,344	73,076	1,82,769
Total	10,94,916	3,19,646	1,81,723	26,81,501	6,87,729	13,50,033	63,15,548
Primary Schools.							
For Boys	4,32,503	9,84,496	1,80,143	18,00,341	2,51,285	7,32,403	43,81,171
For Girls	1,93,292	58,466	26,844	56,469	1,92,676	3,08,341	8,36,088
Total	6,25,795	10,42,962	2,06,987	18,56,810	4,43,961	10,40,744	52,17,259
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*							
Training Schools for Masters	22,220	881	...	559	13,128	12,114	48,902
Ditto Mistresses	32,114	...	100	4,934	29,162	20,295	86,605
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	400	1,200	...	1,701	367	3,668
Engineering and Surveying Schools	2,000	997	...	607	...	...	3,604
Industrial Schools	42,663	3,892	10,372	4,755	3,437	85,904	1,51,023
Other Schools	20,789	2,452	2,229	18,209	12,402	52,120	1,08,201
Total	1,19,786	8,622	13,901	29,064	59,830	1,70,800	4,02 003
Buildings	95,139	6,927	4,803	96,420	69,616	3,82,707	6,55,612
Furniture and Apparatus (Special grants only)	30,846	4,843	2,937	23,763	4,943	48,415	1,15,747
Total	1,25,985	11,770	7,740	1,20,183	74,559	4,31,122	7,71,359
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	22,12,616	13,89,009	4,29,758	50,18,759	13,32,057	33,32,987	1,37,15,186

TABLE IV—*continued.*

f British India for the official year 1897 98.

NSTITUTIONS—*contd.*

MANAGEMENT.

Unaided: Fees.	Unaided: Subscriptions.	Unaided: Endowments and other sources.	Unaided: TOTAL.	Total Expenditure from: Provincial Revenues.	Total Expenditure from: Local Funds.	Total Expenditure from: Municipal Funds.	Total Expenditure from: Fees.	Total Expenditure from: All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
										UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. *Arts Colleges.*
1,38,583	5,985	1,37,713	2,82,281	9,70,029	7,250	22,920	8,01,496	6,11,653	24,13,357	English.
...	...	...	...	26,344	256	224	248	10,071	37,143	Oriental.
										Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
29,044	1,211	3,229	33,484	—9,676	...	...	1,27,489	9,968	1,27,781	Law.
...	...	...	...	2,81,059	2,624	2,591	78,434	3,011	3,67,719	Medicine.
...	...	...	...	3,02,715	...	...	32,677	3,130	3,38,522	Engineering.
...	...	...	...	26,932	...	10	400	247	27,589	Teaching.
...	...	...	...	20,818	...	...	558	5,223	35,599	Agriculture.
1,67,627	7,196	1,40,942	3,15,765	16,27,221	10,139	25,745	16,41,302	6,43,303	33,47,710	Total.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *Secondary Schools.* For Boys—
8,58,655	1,04,993	(a) 3,25,714	12,89,362	9,78,855	1 58,497	2,31,528	33,32,241	12,87,379	59,88,502	High Schools.
1,33,657	68,142	(a)64,280	2,66,079	4,04,634	2,21,505	2,22,039	11,18,895	8,50,083	28,17,157	English Middle Schools.
25,579	15,219	7,914	48,712	1,00,135	4,07,175	55,971	3,18,031	1,62,888	10,44,200	Vernacular Middle Schools. For Girls—
51,307	...	3,121	54,428	2,05,494	2,930	6,633	3,79,779	2,83,172	8,78,008	High School.
9,846	5,334	12,318	27,498	1,51,748	9,630	6,112	1,78,771	3,53,412	6,99,673	English Middle Schools.
24	1,371	1,358	2,753	95,539	2,588	13,935	14,116	1,14,484	2,40,662	Vernacular Middle Schools.
10,79,068	1,95,059	4,14,705	16,88,832	19,36,405	8,02,327	5,36,218	53,41,834	30,51,418	1,16,68,202	Total.
										Primary Schools.
4,89,964	66,781	1,49,822	7,06,567	13,47,157	32,66,431	5,87,327	28,29,831	18,76,786	99,07,532	For Boys.
2,310	16,312	(a)26,597	45,219	2,93,691	1,53,911	1,30,148	61,052	6,36,805	12,75,607	For Girls.
4,92,274	83,093	1,76,419	7,51,786	16,40,848	34,20,342	7,17,475	28,90,883	25,13,591	1,11,83,139	Total.
										SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL. *Schools for Special Instruction.*
...	494	4,172	4,666	4,14,019	1,03,369	1,429	1,433	48,618	5,68,868	Training Schools for Masters.
...	...	657	657	82,600	8,732	2,074	5,074	68,539	1,67,019	Ditto Mistresses.
1,336	173	3,356	4,865	1,10,624	6	132	11,558	14,736	1,37,056	Schools of Art.
14,415	...	...	14,415	2,391	...	...	15,624	...	18,015	Law Schools.
16,512	17,636	9,168	43,316	2,22,983	27,315	18,588	45,671	35,145	3,49,702	Medical Schools.
...	...	...	...	82,448	997	...	18,248	2,453	1,04,146	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
534	120	8,228	8,882	82,560	32,506	23,215	9,242	1,49,181	2,96,704	Industrial Schools.
3,505	6,967	18,050	28,522	1,55,157	20,255	8,357	42,614	1,49,445	3,75,828	Other Schools.
36,302	25,390	43,631	1,05,323	11,52,782	1,93,180	53,795	1,49,464	4,68,117	20,17,338	Total.
26,797	22,564	(a)40,054	89,415	5,31,871	2,76,617	42,805	1,23,543	9,56,031	19,30,867	*Buildings.*
5,747	3,373	(a)9,966	19,086	(b)67,266	28,607	9,936	31,339	87,143	2,24,381	*Furniture and Apparatus* (Special grants only).
32,544	25,937	50,020	1,08,501	5,99,137	3,05,314	52,741	1,54,882	10,43,174	21,55,248	Total.
...	...	...	...	12,007	415	395	5,31,883	68,131	6,12,831	University.
...	...	...	...	3,76,405	...	...	691	...	3,77,096	Direction.
...	...	...	...	13,31,714	6,70,573	23,635	11,930	72,068	21,09,920	Inspection.
										SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—
...	...	...	...	1,53,931	1,351	3,135	6,442	77,516	2,42,375	Arts Colleges.
...	...	...	...	35,710	3,264	1,285	...	14,106	54,365	Professional Colleges.
...	...	...	...	1,58,746	1,04,895	14,698	3,409	67,900	3,49,648	Secondary Schools.
...	...	...	...	17,042	19,896	1,457	178	22,065	60,638	Primary Schools.
...	...	...	...	72,902	22,291	3,565	...	25,271	1,24,029	Special Schools other than Training Schools.
...	...	...	...	1,89,795	1,17,217	35,575	4,49,247	4,45,889	12,37,723	Miscellaneous.
...	...	...	...	23,48,252	9,39,902	83,745	10,03,780	7,92,946	51,68,625	Total.
18,07,815	3,36,675	8,25,717	29,70,207	93,04,645	56,71,204	14,69,719	1,05,82,145	85,12,549	3,55,40,262	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Government { English	196	39,419	11,791	1	11,792	15,633	...	15,633
Government { Vernacular	61	4,622	3	...	3	790	1	791
Local Fund { English	125	13,735	1,236	...	1,236	6,236	19	6,255
Local Fund { Vernacular	633	64,707	...	...	...	12,387	21	12,408
Municipal { English	239	31,468	3,400	...	3,400	14,002	4	14,006
Municipal { Vernacular	70	10,917	...	...	...	2,482	...	2,482
Native States { English	123	10,708	3,473	...	3,473	6,217	...	6,217
Native States { Vernacular	28	2,236	...	...	...	328	1	329
Aided { English	1,514	1,77,662	25,985	105	26,090	55,099	500	55,599
Aided { Vernacular	1,094	63,841	76	...	76	9,821	152	9,973
Unaided { English	641	83,635	17,982	3	17,985	23,531	9	23,540
Unaided { Vernacular	159	93,514	6	...	6	1,910	3	1,913
Total	4,883	512,464	63,952	109	64,061	140,436	710	149,146
For Girls.								
Government { English	9	875	...	77	77	...	203	203
Government { Vernacular	44	4,282	...	...	...	...	296	296
Local Fund { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund { Vernacular	2	62	...	...	...	...	6	6
Municipal { English	1	48	...	...	...	...	48	48
Municipal { Vernacular	8	693	...	...	...	...	126	126
Native States { English	1	24	...	10	10	...	14	14
Native States { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided { English	217	19,027	27	1,146	1,173	215	4,250	4,465
Aided { Vernacular	151	12,376	...	6	6	51	1,499	1,550
Unaided { English	12	797	2	45	47	21	155	176
Unaided { Vernacular	5	493	...	...	...	...	40	40
Total	450	38,677	29	1,284	1,313	287	6,637	6,924
Total Secondary Schools	5,333	551,141	63,981	1,393	65,374	148,723	7,347	156,070
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
For Boys.								
Government	366	16,255	...	...	...	25	...	25
Local Fund	14,902	676,516	...	...	...	2,251	3	2,254
Municipal	1,176	99,874	...	...	...	76	...	76
Native State	3,286	148,768	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	53,353	1,554,513	...	...	...	647	1	648
Unaided	21,741	428,657	...	...	...	39	1	40
Total	94,827	2,924,583	...	...	...	3,038	5	3,043
For Girls.								
Government	110	6,730	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund	601	17,720	...	...	...	...	3	3
Municipal	343	17,388	...	...	...	...	3	3
Native States	239	15,230	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	3,702	110,420	...	2	2	1	25	26
Unaided	676	12,512	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,680	180,000	...	2	2	1	31	3[illegible]
Total Primary Schools	100,507	3,104,583	...	2	2	30,393	36	3,07[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	105,840	3,655,724	63,981	1,395	65,376	151,762	7,383	159,14[illegible]

TABLE V.

Education in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1897-98.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed Books.			Not reading printed Books.			TOTAL.			CLASS OF SCHOOLS.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
												SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
												For Boys.
6,822	2	6,824	4,610	7	4,617	553	...	553	39,409	10	39,419	Government English.
959	2	961	2,022	24	2,046	803	18	821	4,577	45	4,622	Government Vernacular.
2,669	12	2,681	3,220	90	3,310	209	44	253	13,570	165	13,735	Local Fund English.
13,030	42	13,072	33,092	292	33,384	5,599	244	5,843	64,108	599	64,707	Local Fund Vernacular.
6,556	2	6,558	7,204	14	7,218	286	...	286	31,448	20	31,468	Municipal English.
1,962	...	1,962	5,387	5	5,392	1,076	5	1,081	10,907	10	10,917	Municipal Vernacular.
265	1	266	565	13	578	160	14	174	10,680	28	10,708	Native States English.
437	2	439	1,023	4	1,027	426	15	441	2,214	22	2,236	Native States Vernacular.
37,005	543	37,548	53,952	1,234	55,186	3,026	213	3,239	175,067	2,595	177,662	Aided English.
14,375	387	14,762	31,915	2,467	34,382	4,443	205	4,648	60,630	3,211	63,841	Aided Vernacular.
17,786	25	17,811	23,072	72	23,144	1,131	24	1,155	83,502	133	83,635	Unaided English.
2,137	6	2,143	4,644	37	4,681	741	30	771	9,438	76	9,514	Unaided Vernacular.
104,003	1,024	105,027	170,706	4,259	174,965	18,453	812	19,265	505,550	6,914	512,464	Total.
												For Girls.
...	170	170	9	381	390	16	19	35	25	850	875	Government English.
...	274	274	...	3,225	3,225	...	487	487	...	4,282	4,282	Government Vernacular.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local Fund English.
...	8	8	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	62	62	Local Fund Vernacular.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	Municipal English.
...	198	198	...	335	335	...	34	34	...	693	693	Municipal Vernacular.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	Native States English.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Native States Vernacular.
374	3,370	3,744	1,473	6,358	7,831	558	1,256	1,814	2,647	16,380	19,027	Aided English.
126	1,369	1,495	399	7,678	8,077	90	1,158	1,248	666	11,710	12,376	Aided Vernacular.
29	155	184	88	207	295	45	50	95	185	612	797	Unaided English.
2	69	71	47	284	331	3	48	51	52	441	493	Unaided Vernacular.
531	5,613	6,144	2,016	18,516	20,532	712	3,052	3,764	3,575	35,102	38,677	Total.
104,534	6,637	111,171	172,722	22,775	195,497	19,165	3,864	23,029	509,125	42,016	551,141	TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
												PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
												For Boys.
3,352	70	3,422	9,174	513	9,687	2,754	367	3,121	15,305	950	16,255	Government.
138,228	1,654	139,882	387,419	19,658	407,077	112,183	15,120	127,303	640,081	36,435	676,516	Local Fund.
28,433	118	28,551	48,942	1,461	50,403	20,115	729	20,844	97,566	2,308	99,874	Municipal.
45,390	147	45,537	63,405	1,240	64,645	37,037	1,549	38,586	145,832	2,936	148,768	Native States.
74,752	2,674	77,426	1,102,577	62,354	1,164,931	292,672	18,836	311,508	1,470,648	83,865	1,554,513	Aided.
4,091	49	4,140	297,275	11,708	308,983	109,378	6,116	115,494	410,783	17,874	428,657	Unaided.
294,246	4,712	298,958	1,908,792	96,934	2,005,726	574,139	42,717	616,856	2,780,215	144,368	2,924,583	Total.
												For Girls.
1	385	386	86	4,624	4,710	...	1,634	1,634	87	6,643	6,730	Government.
...	1,747	1,747	141	10,581	10,722	28	5,220	5,248	169	17,551	17,720	Local Fund.
3	2,058	2,061	11	9,572	9,583	9	5,732	5,741	23	17,365	17,388	Municipal.
...	2,601	2,601	24	6,127	6,151	4	6,474	6,478	28	15,202	15,230	Native States.
583	6,657	7,240	5,277	70,173	75,450	1,265	26,437	27,702	7,126	103,294	110,420	Aided.
16	186	202	602	8,416	9,018	101	3,191	3,292	719	11,793	12,512	Unaided.
603	13,634	14,237	6,141	109,493	115,634	1,407	48,688	50,095	8,152	171,848	180,000	Total.
294,849	18,346	313,195	1,914,933	206,427	2,121,360	575,546	91,405	666,951	2,788,367	316,216	3,104,583	TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.
399,383	24,983	424,360	2,087,655	229,202	2,316,857	594,711	95,269	689,980	3,297,492	358,232	3,655,724	GRAND TOTAL.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Results of the Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Arts Colleges—									
Master of Arts	9	8	2	19	113	73	5	100	291
Bachelor of Arts	20	26	18	64	856	1,159	897	423	3,335
Bachelor of Science	4	4	...	8	9	15	...	...	24
First B. A.	3	7	5	15	317	722	249	274	1,562
First B. Sc.	2	1	...	3	3	3	...	...	6
First Arts and equivalent Examinations	36	57	48	141	1,676	2,332	2,336	807	7,151
Oriental Colleges—									
Master of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	6
Honours in Sanskrit	1	2	1	4	104	7	1	3	115
Ditto Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	3
Ditto Persian	...	1	1	2	...	2	4	3	9
High Proficiency in Sanskrit	4	5	27	36	123	25	50	5	203
Ditto ditto Arabic	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3
Ditto ditto Persian	...	2	1	3	...	6	2	2	10
Proficiency in Sanskrit	3	6	38	47	39	20	94	10	163
Ditto Arabic	1	3	...	4	3	6	...	3	12
Ditto Persian	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	5
Colleges for Professional Training—									
Law—									
Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law	13	5	10	28	549	125	449	5	1,128
First LL. B. Examination	5	2	1	8	692	19	27	5	743
Medicine—									
M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
M. B. (a)	3	...	...	3	13	...	...	...	13
First M. B.	3	...	...	3	45	...	...	...	45
Honours in Medicine and Surgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. (b)	4	...	...	4	183	...	...	...	183
First L. M. S.	4	...	...	4	354	...	...	1	355
Preliminary Scientific M. B.	2	...	...	2	87	...	...	...	87
Ditto ditto L. M. S.	2	...	...	2	153	...	...	...	153

(a) Includes the "2nd M.B." Examination in Bengal.
(b) Includes the "2nd L. M. S." Examination in Bengal.

TABLE VI.

several Provinces of British India during the official year 1897-98.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.					Nature of Examination.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans	Others.	
										Arts Colleges—
75	33	2	29	139	2	4	120	5	8	Master of Arts.
373	528	223	140	(a)1,264	18	58	1,039	74	54	Bachelor of Arts.
8	12	...	...	20	2	...	15	...	3	Bachelor of Science.
238	523	193	141	1,095	12	84	986	13	...	First B. A.
2	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	First B. Sc.
795	1,059	983	172	(b)3,009	56	91	2,575	160	126	First Arts and equivalent Examinations.
										Oriental Colleges—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Master of Oriental Learning.
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	Bachelor of Oriental Learning.
62	6	1	2	71	...	...	71	...	...	Honours in Sanskrit.
...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	Ditto Arabic.
...	2	4	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	Ditto Persian.
64	19	28	4	115	...	...	115	...	...	High Proficiency in Sanskrit.
...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	Ditto ditto Arabic.
...	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	6	...	Ditto ditto Persian.
14	13	51	2	80	...	...	80	...	...	Proficiency in Sanskrit.
1	5	...	2	8	...	...	...	8	...	Ditto Arabic.
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	Ditto Persian.
										Colleges for Professional Training—
										Law—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Doctor of Law.
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	Master of Law.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honours in Law.
190	26	226	1	443	1	5	397	25	15	Bachelor of Law.
214	6	7	...	227	2	7	194	5	19	First LL. B. Examination.
										Medicine—
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	M. D.
9	...	...	...	9	1	1	7	...	...	M. B.
15	...	...	...	15	1	4	10	...	...	First M. B.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Honours in Medicine and Surgery.
81	...	...	...	81	3	3	69	2	4	L. M. S.
117	...	...	1	118	1	5	92	4	16	First L. M. S.
29	...	...	...	29	3	4	20	2	...	Preliminary Scientific M. B.
102	...	...	...	102	6	2	87	...	7	Ditto ditto L. M. S.

(a) Race or creed of 21 passed students in Bengal not stated. (b) Race or creed of 1 passed student in Bengal not stated.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Results of the Prescribed Examinations in the

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Colleges for Professional Training—*contd.*									
Engineering—									
M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. C. E.	2	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	18
L. C. E.	3	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	25
First L. C. E.	2	...	...	2	60	...	...	...	60
Teaching—									
Licentiate in Teaching — Written	27	44	332	403	91	93	415	111	710
Licentiate in Teaching — Practical	2	...	...	2	26	...	...	43	69
Agriculture—									
Examination in Agriculture — Second	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
Examination in Agriculture — First	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Schools for General Education—									
Matriculation — Boys	204	398	276	878	3,854	5,507	4,886	3,426	17,673
Matriculation — Girls	3	68	11	82	11	253	41	13	318
Upper Secondary Examination	30	62	29	121	226	288	131	718	1,363
Middle School Examination — Boys(*a*)	1,082	2,475	640	4,197	12,760	14,234	4,280	5,005	36,369
Middle School Examination — Girls	11	132	11	154	66	856	46	9	977
Upper Primary Examination — Boys	9,614	5,748	911	16,273	66,654	28,044	6,138	518	(*b*) 132,921
Upper Primary Examination — Girls	463	475	49	987	1,497	2,952	203	4	4,656
Lower Primary Examination — Boys	13,360	22,104	1,529	36,993	109,662	122,764	10,247	414	243,087
Lower Primary Examination — Girls	729	964	86	1,779	4,599	7,813	459	2	12,873
Public Service Certificate Examination — English	815	148	74	1,037	2,849	470	280	1,374	4,973
Public Service Certificate Examination — Vernacular	87	2	...	89	609	10	...	2	621
Schools for Special Instruction—									
Training School Examination for Masters — Upper (*b*)	26	4	3	33	655	70	12	76	813
Training School Examination for Masters — Lower	105	12	3	120	2,549	244	20	460	3,273
Training School Examination for Mistresses — Upper (*c*)	7	14	2	23	91	56	4	5	156
Training School Examination for Mistresses — Lower	12	19	3	34	208	284	7	2	511
School of Arts Examination	162	72	41	275	2,895	696	417	414	4,422
Medical Examination	11	...	...	11	517	...	...	5	522
Engineering and Surveying Examination	26	...	4	30	776	...	32	114	922
Industrial School Examination	9	8	1	18	315	108	4	32	459
Veterinary Examination	2	...	...	2	69	...	...	...	69
Agricultural Examination	2	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	38

(*a*) Includes "Girls" in the Madras Presidency. (*b*) Includes 31,567 examinees in the Madras Presidency not detailed into the separate heads.
(*c*) Includes "Lower" in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

TABLE VI—*continued.*

several Provinces of British India during the official year 1897-98.

Number passed.					Race or creed of passed Scholars.					Nature of Examination.
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
										Colleges for Professional Training—*contd.*
										Engineering—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M. C. E.
11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	B. C. E.
18	...	...	...	18	...	3	14	...	1	L. C. E.
33	...	...	...	33	...	6	21	1	5	First L. C. E.
										Teaching—
39	42	88	25	194	9	70	29	7	79	Written } Licentiate in Teaching.
12	...	...	20	32	...	4	28	...	...	Practical } Licentiate in Teaching.
										Agriculture—
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	Second } Examination in Agriculture.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	First } Examination in Agriculture.
										Schools for General Education—
2,182	2,479	2,133	433	7,227	187	194	6,020	620	206	Boys } Matriculation.
4	121	11	8	144	86	35	1	...	22	Girls } Matriculation.
85	112	37	99	333	60	3	259	9	2	Upper Secondary Examination.
8,008	7,053	1,764	1,062	17,887	477	977	12,316	2,562	1,555	Boys } Middle School Examination.
34	553	21	3	611	307	196	23	22	63	Girls } Middle School Examination.
38,742	17,798	3,149	231	(a) 73,737	833	3,495	53,278	10,159	5,972	Boys } Upper Primary Examination.
992	1,865	140	3	3,000	559	477	1,270	178	516	Girls } Upper Primary Examination.
72,809	79,763	5,969	323	158,864	360	3,920	101,114	24,040	29,430	Boys } Lower Primary Examination.
2,909	5,633	337	2	(b) 8,881	498	905	4,479	641	2,448	Girls } Lower Primary Examination.
1,351	258	97	381	2,087	4	8	1,897	140	38	English } Public Service Certificate Examination.
286	7	...	...	293	1	1	277	8	6	Vernacular } Public Service Certificate Examination.
										Schools for Special Instruction—
460	47	11	37	555	3	155	335	51	11	Upper } Training School Examination for Masters.
1,669	166	16	179	2,030	...	261	1,569	189	11	Lower } Training School Examination for Masters.
62	28	2	2	94	23	24	38	8	1	Upper } Training School Examination for Mistresses.
116	149	13	2	280	14	178	71	11	6	Lower } Training School Examination for Mistresses.
930	227	90	144	1,391	94	136	1,035	95	31	School of Arts Examination.
428	...	...	2	430	33	35	286	72	4	Medical Examination.
453	...	20	50	523	3	5	220	25	270	Engineering and Surveying Examination.
241	80	4	27	352	29	75	130	118	...	Industrial School Examination.
61	...	...	...	61	...	...	38	22	1	Veterinary Examination.
131	...	...	...	131	...	...	120	11	...	Agricultural Examination.

(a) Includes 13,817 passed in the Madras Presidency and not detailed into the separate heads.
(b) Race or creed of 10 passed pupils in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, not given.

Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS

IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local Funds.	Municipal grants.	Fees.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—					R	R	R	R
Arts Colleges—								
English	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—								
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Teaching	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—								
Secondary Schools—								
For boys—								
High Schools	14	3,772	3,323	2,868	9,905	4,655	1,550	64,798
Middle Schools { English	111	9,663	9,493	8,066	19,365	33,289	2,138	92,521
Middle Schools { Vernacular	633	64,707	63,663	50,448	4,421	2,91,524	6,035	1,04,306
For Girls—								
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular	2	62	61	52	5	552	...	...
Total	760	78,504	76,540	61,431	33,696	3,30,020	9,723	2,61,625
Primary Schools—								
For Boys	14,902	676,516	665,637	510,168	6,72,337	22,22,741	1,796	3,11,167
For Girls	601	17,720	17,827	12,221	13,170	86,766	1,453	19
Total	15,503	694,236	683,464	522,389	6,85,507	23,09,507	3,249	3,11,186
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—								
Schools for Special Instruction—								
Training Schools for Masters	18	259	251	235	3,835	23,477	...	10
Ditto Mistresses	2	18	17	14	2,312	5,648	800	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	1	47	42	41	...	...	1,020	1,565
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
Industrial Schools	9	612	574	462	14,071	25,850	617	3,123
Other Schools	3	381	360	322	2,931	6,983	1,000	178
Total	33	1,317	1,244	1,074	23,149	61,958	3,4[illegible]	4,876
Buildings	...	...	...	...	6,739	2,45,856	509	198
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	1,181	23,426	653	429
Total	...	...	...	...	7,920	2,69,282	1,162	627
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	16,296	774,057	761,248	584,897	7,50,272	29,70,767	17,571	5,78,314

TABLE VII.

Instruction in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1897-98.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							
BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.			IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY				OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—
							Arts Colleges—
...	...	...	1,506	...	5,753	7,259	English.
...	...	...	...	...	250	256	Oriental.
							Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training—
...	...	...		...	...	...	Law.
...	...	...	2,624	...	...	2,624	Medicine.
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	Engineering.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Teaching.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agriculture.
...	...	...	4,130	...	6,009	10,139	Total.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—
							Secondary Schools—
							For Boys—
281	342	81,531	97,637	7,947	48,260	1,58,499	High Schools.
4,397	2,636	1,54,346	13,350	16,373	1,58,493	2,21,505	English } Middle Schools.
4,712	605	4,11,603	...	16,874	98,777	4,07,175	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
							For Girls—
...	...	...	...	...	2,930	2,930	High Schools.
...	...	..	...	...	9,630	9,030	English } Middle Schools.
...	35	592	...	480	1,556	2,588	Vernacular } Middle Schools.
9,390	3,618	6,48,072	1,10,987	41,674	3,19,646	8,02,327	Total.
							Primary Schools—
7,502	3,016	32,18,559	6,196	52,998	9,84,496	32,66,431	For Boys.
347	59	1,01,814	30	8,649	58,466	1,53,911	For Girls.
7,849	3,075	33,20,373	6,226	61,647	10,42,962	34,20,342	Total.
							SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—
							Schools for Special Instruction—
...	34	27,356	79,011	...	881	1,03,369	Training schools for Masters.
...	...	8,760	2,584	500	...	8,732	Ditto Mistresses.
...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Schools of Art.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law Schools.
...	3,735	6,320	26,915	...	400	27,315	Medical Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	997	997	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
550	17,750	61,961	...	2,764	3,892	32,506	Industrial Schools.
...	3,840	14,932	10,820	...	2,452	20,255	Other Schools.
550	25,359	1,19,329	1,19,336	3,264	8,622	1,93,180	Total.
6,718	1,335	2,61,355	16,120	7,714	6,927	2,76,617	*Buildings.*
488	49	26,226	398	...	4,873	28,697	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special grants only).
7,206	1,384	2,87,581	16,518	7,714	11,800	3,05,314	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,70,573	*Inspection.*
							Scholarships held in—
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	Arts Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,204	Professional Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,895	Secondary Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,896	Primary Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,291	Special Schools other than Training Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,217	*Miscellaneous.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,39,487	Total.
24,005	33,436	43,75,355	2,57,197	1,14,299	13,89,039	56,70,789	GRAND TOTAL.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL							
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local Funds.	Fees.
					R	R	R	R
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.								
Arts Colleges.								
English	5	209	214	187	5,057	3,587	...	13,640
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.								
Law	1	17	19	14	...	...	...	1,123
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	226	233	201	5,057	3,587	...	14,763
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.								
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys—								
High School	46	11,946	11,780	10.237	23,694	1.23,059	7,947	2 11,560
Middle Schools { English	193	19.522	19,565	16,492	42,294	1,53,418	16,373	1,80,285
Middle Schools { Vernacular	70	10,917	10,903	8,682	3,566	27,210	16,874	16,980
For Girls—								
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English	1	48	42	30	...	150	...	...
Middle Schools { Vernacular	8	693	687	556	1,122	10,343	480	35
Total	318	43,126	42,977	35,997	70.676	3,14,180	41,674	4,08,860
Primary Schools.								
For Boys	1,176	99,874	111,532	85,957	1,70,603	3,97,071	52,998	1,10,155
For Girls	343	17,388	19,089	12,291	37,159	1,01,682	8,649	1,467
Total	1,519	117,262	130,621	98,248	2,07,762	4 98,753	61,647	1,11,622
SCHOOLS EDUCATION—SPECIAL.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	716	129	...	...
Ditto Mistresses	1	24	23	21	543	613	500	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	7	486	654	517	7,725	12,226	2,764	52
Other Schools	5	95	110	50	40	1,428	...	9
Total	13	605	787	588	9,024	14,396	3,264	61
Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,734	37,212	7,714	90
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only).	...	...	...	...	739	6,311	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	3,473	43,523	7,714	90
Inspections								
Scholarships held in—								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools other than Training Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,856	161,219	174,618	135,034	2,95,992	8,74,439	1,14,299	5,35,396

TABLE VII—*continued.*

Instruction in the several Provinces of British India for the official year 1897-98.

Boards on Public Instruction. Boards. Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions managed by The Government.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Objects of Expenditure.
R.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
								UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.
								Arts Colleges.
500	1,898	24,682	150	...	19,183	22,920	30,179	English.
...	...	...	...	...	224	224	480	Oriental.
								Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.
...	...	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	Law.
...	...	...	2,591	...	...	2,591	5,215	Medicine.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Engineering.
...	...	...	10	...	...	10	10	Teaching.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agriculture.
500	1,898	25,805	2,751	...	19,407	25,745	35,884	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.
								Secondary Schools.
								For Boys—
2,213	1,828	3,70,301	18,398	1,550	88,521	2,31,528	3,90,027	High Schools.
1,151	1,368	3,04,889	9,975	2,138	56,508	2,22,039	4,43,544	English Middle Schools.
275	38	64,943	1,459	6,035	21,267	55,971	4,63,140	Vernacular Middle Schools.
								For Girls—
...	...	...	...	...	6,633	6,633	9,563	High Schools.
...	...	150	...	...	5,902	6,112	15,742	English Middle Schools.
...	...	11,980	...	...	3,592	13,935	16,523	Vernacular Middle Schools.
3,639	3,234	8,42,263	29,832	9,723	1,82,483	5,36,218	13,38,545	Total.
								Primary Schools.
916	1,982	7,33,725	8,317	1,796	1,80,143	5,87,327	38,53,758	For Boys.
185	782	1,49,924	69	1,453	26,944	1,30,148	2,84,059	For Girls.
1,101	2,764	8,83,649	8,386	3,249	2,07,087	7,17,475	41,37,817	Total.
								SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.
								Schools for Special Instruction.
...	...	845	1,300	...	...	1,429	1,04,798	Training Schools for Masters.
...	...	1,656	561	800	100	2,074	10,806	Ditto Mistresses.
...	...	...	132	...	...	132	138	Schools of Art.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Law Schools
...	...	...	16,368	1,020	1,200	18,588	45,903	Medical Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	997	Engineering and Surveying Schools.
...	1,694	24,461	...	617	10,372	23,215	55,721	Industrial Schools.
...	61	1,538	3,700	1,000	2,229	8,357	28,612	Other Schools.
...	1,755	28,500	22,061	3,437	13,901	53,795	2,46,975	Total.
7,577	1,258	56,585	67	509	5,017	42,805	3,19,422	*Buildings.*
50	1,471	8,571	35	653	2,937	9,936	38,633	*Furniture and Apparatus* (special granti only).
7,627	2,729	65,156	102	1,162	7,954	52,741	3,58,055	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23,635	6,94,208	*Inspection.*
								Scholarships held in—
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,135	4,486	Arts Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	4,549	Professional Colleges.
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,698	1,19,593	Secondary Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,457	21,353	Primary Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,565	25,856	Special Schools other than Training Schools.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35,575	1,52,792	*Miscellaneous.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	83,350	10,22,837	Total.
12,867	12,380	18,45,373	63,132	17,571	4,30,832	14,69,324	71,40,113	GRAND TOTAL.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or

	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF			
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.
Managed by Government—						
Boys	116	4,343	449	1,993	274	1,627
Girls	7	482	7	413	40	22
Managed by Local or Municipal Boards—						
Boys	325	5,851	...	5,477	286	88
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by Local or Municipal Boards—						
Boys	163	8,119	218	5,959	1,674	268
Girls	106	5,841	9	4,155	1,501	176
Unaided—						
Boys	528	11,940	993	5,654	4,696	597
Girls	112	5,512	1	2,361	2,831	319
Total—						
Boys	1,132	30,253	1,660	19,083	6,930	2,580
Girls	225	11,835	17	6,929	4,372	517
GRAND TOTAL	1,357	42,088	1,677	26,012	11,302	3,097

TABLE VIII.

Boarding-houses for the official year 1897-98.

Expenditure from				Total expenditure.	
Provincial Revenues.	Local or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.		
R	R	R	R	R	
					Managed by Government—
71,572	7,100	1,12,098	59,657	2,50,427	Boys.
17,230	...	51,312	6,028	74,570	Girls.
					Managed by Local or Municipal Boards—
42	34,314	2,485	7,709	44,550	Boys.
...	...	...	...	...	Girls.
					Aided by Government or Local or Municipal Boards—
36,248	11,370	1,51,573	2,97,358	4,96,549	Boys.
25,781	1,898	1,82,783	2,19,564	4,30,026	Girls.
					Unaided—
...	...	1,84,838	1,77,397	3,62,235	Boys.
...	...	1,60,984	42,313	2,03,297	Girls.
					Total—
1,07,862	52,784	4,50,994	5,42,121	11,53,761	Boys.
43,011	1,898	3,95,079	2,67,905	7,07,893	Girls.
1,50,873	54,682	8,46,073	8,10,026	18,61,654	GRAND TOTAL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the ten months, April to January, of									
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,95	2,36	2,71	2,66	2,89	2,76	2,76	3,11	3,13	2,85
Liquors:										
Spirit	40,36	44,80	42,57	44,38	42,94	45,74	48,63	48,63	49,62	52,41
Other liquors	5,52	5,85	5,80	5,55	5,61	5,22	5,88	5,39	4,96	5,41
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	6,85	6,08	5,96	4,68	5,40
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	2,18	2,24	1,82	2,21	2,20
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	1,53	10,93	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	7,91	51,92	43,01	36,26	38,33
" white	—	—	—	—	—	3,28	17,97	16,96	14,67	14,02
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	2,24	19,47	17,39	11,41	15,96
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	39	2,52	1,84	1,46	1,53
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,83	2,85	3,23	3,12
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	2,59	3,31	3,05	3,49	3,56
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	2,63	3,00	3,10	2,34	2,64
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	6,10	5,92	6,37	6,09	6,08
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	7,38	4,23	5,49	4,49
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	2,25	3,26	3,24	3,44	2,88
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	28,61	26,53	26,67	35,44	26,56
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	1,41	1,43	1,10	94	75
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	4,27	1,95	1,81	2,35	2,22
Oils: Petroleum	13,12	12,82	14,19	14,74	17,41	23,83	35,50	34,97	40,52	37,10
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	1,31	1,50	1,44	1,37	1,51
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	1,57	2,05	1,98	1,60	1,86
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	4,75	8,61	7,64	8,39	7,26
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	10,40	12,30	10,06	8,19	8,77
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	3,31	2,97	2,93	3,60	4,04
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	1,24	1,22	1,28	1,02	1,05
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	10,78	12,61	13,08	18,91	16,44
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	2,91	2,01	2,44	93	85
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	1,39	1,38	1,25	1,33	94
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	91	1,30	1,09	95	66
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	7,11	6,61	7,77	4,93	6,63
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1,19	1,27	1,24	1,26	1,47
All other articles	3	3	3	3	24	19,98	20,22	19,56	20,07	19,94
TOTAL	60,99	65,87	65,31	67,37	69,10	2,22,61	3,33,56	3,03,26	3,04,28	2,98,93
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	47,04	62,03	54,87	44,84	45,41	63,07	60,03	49,73	43,14	70,64
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,08,03	1,27,90	1,20,18	1,12,21	1,14,51	2,85,68	3,93,59	3,52,99	3,47,42	3,69,57
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,05,45	1,24,65	1,16,63	1,09,28	1,11,23	2,79,36	3,84,74	3,43,43	3,40,78	3,62,86
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	19,75	21,52	22,08	23,50	24,18	64,90	1,26,45	1,11,51	1,05,08	1,11,01
Bengal — Export	11,10	15,34	15,62	13,74	13,11	14,68	16,03	10,18	8,89	16,38
Bombay — Import	16,07	18,44	18,05	18,80	21,03	1,04,32	1,27,09	1,20,11	1,22,65	1,14,86
Bombay — Export	1,73	1,43	1,23	1,91	1,65	3,07	2,36	2,25	2,41	3,16
Sind — Import	5,29	6,25	5,97	5,60	5,32	11,84	17,81	19,39	19,44	18,44
Sind — Export	55	67	61	65	48	62	55	45	62	1,28
Madras — Import	9,31	10,35	9,36	9,09	9,20	21,14	29,64	23,40	27,21	23,87
Madras — Export	5,44	3,81	2,97	3,45	4,08	5,81	3,95	7,38	8,47	4,07
Burma — Import	8,85	7,69	7,92	8,53	7,21	15,37	24,95	20,64	24,22	25,86
Burma — Export	27,36	39,15	32,82	24,01	24,97	37,61	35,91	28,12	21,79	43,93

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
February 21, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1899.

No. 499.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule 6-XIX of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published in Home Department Notification No. 1393, dated 8th July 1897:—

RULE.

6-XIX. If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

MEDICAL.

The 1st March, 1899.

No. 342.—The services of Captain F. R. E. Lock, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 344.—The services of Lieutenant W. P. Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on the 15th May 1898.

The 3rd March, 1899.

No. 360.—Home Department Notification No. 189, dated the 7th February 1899, placing the services of Captain J. Entrican, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is hereby cancelled.

No. 363.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Major Upendra Nath Mukerji, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain R. H. Maddox, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain H. M. Earle, I.M.S. (Bengal).
Captain Leonard Rogers, M.D., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 365.—The services of Lieutenant M. H. Anderson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 368.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on plague duty:—

Captain S. A. Pearse, 17th Madras Infantry.
Captain A. H. Allenby, 13th Madras Infantry.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 1st March, 1899.

No. 825.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailam in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Pungumuthiram festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Villupuram, Vikravandi, Mailam, Tindivanam and Olakur on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 7th to the 26th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Pungumuthiram festival at Mailam.

The 2nd March, 1899.

No. 847.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Vendod, Vencatagiri, Yellakaru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, and Chandragiri on the South Indian Railway, and Peddapadu, Mamanduru, Renigunta, Pudi, Taduku, Puttur, Vepagunta and Nagari on the Madras Railway, shall be sold from the 1st to the 18th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Mahasivaratri festival at Kalahasti.

The 3rd March, 1899.

No. 852.—**The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd March 1899, is published for general information :—**

Telegram dated London, the 2nd March 1899.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Plague Notices. Lorenzo Marques prohibits entry of sailing vessels or dhows from India. Madagascar prohibits entry of rice from India.

SANITARY.

The 1st March, 1899.

No. 831.—It is notified for general information that the Government of Ceylon have declared Calcutta to be an infected port.

JUDICIAL.

The 2nd March, 1899.

No. 314.—Mr. A. R. Birks, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. S. Copleston, or until further orders.

No. 316.—The services of Captain W. Hudson, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum Dum, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 3rd March, 1899.

No. 319.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

No. 322.—The services of Major F. A. C. Kreyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 324.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, C.I.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 24th March to the 7th September 1899, both days inclusive.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 28th February, 1899.

No. 79.—*Erratum.*—The Ven'ble Brook Deedes, late Archdeacon of Lucknow, was permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th January 1899, and not from the 8th January 1899, as stated in Notification No. 41 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 3rd February 1899.

No. 81.—The Reverend C. R. T. Winckley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 13th March 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. 11—3-18, dated Calcutta, the 2nd March 1899.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the appended Rules and Regulations relating to the British Indian and Ceylon Sections of the Paris Exhibition, 1900, which have been received from the Secretary of State for India, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations for publication in the local Gazettes.

2. Copies of the Rules and Regulations can be obtained on application from the local Government or Administration or from the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India.

[True Extract.]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ROYAL COMMISSION, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

PRESIDENT :

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Indian and Ceylon Committee.

CHAIRMAN.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, M.P.

LORD REAY, G.C.S.I.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, K.C.I.E., M.P.

SIR GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E.

SIR EDWARD C. BUCK, K.C.S.I.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR OWEN T. BURNE, G.C.I.E.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR E. A. ELLIS, K.C.V.O.

SIR HENRY S. KING, K.C.I.E., M.P.

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, K.C.I.E.

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B.

SIR MONTAGUE F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

SIR CECIL C. SMITH, G.C.M.G.

C. PURDON CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E.

JOHN L. KIPLING, Esq., C.I.E.

HENRY W. ULOTH, Esq.

COLONEL HERBERT JEKYLL, C.M.G., *Secy., Royal Commission.*

HONORARY SECRETARY.

BENJAMIN J. ROSE, Esq.

HONORARY ARCHITECT.

C. PURDON CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A.

ACTING ARCHITECT.

CHARLES CLOWES, Esq.

BANKERS AND OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co.

SUB-AGENTS.

MESSRS. T. N. SINGH & Co.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1900.

The scope and magnitude of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 is succinctly given in the speech, made by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, at the First Meeting of the Royal Commission, held at Marlborough House on the 17th February, 1898, and which is here reproduced from the official report:—

"The plans and classification which will be laid before you will give the Commission some idea of the scope and magnitude of the Exhibition. I will only mention on this head that it will be divided into 18 Groups, comprising 120 Classes, in which provision will be made for the display of every kind of Art, Industry, and Manufacture. The guiding principle is that similar products, from whatever part of the world they may come, should be shown side by side, and in this respect the Exhibition of 1900 will differ from its predecessors, in which the products of each country have usually been collected together. The arrangement, though less favourable to a striking national display, has many advantages, and admits of a ready comparison of the arts and industries of one country with similar arts and industries of others. No one who reads the official reports can fail to be impressed by the skill with which the classification has been compiled, and by the largeness of conception which marks the organisation of this great enterprise. I will only add that the scheme is being carried out on a scale of magnificence never before approached, even in Paris, and that the Exhibition bids fair to surpass any of its predecessors in extent and splendour.

"Evidence of the interest which the Exhibition has excited throughout the civilised world is to be found in the universal acceptance of the invitations to take part in it, and in the large grants which have been made by Foreign Powers. Germany, for instance, has already voted no less than £250,000, and I understand is prepared to give more if necessary, while smaller States, such as Switzerland, which has voted £66,000, have provided large sums from public funds, showing the value which they attach to this opportunity of displaying their productions and competing for the trade of the world. The French Section itself will occupy about half of the available space, and will offer a representation of French arts and industries such as no other nation can hope to rival in completeness.

"The importance of the Exhibition, and the influence which it is likely to have on the industry and art of this country, have been recognised by the appointment of a Royal Commission larger in numbers and more comprehensive in character than any previous Commission appointed for a similar purpose, and a grant of money has been placed at our disposal, which I fear will prove insufficient. I trust that we may be able to prevail upon the Treasury to considerably augment the grant.

"India, the colonies, and all the great interests and industries of the Empire are largely represented, while an unusually large number of members have been chosen from the great manufacturing centres of the United Kingdom. It is especially necessary at the present time to give prominence to the industrial section looking to the keen rivalry which exists in the department of manufactures, and of which evidence is forthcoming on every side. The Exhibition will afford an opportunity, of which I trust full advantage will be taken, of asserting the commercial supremacy which this country has happily enjoyed for many years. I look with confidence to all the members of this body, and in particular to those who are connected with the centres of industry, to further the objects of the Commission by every means in their power. It may be difficult or impossible for many of them to undertake duties entailing frequent visits to London, but they could render services of equal or greater value in their own neighbourhoods, and I trust that they will give me the benefit of their assistance and influence by forming local committees, or by any other means that may occur to them of promoting the success of the British Section and of stimulating manufacturers and others to take part in this great work.

"I wish to take this opportunity of impressing upon the Commission the importance of securing that all articles sent to Paris, whether their value be great or small, should be the best of their kind. They will be judged in comparison with similar things produced in other countries, and will be exposed to the severest criticism.

"It should also be remembered that this is not so much an occasion for competition of British exhibitors among themselves, as for competition between British and Irish exhibitors and those of foreign countries. For this reason the display of similar or identical objects by different exhibitors should be avoided as much as possible, and efforts should be made to secure variety with a view to making the most of the space at our disposal. It is difficult to avoid some duplication when several manufacturers of similar articles wish to show their goods, and it would be invidious to give the preference to one out of many, but it ought not to be impossible either to form joint exhibits, giving as complete a representation as possible of particular industries, or for manufacturers to come to some agreement among themselves which would bring about the same result. Such a plan, though it might call for some self-sacrifice on the part of individuals, would secure a degree of completeness which could not otherwise be attained, and would go far to promote the common interests of the industry as a whole.

"Space has been secured for our exhibitors in the buildings and grounds. The negotiations, though somewhat protracted, have been brought to a conclusion which will, I hope, be deemed satisfactory. The Exhibition, large as it is, is limited, and it was

impossible to satisfy the demands of all competitors in full. We have, however, obtained allotments in every one of the 18 groups, and the area which we have secured is larger than the area placed at our disposal in 1878, and much larger than the area given to us in 1889. The French authorities have shown every disposition to meet our just requirements so far as they could do so without unfairness to others, and have shown a degree of courtesy and friendliness which I am glad to recognise.

"It is not to be expected that a Commission such as this can meet often, or that it could, as a body, perform many of the duties with which it is charged. These duties are so numerous and so varied that they could only be carried out by Committees comparatively small in numbers, and I propose to ask the Commissioners to assist me by serving on the Committees, of which the lists will now be read. A Committee is necessary for Executive duties, and another for Finance, over both of which I intend to preside. The other Committees, it will be observed, correspond closely with the groups of the classification.

"The interval of two years between the present time and the date fixed for sending in exhibits is none too long for the preparations which so large an enterprise will entail. I trust that full advantage will be taken of the time at our disposal, and that our united efforts will result in a display not unworthy of the Empire."

THE BRITISH INDIAN AND CEYLON SECTIONS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

The Paris Exhibition Commission, finding that it would be quite impossible to accommodate in the main buildings, the exhibits from the Colonies and Dependencies of the various nations proposing to participate in the Exhibition, decided to group all Colonies and Protectorates, including the French, in the Park of the Trocadero, the countries interested being left to provide all the necessary buildings required for the display of their exhibits.

The British Royal Commission succeeded, after prolonged negotiations, in obtaining from the French Executive an allotment of an area of 60,000 square feet of space, in the Trocadero grounds, for the exhibits from India and the Colonies.

Of this space an area of about one-third has been allotted to the Indian and Ceylon Committee, and arrangements have been made to erect handsome and suitable pavilions on the site for the reception of approved Indian and Ceylon exhibits.

The Indian Section, as will be seen from the accompanying plans, etc., will be divided into three courts:—

(a) The Imperial, in which the exhibits of the Government of India and of Native States will be shown;

(b) The Private Exhibitors, in which the more artistic productions of Indian manufacturers, merchants, and others will be displayed; and

(c) The Commercial, in which the trade and economic samples will be exhibited.

The total space at the disposal of the Indian Committee is exceedingly limited, and intending exhibitors are therefore advised to make as early application as possible, to prevent disappointment.

In order to partially defray the heavy cost the Indian Committee have incurred in erecting the Indian Pavilion, a general charge for space will have to be made.

The rate will necessarily depend on the position of the space required, but the minimum charge for space on the ground floor will be at the rate of £1 per superficial foot.

Intending exhibitors can obtain forms of application for space and full information regarding the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition from the official agents to the Indian Committee—

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, Cornhill, E.C.,

and their various branches in India, and of the sub-agents—

MESSRS. T. N. SINGH & CO.,
2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

All applications for space in the Indian Section must be addressed to—

MR. B. J. ROSE, *Honorary Secretary,*
Indian and Ceylon Committee,
Royal Commission, Paris Exhibition, 1900,
India Office, Westminster, S.W.

ROYAL COMMISSION,

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

BRITISH INDIAN SECTION.

Form of Application for Space.

Full names of person or firm } ____________________

Address in full { ____________________

PARTICULARS OF SPACE REQUIRED:—

____________________ ____________________

____________ feet long. ____________ feet broad.

____

1. This form must be signed, in the space provided on the fourth page, by the firm or individual desiring to exhibit, and be returned as soon as possible to the *Secretary of the Indian and Ceylon Committee of the Royal Commission, Paris Exhibition, 1900, India Office, Westminster, S.W.*

2. A sketch plan of the space desired, and an elevation showing the character of the show case proposed, will greatly assist in the arrangement of exhibits.

3. The Indian and Ceylon Committee reserve to themselves absolute discretion as to granting or refusing an allotment of space, and also the right of cancelling it at any time.

4. All applications and allotments are made subject to the annexed Regulations.

Full list of Articles to be exhibited. (For Catalogue entry.)	
Special features of articles exhibited. Explanations and general remarks.	
If it is desired to illustrate a manufacturing process, state its nature.	

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

IN THE

BRITISH INDIAN AND CEYLON SECTIONS.

1. *Opening and Close of Exhibition.*—The Exhibition will open on the *15th April* and close on the *5th November 1900.*

2. *Applications for Space.*—Forms of Application for space must be returned to the Secretary of the Indian and Ceylon Committee as early as possible. All applications will be considered, but owing to the limited amount of space at their disposal, the Indian and Ceylon Committee cannot undertake to allot the whole or any part of the space applied for, their object being to secure the best possible exhibits. *There will be a general charge for space in the Indian Section.*

3. *Date of Reception of Exhibits.*—Accepted exhibits will be admitted into the Exhibition from *1st January* to *28th February 1900.*

4. *Prohibition of Transfer of Space or Substitution of Exhibits.*—No exhibitor will be permitted to transfer his allotment, or to allow any other than his own duly accepted exhibits to be placed thereon. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the person or firm who signed the form of application.

5. *Forfeiture of allotted Space.*—Space not occupied twenty-one days previously to the opening of the Exhibition will be forfeited, and allotted at the discretion of the Indian and Ceylon Committee of the Royal Commission.

EXHIBITS.

6. *Position of Exhibits.*—Exhibitors will be required to place their exhibits so as to contribute as much as possible to the general effect. The whole of the arrangements relating to show cases, signs, notices, and all similar matters, will be subject to instructions issued by the Secretary of the Royal Commission.

7. *Maximum Height of Stands, etc.*—No stand, including sign-board, may exceed twelve feet in height, without special permission.

8. *Uniformity of Decoration.*—In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general effect, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or any other kind of decoration, without special permission from the Secretary of the Indian Section.

9. *Railing off Exhibits.*—Exhibitors may place railings round their stands, subject to approval. In every instance the railings must be within the space allotted.

10. *Partitions.*—No partitions may be erected between the stands without permission from the Secretary of the Indian Section, nor anything put up to interfere with the sight of adjoining stands, or to impede the general view in all directions throughout the building.

11. *Sign and Name Boards.*—No sign or name board may be placed in such a manner as to interfere with the vista, or otherwise than parallel with the front of the stand. All signs placed over show causes or stands must be uniform in style. Instructions upon this point will be issued later, and the maximum dimensions will be specified.

12. *Conveyance and Installation Expenses.*—Exhibitors must bear all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, installing, and removing their exhibits; and also the cost of erecting all fixtures, platforms, screens, and counters. *The floor must not be cut without permission from the Secretary of the Indian Section.*

13. *Supervision of Arrival, Installation, and Departure of Exhibits.*—Exhibitors must personally or by their accredited representatives receive, unpack, and install their exhibits, and remove their cases within a period of six weeks after the close of the Exhibition. The Secretary of the Royal Commission will issue detailed instructions with regard to the installation and reception of exhibits.

14. *Pricing Goods.*—Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark their goods with the home selling prices, for the information of the jury and public. Prices, weights, and dimensions should be given in French equivalents as well as in British figures.

15. *Placards and Handbills.*—No printed or written placards, handbills, or descriptions may be displayed or distributed without the permission of the Secretary of the Royal Commission. Such permission may be withdrawn at any time.

16. *Dangerous and Unhealthy Exhibits.*—Dangerous articles, specially those of an explosive nature, are excluded. Percussion caps, fireworks, matches, and similar articles will only be accepted in the form of imitations, and on condition that they contain no inflammable matter.

Exhibitors of unhealthy products, or of products which may cause inconvenience, must conform at all times to any measures which may be prescribed by the Royal Commission in the interests of public health and safety.

Spirits or alcohols, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and such as are liable to injure other exhibits or inconvenience the public, will only be accepted provided they are contained in such vessels of convenient size, shape, and material as may be approved by the Royal Commission.

17. *Unsuitable Exhibits.*—The French Executive reserve the right to remove at any time any article which they may deem objectionable or unsuitable for exhibition.

18. *Opening and Closing Exhibits.*—All show cases, machinery, and exhibits generally, must be uncovered and properly cleaned each day previous to the hour at which the

Exhibition is open to the public. They must not be again covered until the closing of the building.

19. *Attendance of Exhibitors.*—All exhibits must be on view on every day on which the Exhibition is open. If exhibitors or their representatives do not wish to be in attendance at the Exhibition on Sunday, the Royal Commission will be prepared, if specially requested, to undertake the superintendence of the exhibits on Sunday, on terms to be arranged, but in that event the Royal Commission will not be responsible for any loss, damage, or accident, however occasioned.

20. *Removal of Exhibits.*—No exhibit may be removed before the close of the Exhibition without special permission from the French Executive. *This rule does not apply to articles which exhibitors may be authorised to manufacture in the Exhibition.*

CASES.

21. *Labels.*—All cases containing goods for exhibition must bear special labels, inside as well as outside, which will be supplied to exhibitors in due course.

22. *Unpacking of cases.*—All cases must be unpacked immediately on arrival. Any cases remaining unpacked fifteen days prior to the opening of the Exhibition will be liable to be removed to the Custom House, but neither the French Executive nor the Royal Commission will be responsible for any damage which may arise, or any expense which may be incurred in consequence of such removal.

23. *Storage of Empties.*—Exhibitors must remove from the Exhibition buildings and grounds, with the least possible delay, all empty packing cases and packing materials. The Royal Commission will make arrangements for the collection, storage and re-delivery of cases at a moderate charge on behalf of exhibitors who may desire to avail themselves of such facilities. Cases must be distinctly marked by the exhibitor for the purposes of identification.

GENERAL.

24. *Freight and Duties.*—Information regarding any reduction of freight charges, duties, etc., will be issued by the Secretary of the Royal Commission from time to time.

25. *Customs' Duties. Forwarding of Goods.*—The buildings of the Exhibition will be treated as bonded warehouses. Exhibitors may transmit their goods through the official agents for the Indian Committee, Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., or any forwarding agent, or direct to the Exhibition. Goods will be dealt with according to the ordinary regulations in force in bonded warehouses by a special customs' service connected with the Exhibition. Goods for exhibition only will not be liable to duty, but on goods removed from bond the usual rates will have to be paid.

26. *Copyright.*—No work of art or object exhibited in the buildings or grounds may be drawn, copied or reproduced in any form whatsoever without the exhibitor's written permission, countersigned by the French Executive.

The French Executive may, however, allow general views to be taken and reproduced.

27. *Protection of Patents.*—With regard to inventions, designs, and trade marks, exhibitors will enjoy the rights and protection afforded by the French Law of 23rd May, 1868, within the periods and under the conditions specified in the said Law.

28. *Nature of Awards.*—Awards to exhibitors will take the form of Diplomas signed by the Minister of Commerce, and by the Commissaire-Général.

These diplomas will consist of—

Grand Prize Diplomas.
Gold Medal Diplomas.
Silver Medal Diplomas.
Bronze Medal Diplomas.
Honourable Mention Diplomas.

29. *Compliance with instructions.*—Exhibitors, their representatives and workmen, must comply with all instructions issued by the Secretary of the Royal Commission.

30. *Protection of Exhibits.*—The French Executive will take all precautions for the protection of exhibits, but neither that Executive nor the Royal Commission are to be held responsible for loss or damage however caused. It is left to exhibitors to ensure their own goods should they desire to do so.

31. *Liability of Exhibitors.*—Every exhibitor shows at his own risk in every respect, and it is a condition that he hold the Royal Commission harmless, and indemnify it against any legal proceedings, whether in the French or British Courts, arising from any injury or accident caused or occasioned by his machinery or other article exhibited by him, or from any action which it may be necessary to take in enforcing compliance with the Regulations. The above rule applies to companies and firms as well as to individual exhibitors.

32. *Co-operation of Exhibitors regarding Regulations.*—As the above regulations are laid down solely in the interests of the general body of exhibitors, and to ensure the satisfactory working of the British Section, the Royal Commission trust that the exhibitors generally will co-operate in carrying them into effect.

33. *Alteration of Regulations.*—These regulations are subject to alteration and amplification from time to time.

34. *Infringement of Regulations.*—The infringement of any of the above regulations, or any of the regulations of the French Executive, will subject the exhibitor to the forfeiture

of his space, and to the removal of his goods from the building, without any liability attaching to the French Executive, or to the Royal Commission or their representative, in any way whatsoever, in consequence of such removal. The question whether any such regulations have been infringed, and whether the exhibitor's space has been forfeited, and whether his goods shall be removed, is to be determined according to the sole discretion of the Royal Commission.

In the event of my application being granted (in whole or in part), I undertake to observe and to be bound by the above Regulations.

*Signature*____________________

*Address*____________________

____

Date ____________________

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, INDIAN COMMITTEE,
ROYAL COMMISSION, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900,
INDIA OFFICE,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st March, 1899.

No. 285-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. W F. Bickel as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

No. 288-*G*.—Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough for nine months, under article 340 (*b*) (*iii*) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The 2nd March, 1899.

No. 293-*G*.—The services of Mr. A. M. Slight, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

No. 296-*G*.—With reference to Notification No. 178-G., dated the 9th February, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Claudio Boggiano as Consul for Italy at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 3rd March, 1899.

No. 311-*G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Harold Curjel as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

No. 315-*G*.—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 317-*G*.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the return from special leave of Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 4th November 1898—

Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dow, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain E. Le Mesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 10th November 1898—

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 11th November 1898—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, and with effect from the 28th November 1898—

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 2nd December 1898—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dow, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 26th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and the reversion of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 3rd January 1899—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th January 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dow, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 19th January 1899—

Lieutenant A. B. Dow, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 2nd February 1899—

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, and with effect from the 2nd February 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Settlement Commissioner in Kashmir, and with effect from the 5th February 1899—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 6th February 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 8th February 1899—

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Notifications Nos. 1514-G. and 121-G., dated respectively the 25th November 1898 and 27th January 1899, are cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1899.

No. 1006-*Gl.*—Mr. G. S. Curtis, Post Master General of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Post Masters General, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd March, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 222.—Brevet Colonel C. M. Keighley, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Commissary General, with effect from 24th January 1899, *vice* Colonel L. W. Christopher, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, proceeded on leave.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 223.—Captain A. G. B. Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 15th March 1899, in the vacancy caused by Captain E. Brandreth, Superintendent, Saharanpur Remount Depôt, proceeding on one year's leave from that date.

Lieutenant C. I. F. O. Johnes, 1st Madras Lancers, is appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 26th February 1899, in the vacancy caused by Captain G. C. McD. Birdwood, Superintendent, Hosur Remount Depôt, having proceeded on six months' furlough from that date.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 224.—The undermentioned officers, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

Punjab Command.

Second Lieutenants—

G. G. J. Sankey.
P. S. Stoney.
H. R. A. Hunt.
H. G. Wilmer.
J. Y. Tancred.
B. C. Penton.
N. Macleod.
P. B. Hall.
H. K. W. Bruce.
E. F. Wakefield.
De L. W. Passy.
M. Eliot.

Bengal Command.

Second Lieutenants—

C. A. G. P. Meadows.
J. P. Villiers-Stuart.
W. E. H. Spry.
H. F. Gordon.
A. B. Skinner.
L. C. L. Bayley.
E. A. Hewlett.
A. G. Shea.

Madras Command.

Second Lieutenants—

H. B. Robinson.
A. F. Mackenzie.
T. G. J. Torrie.
D. W. McPherson.
A. F. Stewart.
F. H. Lampen.
G. E. D. Mouat.

Bombay Command.

Second Lieutenants—

E. R. C. Wyatt.
A. W. Robertson-Glasgow.
C. E. M. Mayne.
G. M. Glynton.
H. Lewis.
G. H. Newcombe.
C. R. H. P. Landon.
W. B. Roberts.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 225.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining :—

28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Muhammad Nawaz Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 226.—*4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*—

Jemadar Rahimullah Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1254 of 1896, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 26th December 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 227.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining :—

1st (The Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry—

Ghulam Haidar to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

STATION.

No. 228.—Colonel N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Bengal Command, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G, appointed a District Commander of the 2nd class. Dated 6th February 1899.

JUDICIAL.

No. 229.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added after rule 15 of the rules under the said Act for all cantonments in British India, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 1118, dated the 15th October, 1897, namely:—

Information to be given of infectious or contagious disorder.

"16. Whoever,—

(*a*) being a medical practitioner and in the course of practice becoming cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment or its neighbourhood, or, in default of such medical practitioner,

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder therein, or, in default of such owner or occupier,

(*c*) being the person in charge of, or in attendance on, any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of the disorder therein,

fails to give information or gives false information to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disorder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that a person not required by this rule to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be punishable if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given:

Provided also that this rule shall not apply to venereal diseases, when the person suffering therefrom is under specific and adequate medical treatment, and by reason of habits, conditions of life, and of residence, is unlikely to spread the disease.

Explanation.—In this rule, the expression 'owner' includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 230.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd February, 1899, pages 721 and 722.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

3rd February, 1899.

Staff * * * * *

* * * * *

Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs), at Head-Quarters, *vice* Major-General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 30th January, 1899.

* * * * *

Indian Staff Corps—Lieutenant-General Alexander George Ross, C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th January, 1899.

Major-General Sir George Corrie Bird, K.C.I.E., C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th January, 1899.

Colonel Richard Melville Clifford to be Major-General. Dated 20th January, 1899.

* * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Somerset H. P. Graves, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd September, 1898.

* * * * *

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 231.—James Patch, Gentleman, to be second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 232.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

1st March, 1899.

Lieutenant Willy Beale.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 233.—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Karam Sher Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 234.—*33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Khan I to be Subadar, *vice* Mihr Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 235.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Bhagwan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Natha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th December, 1898.

No. 236.—*36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Atar Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Badan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Khem Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

No. 237.—*33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Miya Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Maya Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh, deceased, with effect from the 24th November, 1898.

Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mal Singh, deceased, with effect from the 5th December, 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 238.—Colonel James Edward Porteous, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th January, 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS.

No. 239.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Philip Bunbury Warburton, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Brown, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 240.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant James Pagan Dalzell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Swales, promoted.

The Honourable Edward Julian Hawke to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dalzell, promoted.

No. 241.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Atherton West to be Captain, *vice* McRobert, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Ward to be Lieutenant on augmentation.

Second Lieutenant James Duckworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* West, promoted.

John Harold Abbott, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Harwood, promoted.

No. 242.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Reginald Woollcombe to be Major, *vice* Lynde, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Rowland Maxwell Thomason to be Captain, *vice* Woollcombe, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Frederick William Wood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Thomason, promoted.

No. 243.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant James Stewart, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 244.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Richard Albert Clifford, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lewis, promoted.

No. 245.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Edmund Beecroft, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd January, 1899, *vice* A. H. Nelson, deceased.

No. 246.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

John Samuel Heaney, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* McLeod, resigned.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 247.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—
Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Tickner.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 6.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Chief Engineers.

Engineer W. G. K. Mathews, *vice* Chief Engineer W. Torrie, *seconded*—26th September, 1898.

Engineer H. Johnston—1st November, 1898.

No. 7.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st January, 1899:—

To be Commander, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant R. W. W. Gordon, *vice* Commander K. V. Bacon (temporarily retired).

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant G. N. Forteath.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 25th February and the 3rd March 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps . .	Lieutenant S. V. Byland .	6th February, 1899.	Poona .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th February and the 3rd March, 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Walter Babington .	Lieutenant .	Royal Engineers.	30th July, 1898.	No Will found.	28 12 0	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1899.

No. 80.—Mr. A. Conley, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th February, 1899, and until further orders.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 81.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 135, to the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

No. 82.—Mr. T. E. Collins, Locomotive Foreman, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th November, 1898, during the absence of Mr. C. S. Gibb, on leave or until further orders.

The 28th February, 1899.

No. 84.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the construction by the East Indian Railway Company, as part of their undertaking, of a branch line of railway from Barun station on the Mogalsarai-Gya Extension to Daltonganj, a distance of 78·32 miles.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 27th February, 1899.

No. 83.—Mr. S. J. Simpson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March, 1899, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations.

The 28th February, 1899.

No. 85.—*Corrigendum.*—For Public Works Department Notification No. *69*, dated the 23rd February, 1899, read *79*.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 731 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 25th February 1899:—

No. 56 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, England. *Improvements in controllers for electric motors.*

No. 57 of 1899.—Jan Mohamed, late supervisor, railways, son of Mohamed-Sanaullah, resident of Nur Mahal, district Jullundur, Punjab. *A method of lifting water from wells and reservoirs, with double môts for irrigation and other purposes without the help of bullocks.*

No. 58 of 1899—Oswald Ivan Milne, accountant of Bishopsgate house, Bisnopsgate street, Within, in the city of London. *An apparatus for making fly-catchers.*

No. 59 of 1899.—Arthur Kitson, mechanical engineer, of 213 West Upsal street, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Improvements in vapour burning apparatus, and in means for distributing liquid hydro-carbon thereto.*

No. 60 of 1899.—Charles Daniel Theobald, chief telegraph inspector, Madras railway, Arkonam, North Arcot district. *A simplex lock block apparatus for regulating traffic on single or double lines of railway.*

No. 61 of 1899.—William Franks, Superintendent, Scandinavian mission, 2 Municipal office street, Calcutta. *A paper holder, to be called the "cyclone paper holder."*

No. 62 of 1899.—Otto Siebold, chemist, of 27 Sophienstrasse, Leipzig, in the Kingdom of Saxony. *An improved process for the production of alkali compounds of albuminous substances.*

No. 63 of 1899.—Arthur Charles Thomas, book-keeper, of 17 Woburn hill, and Joseph Edward Atkinson, miller, of 48 Derwent road, Stoneycroft, both of Liverpool, in the county of Larcaster. *An improved counter-balance, suspender for billiard chalks and the like.*

No. 732 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 353 of 1896.—Emil Lawrence Oppermann, engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C. *A new or improved apparatus for use with a mercury vapour process.* (Specification filed 16 February 1899.)

No. 174 of 1898.—William Edmund Beveridge, surveyor and draughtsman, of Bangalore. *A self-adjusting levelling instrument.* (Specification filed 30 January 1899.)

No. 229 of 1898.—George Gatton Melhuish Hardingham, civil engineer, of 191 Fleet street, in the county of Middlesex. *An improved driving mechanism for cycles.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 233 of 1898.—Robert Moodie, engineer, of 41 Alkham road, Stoke Newington, in the county of London. *Improvements in washing and leaching apparatus.* (Specification filed 20 January 1899.)

No. 271 of 1898.—George Brougham Hubert Austin, architect, of 60 Armadale road, Armadale, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *An improved mechanism for assisting in the propulsion of cycles.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 280 of 1898.—Sorabji Mancherji Rutnagur, journalist, of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay. *An improved apparatus for preventing waste of water.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 284 of 1898.—Mephan Ferguson, engineer, of the Olderfleet, Collins street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *Improvements in machines for closing the locking bar or bars used in the construction of certain kinds of rivetless pipes.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 285 of 1898.—Mephan Ferguson, engineer, of the Olderfleet, Collins street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *Improvements in machines for forming dovetail or approximately dovetail edges on plates to be used in the manufacture of rivetless pipes.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 286 of 1898.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) syndicate, limited, of 10 St. Helen's place, London. *Improvements in type-casting and composing machines.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 287 of 1898.—The Monotype Machine (Colonial Patents) syndicate, limited, of 10 St. Helen's place, London. *A machine for preparing the perforated record strips of type-forming machines.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 291 of 1898.—George Brougham Hubert Austin, architect, of 60 Armadale road, Armadale, in the colony of Victoria. *An improved mechanism for utilizing the "bumping" of vehicles for assisting in the propulsion of same.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 307 of 1898.—F. Reddaway and company, limited, manufacturers of woven machine belting and hose, of Cheltenham street, Pendleton, Manchester. *Improvements in or connected with woven driving belting.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 399 of 1898.—Dr. Carl Ritter Auer von Welsbach, gentleman, of IV Wiedner-Hauptstrasse, No. 69, Vienna. *Improvements in incandescence electric lamps, and process for the production thereof.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 420 of 1898.—Louis Antoine Garchey, ceramic manufacturer, of the Demi-Lune, near Lyons, France. *Improvements in the manufacture of ceramic stone.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 443 of 1898.—The Empire Cash Register, limited, of Monument square chambers, London, E. C. *Improvements in cash registers.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 462 of 1898.—Thomas Mckinnon, chemical and produce broker, of 2 Oswald street, and James Pringle, practical engineer, of 124 Stanley street, Kinning park, both of Glasgow. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic or spring tyres.* (Specification filed 20 February 1899.)

No. 733 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 134 of 1888.—Frederick Robert Jones. *Improvements in vertical sugar-cane mills.* (From 23 March 1899 to 23 March 1900.)

No. 152 of 1888.—Ernest Hulburd. *Improvements in and relating to metallic packing.* (From 6 March 1899 to 6 March 1900.)

No. 318 of 1889.—Leopold Cassella and company. *Production of new red colouring matters.* (From 16 April 1899 to 16 April 1900.)

No. 96 of 1891.—Peter Ferguson and William Young Fleming. *Improvements in multiple-expansion steam engines.* (From 27 June 1899 to 27 June 1900.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel. *A process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel.* (From 19 April 1899 to 19 April 1900.)

No. 282 of 1893.—Shyama Charan Chunder, Khetter Mohan Chunder and Gour Mohan Chunder. *Levelling prismatic and other compasses.* (From 24 February 1899 to 24 February 1900.)

No. 1 of 1894.—George Ernest Hudson and George Sanderson. *An improved apparatus for supplying purified and heated feed-water to the boilers of non-condensing steam engines.* (From 12 March 1899 to 12 March 1900.)

No. 345 of 1894.—Julius Evinof. *Improvements in locking nuts.* (From 23 February 1899 to 23 February 1900.)

No. 40 of 1895.—Dr. Hermann Reisenegger. *An improved manufacture of dry alizarine.* (From 20 March 1899 to 20 March 1900.)

No. 153 of 1895.—Charles Henry Palmer, John William Denmead and Joseph Alvirtus Baughman. *Improvements in and relating to machines for filling boxes with matches.* (From 31 May 1899 to 31 May 1900.)

No. 734 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

No. 82 of 1894.—Robert Annesley. *A moveable latrine and pan receptacle for fecal matter.* (Specification filed 21 November 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 293 of 1893.—Walter Charles Church. *Improvements in or connected with steam and other motive fluid engines.* (Specification filed 25 November 1893.)

No. 294 of 1893.—Walter Charles Church. *Improvements in compound steam engines.* (Specification filed 25 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

G. W. FORREST,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 27th February, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 22nd February, 1899.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,07,90,000	9,77,21,275	10,85,11,275	4,02,69,850	34,29,936	4,36,99,786
Allahabad	...	1,06,72,255	1,06,72,255	2,25,85,752	...	2,25,85,752
Lahore	...	2,18,19,605	2,18,19,605	3,10,40,025	...	3,10,40,025
Bombay	60,08,370	6,65,65,680	7,25,74,050	1,15,96,808	1,11,14,468	2,27,11,276
Karachi	...	69,57,795	69,57,795	29,60,745	...	29,60,745
Madras	18,68,670	2,83,78,320	3,02,46,990	2,27,11,990	...	2,27,11,990
Calicut	...	8,79,355	8,79,355	1,90,250	...	1,90,250
Rangoon	...	72,92,775	72,92,775	1,37,57,255	135	1,37,57,390
	1,86,67,040	24,02,87,060	25,89,54,100			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			96,940			
TOTAL R			25,88,57,160	14,51,12,675	1,45,44,539	15,96,57,214
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						8,00,000
NET TOTAL R						15,88,57,214
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R						25,88,57,160

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1899.

Astract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 28th February, 1899.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,29,10,000	9,76,61,310	11,05,71,310	4,22,87,830	56,49,951	4,79,37,781
Allahabad	...	1,08,15,765	1,08,15,765	2,26,21,957	...	2,26,21,957
Lahore	...	2,20,20,655	2,20,20,655	3,16,07,085	...	3 16,07,085
Bombay	36,08,235	6,72,73,675	7,08,81,910	1,26,13,753	1,11,14,468	2,37,28,221
Karachi	...	67,75,940	67,75,940	28,16,575	...	28,16,575
Madras	23,63,680	2,88,68,250	3,12,31,930	2,07,64,350	...	2,07,64,350
Calicut	...	8,57,220	8,57,220	1,93,390	...	1,93,390
Rangoon	...	92,80,010	92,80,010	1,27,65,300	135	1,27,65,435
	1,88,81,915	24,35,52,825	26,24,34,740			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			...			
Total			26,24,34,740	14,56,70,240	1,67,64,554	16,24,34,794
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
Net Total						16,24,34,794
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Grand Total						26,24,34,740

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th February, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	85,36,465	5	7	1,54,86,951	4	9
Public Deposits at Branches	69,50,485	15	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,37,01,633	0	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,66,151	11	11
Sundries				21,99,337	2	5
Rupees				10,07,54,073	3	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				56,61,584	0	0
Other authorized Investments				71,86,673	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				2,11,04,783	3	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,95,61,339	11	1
Bills discounted and purchased				1,72,58,670	15	11
Balances with other Banks				9,07,438	10	8
Bullion				332	2	0
Dead Stock				12,90,696	3	9
Stamps				11,738	13	1
Sundries				16,19,460	7	5
				7,46,01,712	3	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,29,85,700	12	5	2,61,52,360	15	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,31,66,660	3	1			
Rupees				10,07,54,073	3	3

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 36·4.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 25th February, 1899.

No. 13.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned holidays will be observed during the year 1899 by the Civil Courts of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the Mysore Railways :—

Month.	Date.	Day of week.	Festival.	REMARKS.
January	1st to 3rd	Sunday to Tuesday	Christmas	General holidays.
Do.	13th and 14th	Friday and Saturday	Pongal	Hindu holidays.
February	13th	Monday	Ramzan	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	*15th*	*Wednesday*	*Ash Wednesday*	*Christian holiday.*
Do.	*18th*	*Saturday*	*Madhava Navami*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
March	*10th*	*Friday*	*Sivaratri*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	27th	Monday	Holi Feast	Do.
Do.	31st	Friday	Easter	General holidays.
April	1st to 3rd	Saturday to Monday, both days inclusive.	Easter	General holidays.
Do.	11th	Tuesday	Gentu New Year's day	Hindu holiday.
Do.	*12th*	*Wednesday*	*Tamil New Year's day*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
Do.	*19th*	*Do.*	*Srirama Navami*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	20th and 21st	Thursday and Friday	Bakrid	Muhammadan holidays.
May	*11th*	*Thursday*	*Ascension day*	*Christian holiday.*
Do.	17th to 20th	Wednesday to Saturday, both days inclusive.	Moharam	Muhammadan holidays.
Do.	*22nd*	*Monday*	*Sri Sankaracharyar's Aradhanam.*	*Hindu holiday.*
Do.	24th	Wednesday	Empress' Birthday	General holiday.
June	19th	Monday	H. H. the Maharaja's birthday.	Do.
July	5th	Wednesday	Akhari Charshumba	Muhammadan holiday.
Do.	*27th*	*Thursday*	*Tikacharyara Punyadivasa.*	*Hindu partial holiday.*
August	21st	Monday	Apastamba Sravani	Hindu holiday.
September	8th and 9th	Friday and Saturday	Gauri and Ganesa	Do.
Do.	18th	Monday	Ananta Chaturdasi	Do.
October	4th	Wednesday	Mahalaya Amavasya	Do.
Do.	5th	Thursday	Commencement of Dasara	Do.
Do.	13th	Friday	Maha Navami	Do.
Do.	14th	Saturday	Vijaya Dasami	Do.
November	2nd	Thursday	Dipavali	Do.
Do.	4th	Saturday	Balipadyami	Do.
Do.	9th	Thursday	Prince of Wales' Birthday.	General holiday.
December	16th	Saturday	Shabé Barat	Muhammad an holiday.
Do	25th to 30th	Monday to Saturday	Christmas	General holidays.

2. All Sundays in the year.

3. The following holidays are omitted in the above list as they fall on Sundays :—Ramanujat charyara Tiru Nakshatram, last day of Moharam, Asvalayana Sravani, one day in Shabe Barât and one day in Christmas holidays.

4. The holidays in italics may be granted by the Judge or Presiding Officer only to the special classes named if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

5. The Court of the Resident and the Second Court of Small Causes, Mysore Railways, will be closed in continuation of the Easter holidays from the 4th April to the 15th May inclusive, and the Court of the District Judge from the 24th April to 7th May inclusive on account of the annual recess.

By Order of the Court,

K. D. ERSKINE,

First Assistant Resident.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. William Eliason, of the Ship *Liverpool*.	Presidency General Hospital.	30th December, 1898	The District Judge, 24-Parganas, on the 7th January, 1899.	No Will found. No application for Administration.
Mr. Arthur Herbert Collins, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner, Minbu Division, Upper Burma.	Minbu . . .	17th January, 1899 .	The District Judge, Minbu, on 2nd February, 1899.	Will left in custody of the widow, whose Solicitor, Mr. Collins at Rangoon, is going to apply for Probate.
Mr. Edward Gerald Lees, of Daudpur Indigo Factory.	Not reported . .	12th October, 1898 .	The District Judge, Tirhoot, on 9th February, 1899.	Will left. The Executors, Messrs. C. G. Lees and G. T. Collingridge, have obtained Probate.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1899.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th February, 1899.

No. 358.—Messrs. N. Bedford and W. Skilling, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, and Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, respectively, are brought into the effective list, with effect from the 1st June and 26th July, 1898, *vice* Messrs. Lee and Smith seconded on deputation to Siam.

The 28th February, 1899.

No. 359.—Munshi Aulad Husein, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, with effect from the 11th instant, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Dehra Dun, the 22nd February, 1899.

No. 54.—Babu Jagdamba Prasad, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st February, 1899.

ST. G. GORE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Supdt., Trigonometrical Surveys.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 21st February, 1899.

No. 674.—The medical charge of the Detachment Erinpura Irregular Force at Abu was transferred on the afternoon of the 6th January, 1899, from Second Class Hospital Assistant Ram Pershad Banerji, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, to Third Class Hospital Assistant Hurnarain in charge of the Abu Charitable Dispensary.

No. 675.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Ram Pershad Banerji, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, took medical charge of the Detachment forming the escort to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th January, 1899.

The 23rd February, 1899.

No. 701.—Hospital Assistant Pyare Lal was appointed a Third Class Hospital Assistant for Government Service and placed on the Native States Reserve List, with effect from the 8th December, 1898.

No. 702.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Babu Lal Gupta was transferred from the Marwar Raj Service to the Native States Reserve List from 12th December, 1898.

No. 703.—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period specified against their names :—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
3rd	Kudrut Ullah	Bikanir Residency Hospital	Two months and thirteen days.	2nd October, 1898.	14th December, 1898.
3rd	Rahim Buksh II	Baran Dispensary in Kotah	One month	26th November, 1898.	25th December, 1898.
2nd	Ram Pershed Banerji	Rajputana Agency Hospital	Fifteen days	14th November, 1898.	28th November, 1898.
1st	Desu Ram	Lansdowne Hospital, Sirohi	Sixteen days	8th November, 1898.	23rd November, 1898.
3rd	Ali Husain	Dug Dispensary in Jhallawar	Two months	9th November, 1898.	8th January, 1899.
1st	Myia Singh	Central Jail, Jeypore	One month and sixteen days.	5th November, 1898.	20th December, 1898.
3rd	Mukand Singh	Banswara Dispensary	Two months	12th November, 1898.	11th January, 1899.
3rd	Nur Masih	Lansdowne Hospital, Jeypore	Two months and one day.	2nd November, 1898.	2nd January, 1899.
3rd	Ganpatram Nurbheram Pathak.	Sojat Dispensary in Marwar	One month	1st September, 1898.	30th September, 1898.
2nd	Umiashanker Shiveshanker.	Jaisalmir Dispensary	Two months and twenty-seven days.	17th October, 1898.	12th January, 1899.

No. 704.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Rahim Buksh I, attached to the Sardarsher Dispensary in Bikanir, was granted three months' privilege leave from the afternoon of the 11th January, 1899, and Third Class Hospital Assistant Pyare Lal, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated 14th February, 1899.

No. 9805.—In exercise of the powers conferred under sections 81, 84, and 137 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following bye-law, and the same having been confirmed by the Resident in Mysore as required by section 139, it is hereby notified for public information under section 180 (3) of the said law :—

SANITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES.

BYE-LAW NO. .—BUILDINGS.

Bangalore Municipal Law, section 81.

1. The roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings within municipal limits shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves, or other highly inflammable material, without the written permission of the President.

Bangalore Municipal Law, sections 84 (1) (b) and 137 (1) (l).

2. Before beginning to erect or re-erect any building, the person intending to erect or re-erect such building shall give to the President notice in writing of his intention. The power of sanctioning or refusing to sanction such building under section 83 shall be exercised by the President.

3. Every person giving such notice shall submit therewith a site plan and plans, and specifications of the proposed buildings in accordance with the following rules :—

(i) The site plan shall be submitted in duplicate, drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to 32 feet, and showing—

(a) The area to be occupied by the proposed buildings.

(b) The position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon and of the proposed building and all appurtenant out-buildings.

(c) The nature of the ground on which the proposed buildings are to be erected, whether made or natural, whether rock, clay, gravel, sand or mixed, as the case may be; and in the case of made ground, the time when it was so made and the materials used in making it.

(d) The position of latrines or privies and the proposed method of drainage.

(e) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets or lanes, with the width thereof, and the position and use of adjacent buildings.

Provided that in the case of buildings of which the value will be less than R500, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show, to the satisfaction of the President, without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position of the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

(ii) The plans of the proposed buildings shall be submitted in duplicate, drawn to a scale of not less than one inch to eight feet, and showing—

(a) The plan of the ground floor and of each floor, with sections and elevations on the same scale.

(b) The levels of the foundation and the lowest floor or plinths, with reference to the level at the centre of the adjacent roads or streets, and the level of the site.

(c) The depth and thickness of foundations.

(d) The height and thickness of the plinths or basement walls and of the walls above the plinth.

(e) The thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof.

Provided that in the case of buildings of which the value will be less than R500 it shall be sufficient in show in writing, to the satisfaction of the President, the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid.

(iii) The plans of every building of which the value will be not less than R500 shall be accompanied by a specification showing the nature and description of the materials to be used in the construction of the various parts thereof, including the dimensions of all beams, bressemers, posts, pillars and columns.

No. 9806.—In exercise of the powers conferred under section 137 (1) (i) of the Bangalore Municipal Law of 1897, the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have made the following bye-law, and the same having been confirmed by the Resident in Mysore as required by section 139, it is hereby notified for public information under section 180(3) of the said law:—

TAXATION.

Bye Law No. .—Demand and Collection.

Bangalore Municipal Law, 137 (1)(i).

5. For every notice of demand served under section 186(b) fees shall be levied at the following rates:—

Less than R5				1 anna.
Not less than R5, but less than R10				2 annas.
Do.	R10	do.	R50	4 "
Do.	R50	do.	R100	8 "
Do.	R100 and over			1 rupee.

Provided that if sufficient cause for non-payment is shown to the satisfaction of the President, the fee may be remitted.

6. For every distraint made under section 186(c), fees shall be levied at the following rates:—

Sums distrained for R	R	Fees. R	a.	p.
Under	5	0	8	0
5 and under	10	1	0	0
10 do.	15	1	8	0
15 do.	20	2	0	0
20 do.	25	2	8	0
25 do.	30	3	0	0
30 do.	35	3	8	0
35 do.	40	4	0	0
40 do.	45	4	8	0
45 do.	50	5	0	0
50 do.	60	6	0	0
60 do.	80	7	8	0
80 do.	100	9	0	0
100 and over		10	0	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four annas must be paid daily for each man.

A. M. SLIGHT,

President, Municipal Commission.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 24th February, 1899.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

No. 829.—Second Lieutenant Harry Oliver Whymper is granted leave in India for six months, with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

No. 831.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Archibald Rose is granted leave out of India for six months, with effect from the 6th February, 1899.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant Resident.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1899.

No. 16.—Mr. C. F. White, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate, for nine months, in commutation of the six months' special leave, on private affairs, granted by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 7, dated the 31st August, 1898.

A. BRERETON,

Director of Railway Traffic.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd February, 1899.

No. 4-A.—Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, II grade, on deputation from Public Works Department, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Khyber Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 14th January, 1899, until further orders.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-General,*
Director-General of Military Works in India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 20th February, 1899.

No. 296.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is granted privilege leave for nine days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th December, 1898.

The 21st February, 1899.

No. 297.—Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Superintendent, Saran Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 23rd February, 1899.

No. 303.—Mr. E. D. Nunn, Superintendent, Mozufferpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 302.—Mr. J. G. Hennessy, Inspector, Upper Division (at present acting as Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Superintendent, on leave), is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on deputation of Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, with effect from the 1st March, 1899.

No. 304.—Mr. E. D. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is appointed to act as Superintendent, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. D. Nunn, Superintendent.

POSTINGS.

The 21st February, 1899.

No. 298—Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is placed in charge of the Saran Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Superintendent.

The 23rd February, 1899.

No. 301.—Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is deputed to inspect the Salt works, Salt tracts and Saltpetre works in the Kotah, Bundi and Tonk States in Rajputana.

No. 304.—Mr. E. D. Wilson, Officiating Superintendent, is posted to the Mozufferpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Landi Kotal, this 27th day of February, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3805, Private Lightening Frederick. Age,—25 years. Height,—5 feet 8 inches. Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown. Trade,—*Nil.* Date of Enlistment,—22nd March, 1892. Place of Enlistment,—Bareilly, Bengal.	Parish and County in which born,—Bareilly. Date of Desertion or Absence,—Absent off furlough to Calcutta. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Since 24th instant. Marks,—Scar over shin bone, right leg. On furlough. Under 7 years' service.

E. H. LEMARCHANT, *Lt.-Col.,*
Commanding 1st Hampshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 24th day of February, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6552, Private Arthur Cyril Duffy. Age,—24 years 10 months. Height,—5 feet 8 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey. Trade,—Railway Fireman. Date of Enlistment,—11th October, 1898.	Place of Enlistment,—Poona. Parish and County in which born,—Aden. Date of Desertion or Absence,—20th February, 1899. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Poona. Marks,—Anchor on back of both forearms; scar on top of the head. Under 6 months' service.

C. C. LUARD, *Capt., for Col.,*
Commanding 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th February, 1899.

"Asiatic Quarterly Review," Editor.
Bell, Miss Ethel E.
Berger, G. C.
Boteler, R.
Cave, H. W., Messrs.
Colleshaw, C., Jute Mill, Calcutta.
Cotton, Mrs. Gordon
Cox & Co., C. S.
Crompton & Co.
Deane, H. H. R., Messrs.
"Fact and Theory," Editor.
Festin, Col.
Fraser, Evans & Co.
Harry & Co., B.
Henry, W
Hill, Marcus.
Hodglass, James.
Hulburn Brown & Co.
Jacob & Co.
Johnson, H.
Kent, H. E.
Knight, S., Imperial Hotel.
Konig, W.
Leventhorpe, A.
Lockhart & Co., John, Gunmakers.
Marshal, W. J.
McWilkin & Co.
Mitchell, J. H.
Nevelle, E.
Parsons, W. C.
Pattison, E.
Ragdy, Eugen.
Reform Paper, Manager.
Ross, C.
Sellers & Co.
Sheohan & Co., Geo., General Agents.
Silberberg, Alfred, Engineer.
Stevens, G. W.
Stevens, H. W.
The "People," Editor.
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson.
Thomson & Co., H.
Thurston, R. N.
Tukster, W. T. H.
Turelli & Co.
Wells & Co., A. C., Lamp Manufacturers.
Wells, W. H. B.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allies, H. D. A.
Andree, R. M.
Angimeur, Mr.
Barlow, D. G.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Beavis, M., Miss.
Fenaitte, Peter.
Benger, F. A., Major.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, F. A.
Berryman, A. C.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blamvelle, R. N.
Bluhweiss, G.
Boileau, A.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, C. J.
Bulion, H. R.
Bull.
Carpenter, W. F.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Cator, Mrs.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Cochrane, P. J.
Cohen, Max.
Collet, Mrs.
Conningham, F. E.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cotesa, S. N.
Cotter, Mrs. Clayton.
Cowie, E. H.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Deane, H. A., Major.
d'Espard, L.
deHeder, Mrs.
d'Humiere, Robert, Vicomte.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Draper, J. J.
Dunlopp, V.
Duyster, Madame.
Earl, T. S.
Engles, J.
Erikson, W.
Evans, P.
Finnie, W. D.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. W.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
George, G.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Graham, L., Miss.
Green, R.
Greene, Miss H.
Hanby, Miss.
Hancock, A. E.
Harris, S. K., Major
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, E., Miss.
Hill, W., Col.
Hudson, M.E., Mrs.
Janglave, Miss.
Jenkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Jermyn, Mrs. Frances.
Jobson, J. A.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Jones, T.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelley-Patterson, W.
King, W.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kulka, J.
Law, W. H.
Lawler, T.
Lawrence, H. J.
Lawrence, M., Money-lender.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Macdonald, James.
Maple, E.
Marston, L.
Mason, A.
Mathewson, R. N.
McCrosoh & Co.
McGillivray, D.
McIntosh, D.
McKenzie, J. A.
Meashock, John.
Menzer, K.
Michel, M., Prof.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Moscowitch, M.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Muller and McLeon.
Nethersole, M.
Newman, F.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Paighin.
Parker, Wm.
Parsons, M. H. Reid.
Patterson, A. F.
Patterson, R. F.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Perrin, E. C.
Pescio, T.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Philips, W. B.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Rahn, W.
Robb, D. St. John.
Robinson, F. J.
Ross, F. W.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Smedley, R.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, J. Christie.
Smith, John.
Smith, R. R.
Stafford, R.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Straılley, E. G.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Thun, Wilh.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watson, M., Mrs.
Watts, D., Mrs.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Wigglesworth, Messrs.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Willkinson, W.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood.
Wood, W. E.
Wyindum, John.
Wylly, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Bayson, Kathleen, Mrs.
Brown, Mrs.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th February, 1899.

Collow, J.
Gibb, C. B.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Anderson, J.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Barneby, W. T.
Baboo Baynath Chowbey.
Brodsky, Sopie, Miss.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Clarke, Chas. B., Revd.
Cardozo, Maria, Mrs.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Chard, A.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Dempster, David.
Detonzier, P.
Drucker, Emilia, Miss.
Dond, J.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Dodds, J., Mrs.
Elmore, John H.
Evans, Parker, Mrs.
Frere, W. H.
Foora, J.
Fowler, Reginald, Mrs.
Freshfield, Phebe, Miss.
Gaetley, W. A.
George, Elias.
George, D.
Giles, N.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
Hunt, Miss.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Kirkman, Miss.
Kitchin, B., Rev.
Linge, Marcenaro.
Long, W. D.
Longridge, A. H., Revd.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Moritz, M.
McCarten, H., Revd.
Mills, K., Mrs
Mohanlal, J., Vakil.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
Pinto, L. P.
Pillay, C. Rangasamy.
Pelet, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Plurto, H.
Primalis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Porter, Alwell, Mrs.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Russell, R. P.
Sen, B. B.
Saunders, T. E.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Sorrow Manvill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Vignan, A., Dr.
Vale, Mrs.
Vanyvow, W. E.
Witkowski, C.
Watts, Mrs.
Wilson, Temple, Mrs.
Wearing, Miss.
Whittle, A. J.
Webster, H. R.
Wadeson, Miss.
Yeomans, Thomas.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 4th March, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	9th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	8th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	4th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	11th „	Ditto.
Colombo	8th „	Per P. and O. Str. *Valetta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	10th „	Per Steamer *Kohinur.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	9th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	6th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	11th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	4th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	11th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	6th „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	7th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	6th „	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	6th „	Per Steamer *Umbilo.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	6th „	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Moravia.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی :— یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یہه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بمقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یہه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بهی بکتی هی - ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০	
॥ আধ „ „	৮।০	„	৯,	
। শিকি „ „	৪।০	„	৪৸০	

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনা-ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

SANSKRIT SERIES.

Advaita Brahma Siddhi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

***Agni Purana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Aitareya Brahmana, Vol. I, Fasc. I—V, and Vol. II, Fasc. I—V; Vol. III, Fasc. I—V; Vol. IV, Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R6-12.

Anu Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14

Aphorisms of Sandiya, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Astasáhasriká Prajnaparamitá, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Acvavaidyaka, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Avadana Kalpalata, (Sans. & Tibetan) Vol. I, Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each. R10.

***Bhamati**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VIII, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Brahma Sutra, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

Brhaddevata, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Brhaddharma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

***Caturvarga Chintamani**, (Text) Vols. II, 1—25; III, Part I, Fasc. 1—18, Part II, Fasc. 1—10, at annas 6 each. R19-14.

Crauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Text) Fasc. II—XIV, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Crauta Sutra of Acvalayana, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6. R4-2.

***Crauta Sutra of Latyayana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—IX, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Crauta Sutra of Cankhayana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. I—VII. Vol. II, Fasc. I—IV; Vol. III, Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Cri Bhashyam, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Kala Madhava, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each R1-8.

Kala Viveka, Fasc. I and II. 12a.

Kátantra, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Katha Sarit Sagara, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Kurma Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 6 each, R3-6.

***Lalita-Vistara**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VI, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Lalita-Vistara**, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12 each. R2-4.

Madana Párijáta, (Text) Fasc. I—XI, at annas 6 each. R4-2.

Manutika Sangraha, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

***Markandeya Purana**, (Text) Fasc. IV—VII, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Markandeya Purana, (English) Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R3-12.

***Mimamsá Darsana**, (Text) Fasc. VII—XIX, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Narada Smriti, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6. R1-2.

Nyayavartika, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6. R1-2.

***Nirukta**, (Text) Vol. III, Fasc. 1—6, Vol. IV, Fasc. 1—8, at annas 6 each. R5-4.

***Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, by Kamandaki.** (Sans.) Fasc. III—V, at annas 6 each. R1.

Nyayabindutika (Text). 10a.

Nyaya Kusumanjali Prakarana, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3, at annas 6 each. R3-6.

Padumawati. R2.

Paricishta Parvan, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (Text) Part I, Fasc. I, Part II, Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Prithiviraj Rasa, (English) Part II, Fasc. I. 12a.

Prakrta Laksanam, (Text) Fasc. I. R1-8.

Paracara Smriti, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—8; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—6; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—5, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Paracara, Institutes of, (English). 12a.

***Sama Veda Samhitá**, (Text) Vols. I, Fasc. 5—10; II, 1—6; III, 1—7; IV, 1—6; V, 1—8, at annas 6 each. Fasc. R12-6.

Sankhya Sutra Vritti, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each R1-8.

Dito, (English) Fasc. I—III, at annas 12. each. R2-4.

Sucruta Samhitá, (English) Fasc. I, at annas 12. 12a.

* **Sucruta Samhitá**, (Text) Fasc. IX—XLII, at annas 6 each. R12-12.

Tandya Brahmana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Tattva Chintamani, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—10; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—2; Vol. IV, Fasc. 1; Vol. V, Fasc. 1—5, Part IV, Vol. II, Fasc. I—III, at 6 annas each. R11-4

Tul'si Sat'sai, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Uvasagadasao, (Text and English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12. R4-8.

Varaha Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 6 each, R5-4.

***Vayu Purana**, (Text) Vol. I, Fasc. 2—6; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—7, at annas 6 each. R4-8.

Vishnu Smrti, (Text) Fasc. I—II, at annas 6 each. 12a.

Vivadaratnakara, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Vrihannaradiya Purana, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Vrihat Svayambhu Purana, Fasc. I—V. R1-14.

TIBETAN SERIES.

Pag-Sam Thi S'in, Fasc. 1—4, at R1 each. R4.

Sher-Phyin, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—5; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—3; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—3, at R1 each. R11.

toga brjod dpag hkhri S'in, (Tibn. and Sans.) Vol. I Fasc. I—V; Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at R1 each R10.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN SERIES.

Alamgirnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIII, at annas 6 each. R4-14.

Al-Muqaddasi, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. I. 12a.

Ain-i-Akbari, (Text) Fasc. I—XXII, at R1 each. R22.

Ain-i-Akbari, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. 1—7; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—5; Vol. III, Fasc. 1—5, at R1-12 each. R29-12.

Akbarnamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XXXVII, at R1 each. R37.

Akbarnamah, English Fasc. I. R1.

Arabic Bibliography, by Dr. A. Sprenger. 6a.

Badshanamah, with Index, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Catalogue of the Persian Books and Manuscripts in the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Fasc. I—III, at R1 each. R3.

Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix Fasc. I—XXI, at R1 each. R21.

Farhang-i-Rashidi, (Text) Fasc. I—XIV, at R1 each. R14.

* The other Fasciculi of these works are out of stock, and complete copies cannot be supplied.

Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 12 each. R3.

Futuh-ush-Sham of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—IX, at annas 9 each. R3-6.

Futuh-ush-Sham of Azadi, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each. R1-8.

Haft A'sman, History of the Persian Masnawi, (Text) Fasc. I. 12a.

History of the Caliphs, (English) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 12 each. R4-8.

Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri, (Text) Fasc. I—III, at annas 6 each. R1-2.

Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) 51 Fasc., at annas 12 each. R38-4.

Maasir-ul-Umara, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. II, Fasc. 1—9; Vol. III, 1—10, Index to Vol. I, Fasc. X and XI, and Index to Vol. III, Fasc XI and XII, Index to Vol. II, Fasc. X, XI and XII, at annas 6 each. R13-2.

Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, (Text) Fasc. I—XV, at annas 6 each. R5-10.

Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, (English) Vol. I, Fasc. I—IV Vol. II, Fasc. I—V, at annas 12 each. R6-12.

Muntakhab-ul-Lubab, (Text) Fasc. I—XIX, at annas 6 each. R7-2.

Ma'asir-i- Alamgiri, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each R2-4.

Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) Fasc. I. 6a.

Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) Fasc. I and II, at annas 12 each. R1-8.

Riyazu-s-Salatin, (Text) Fasc. I—IV, at annas 6 each R1-8.

***Suyaty's Itqan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran, with Supplement,** (Text) Fasc. VII—X, at R1 each. R4.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri, (English) Fasc. I—XIV, at annas 12 each. R10-8.

Tabaqat-i-Nasiri Index. R1.

Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi of Zia-ud-din Barni, (Text) Fasc. I—VII, at annas 6 each. R2-10.

Tarikh-i Firuzshahi, of Shams-i-Siraj Aif, (Text) Fasc. I—VI, at annas 6 each. R2-4.

Ten Ancient Arabic Poems, Fasc. I and II, at R1-8 each. R3.

Wis o Ramin, (Text) Fasc. I—V, at annas 6 each. R1-14.

Zafarnamah, Vol. I, Fasc. 1—9, Vol. II, Fasc. 1—8, at annas 6 each. R6-0.

Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, (English) Fasc. I. 12a.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

1. **Asiatic Researches,** Vol. VII, Vols. XIII and XVI and Vols. XIX and XX, at R10 each. R50.

2. **Proceedings** of the Asiatic Society from 1865 to 1869 (incl.), at annas 6 per No.; and from 1870 to date, at annas 8 per No.

3. **Journal** of the Asiatic Society for 1843 (12), 1844 (12), 1845 (12), 1846 (5), 1847 (12), 1848 (12), 1866 (7), 1867 (6), 1868 (6), 1869 (8), 1870 (8), 1871 (7), 1872 (8), 1873 (8), 1874 (8), 1875 (7), 1876 (7), 1877 (8), 1878 (8), 1879 (7), 1880 (8), 1881 (7), 1882 (6), 1883 (5), 1884 (6), 1885 (6), 1886 (8), 1887 (7), 1888 (7), 1889 (10), 1890 (11), 1891 (7), 1892 (8), 1893 (11), 1894 (8), 1895 (7), 1896 (8), at R1-8 per No. to Members, and at R2 per No. to Non-Members.

N. B.—The figures enclosed in brackets give the number of Nos. in each Volume.

4. **Centenary Review of the Researches of the Society from 1784—1883.** R3.

General Cunningham's Archæological Survey Report for 1863-64 (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1864). R2.

Theobald's Catalogue of Reptiles in the Museum of the Asiatic Society (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1868). R2.

Catalogue of Mammals and Birds of Burmah, by E. Blyth (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1875). R4.

Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar, by G. A. Grierson, Part II, Chrestomathy and Vocabulary (Extra No., J. A. S. B., 1882). R4.

5. **Anis-ul-Musharrahin.** R3.

6. **Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata.** R3.

7 **Catalogue of the Library of the Asiatic Society, Bengal,** by W. A. Bion. R3-8.

8 **Istilahát-us-Sufiyah,** edited by Dr. A. Sprenger, 8vo. R1.

9. **Inayah.** a Commentary on the Hidayah, Vols. II and IV, at R10 each. R32.

10. **Jawami-ul-'ilm ir-riyazi,** 168 pages, with 17 plates, 4to. Part I. R2.

11. **Khizanat-ilm.** R4.

12. **Mahábharata,** Vols. III and IV, at R20 each. R40.

13. **Moore and Hewitson's Descriptions of New Indian Lepidoptera,** Parts I—III, with 8 coloured Plates, 4to., at R6 each. R18.

14. **Sharaya-ool-Islam.** R4.

15. **Tibetan Dictionary,** by Csoma de Körös. R10.

16. **Tibetan Grammar,** by Csoma de Körös. R8.

17. **Kacmiracabdamrta,** Part I. R1-8.

Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts, Fasc. I—XXVI, at R1 each. R26.

Nepalese Buddhist Sanskrit Literature, by Dr. R. L. Mitra. R5.

N.B.—All Cheques, Money Orders, etc., must be made payable to the "Treasurer, Asiatic Society," only.

Books are supplied in value-payable post.

IMPERIAL INSTITUIE HAND-BOOKS FOR SALE.

No.	Title.	Price. In English Coin.	Price. In Indian Coin.	Postage. Indian.	Postage. Foreign.
1	Padauk Wood	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
2	Ipecacuanha	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
3	Podophyllum Emodi	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
4	Sida Fibre	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
5	Jute	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
6	Al (Morinda) Dye and Dyeing	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
7	Resin and Turpentine from Indian Pines	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
8	Iron	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
9	Coal	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
10	Adhatoda Vasica	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
	Ditto (revised edition with plate)	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
11	Linseed	0 0 4	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
12	Fibres for Brush-making	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
13	Cutch	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
14	Kut	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
15	Turpeth or Indian Jalap	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
16	Kamela Dye	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
17	Garjan Oil	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
18	Jalap	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
19	Mica	0 0 2	0 2 0	0 0 0	0 1 0
20	Castor Oil	0 0 6	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 0
21	Gingelly or Sesame Oil	0 0 6	0 6 0	0 1 0	0 1 6
22	Albizzia Lebbek	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 0
23	Silk	0 1 0	0 12 0	0 2 0	0 4 0
24	Ground-nut	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
25	India rubber	0 0 3	0 3 6	0 0 6	0 1 6
26	Barley	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 6
27	Steatite	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
28	Salep	0 0 1	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 0 0
29	Caulmugra Oil	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
30	Black Wood or Rose Wood of Southern India (Dalbergia latifolia)	0 0 3	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 6
Guide No. 1	Guide to Commercial Collections, 1892	0 0 9	0 9 0	0 1 0	0 2 6

GEORGE WATT,
Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September, 1897.

* The other Fasciculi of these works are out of stock, and complete copies cannot be supplied.

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required :—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
„	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
„	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works.	(Under revision.)

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one (in the Press)

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Bauerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Ithas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu), 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.

„ „ (Canal „). R1-4.

„ „ (College „). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

„ **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R1.

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.
Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.
Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas,
Irrigation Tract, No. I. } 4a. each.
" " " II.
" " " III.

Land Measuring Chain Statement. Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8a.

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—
1. **Taming of the Shrew,**
2. **Othello,**
3. **Macbeth,** } Each 4a.
4. **Comedy of Errors,**
5. **Merchant of Venice,**

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)
Bengal, 51 Plans.
Madras, 99 Plans.
Bombay, 91 Plans.
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans. } Each 5a.
Oudh, 21 Plans.
Rajputana, 4 Plans.
British Burma, 19 Plans.
Central Provinces.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.
Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7.
" VI, " Nos. 24 and 25, } 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
" VII, " Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,
Extra No., April 1870.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. **each.**

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. **each,** exclusive of packing and postage.

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers. 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.,*
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
" the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 6	8 0 3
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 6	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—
Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
" three issues . . .	" 55	" 36	" 24
" six " . . .	" 100	" 68	" 45
" nine " . . .	" 145	" 95	" 54
" twelve " . . .	" 150	" 120	" 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.
Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

FOR SALE.

Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India during 1893-94 and 1894-95. By JAMES GRUNDY, Inspector of Mines in India (1894 and 1896). Price R1 and R2, respectively.

To be had on application to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (showing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1*a*. 6*p*. for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart showing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld, Bombay.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2*a*).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6*a* (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a* 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a*.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4a., including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

[The Collection of Statutes relating to India (Ed. 1881), the Baluchistan Code (Ed. 1890), the Burma Code (Ed. 1889), the Central Provinces Code (Ed. 1891) and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code (Ed. 1892), are out of print.]

B.—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1883. R3 (7a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5. (10a.)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5. (R1.)

The Coorg Code, Ed. 1893. R2. (6a.)

The Madras Code, Ed. 1888. R5. (10a.)

The Punjab Code, Ed. 1888. R4. (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4. (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the un repealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5 (10a).

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6. (12a.)

C.—Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to 1st November, 1895:—

Part I, comprising Enactments passed by the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General alone. 12a. (3a.)

Part II, comprising Enactments passed by Local Legislatures. 12a. (3a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Acts X of 1841 and XI of 1850 (Registration of Ships), as modified up to 1st December, 1893. 7a. (1a.)

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 5a. (1a. 0p.)

Act IV of 1857 (Tobacco, Bombay Town), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIX of 1857 (Land Customs, Bombay), as modified up to 1st December, 1895 4a. (1a.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st May, 1896, with an Index. R2-8. (5a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 6a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. 0p. (1a.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2a.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895, with an Index. R1-2 (2a.)

Act XX of 1869 (Volunteers), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2062, 2063 and 2064, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. 5a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1872 (Marriage), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 4a 0p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4. (3a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st January, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890; with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11a. (2a).

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 0a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1874 (Laws, Local Extent), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 7a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12a. (2a).

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 11a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3. (4a.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1, (2a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895 10a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1890. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12a. (2a).

Act XIX of 1881 (Lower Burma Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. R1-2. (2a.)

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property), as modified up to 1st April, 1893. 15a. (2a.)

Act VI of 1882 (Companies), as modified up to 1st August, 1895; with Appendices containing Table B in the Schedule to Act XIX of 1857 and the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1895. R1-10, (3a. 6p.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3 (6a.)

Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893, with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VIII of 1883 (Little Cocos and Preparis Islands Laws), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steamships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st August, 1895. R1. (2*a* 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April 1891. 7*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act II of 1886 (License-tax Amendment), as modified up to 1st July, 1894 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896 9*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. 13*a*. (2*a*.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3 from No. II of 1875 to 1896. 8vo. stitched.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXXVI of 1858 (Lunatic Asylums), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XLV of 1860 (Penal Code), as modified up to 1st January, 1893. In Urdu. R1. (5*a*.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1895.
Ditto In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1864 (Whipping), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In English, Urdu and Nagri. Bound. R3. (5*a*.)
Ditto. Unbound. R2-8. (5*a*.)

Act XXIII of 1870 (Coinage), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1871 (Prisoners) as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. In Urdu. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a*. (2*a*)

Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st July, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. In Urdu. 4*a*. 6*p*. (2*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st July, 1894; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. In Urdu. 10*a*. 6*p*. (3*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April 1891. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. In Urdu. 8*a*. (3*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1882 (Assam Labour and Emigration), as modified up to 1st May, 1893. In Urdu. 6*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1883; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664, dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. In Urdu. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto In Nagri. 4*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act IV of 1884 (Explosives), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*)
Ditto In Nagri 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st May, 1894. In Urdu. 2*a* 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XIII of 1885 (Telegraphs), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1888 (Police), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1888 (Indian Reserve Forces), as modified up to 1st March, 1893. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates). In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. In Urdu. 5*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act XV of 1889 (Official Secrets). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1890 (Revenue Recovery). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1890 (Guardians and Wards). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 9*p*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XI of 1890 (Prevention of Cruelty to Animals). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1891 (Ports Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1892 (Limitation Act and Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1893 (Partition). In Urdu. 3*p*. 1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1893 (Coinage and Paper Currency Acts Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p* (1*a*.)

Act X of 1893 (Excise Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1894 (Land Acquisition). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1894 (Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1894 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st March, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1894 (Prisons). In Urdu. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*p*.)

Act X of 1894 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment.) In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL —concld.

Act XVI of 1894 (Tariff Act Amendment). In Urdu. 2a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1894 (Cotton-duties). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri 1a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1895 (Criminal Procedure Code Amendment In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1895 (Civil Procedure Code and Punjab Laws Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1895 (Companies—Memorandum of Association). In Urdu. 3a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1895 (Pilgrim Ships). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1896 (Cotton duties). In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Regulation V of 1890 (British Baluchistan Forests). In Urdu, 2a. (1a. 6p.)

Regulation VI of 1893 (Hazara Forests). In Urdu, 2a. (1a. 6p.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council from 1854 to 1896. The price is noted on each.

Report of Indian Law Commission, 1879. Foolscap, boards. R1. (5a.)

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from July, 1882 to 1896. Super-royal, 4to. Annual subscription R5. (R1.) Single issue 4a. including postage.

A Digest of the Statutes and Acts relating to Merchant Shipping in India, Ed. 1884. By T. A. PEARSON, Barrister-at-Law. Price R5. (12a.)

A Digest of Indian Law Cases; containing High Court Reports, 1862-86 and Privy Council Reports of Appeals from India, 1836-86, with an Index of cases. Compiled, under the orders of the Government of India, by JOSEPH VERE WOODMAN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta. In five volumes. Super-royal 8vo. Price, R50 per set.; quarter-bound copies, R55. (R3-2), payable in advance.

Lists of British Enactments in force in Native States. Compiled by J.M. MACPHERSON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department. Full cloth, super-royal 8vo. :—

Vol. I. Southern India (Madras and Mysore). Corrected up to 30th November, 1888. Price R2-8. (4a.)

Vol. II. Southern India (Hyderabad). Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. Price R4-8. (6a.)

Vol. III. Northern India (Bengal, Assam, Burma the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir, Nepal and Baluchistan) Corrected up to the 20th May, 1891. Price R4. (6a.)

[Vol. IV (Rajputana) is out of print.]

Vol. V. Central India (Central Provinces and the Central India Agency). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1892. Price R4. (6a.)

Vol. VI. (Western India, comprising the Native States under the Political control of the Government of Bombay and the Baroda Agency, together with a Supplement relating to the Persian Coast and Islands, Maskat, the Somali Coast and Zanzibar). Corrected up to the 31st December, 1894. R5. (8a.)

Index to Act V of 1869 (Indian Articles of War), as modified up to 1st January, 1895. 7a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. In Urdu and Nagri. 7a. (2a.)

Contents to ditto In Urdu and Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890. In Urdu. 2a. (1a. 6p.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12a.).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4a.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4a.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Hymenopters, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10a.)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10a.)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4a. (1a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India. Papers relating to the Provincial Service, 1888—96. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (5a.)

Rules under the Arms Act. Revised and corrected to 9th July, 1897. 6a. (1a.)

List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal, Vol. I. F'cap., cloth bound. R3. (8a.)

Village Sanitation in India. Papers relating to, 1888—95. Selection No. 337. Serial No. 19. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Papers relating to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1875—94. Selection No. 342, Vol. I. R4 (12a.)

Ditto ditto. Vol. II. R3 (10a.)

Papers relating to the arrangement made with Messrs. Cook & Son for the conduct of the Pilgrim Traffic to and from Red Sea during 1894-95. Selection No. CCCXXX. Serial No. 16. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.)

Leprosy in India. Papers relating to the treatment of, from 1887—95. Selection 331. Serial No. 17. F'cap., boards. R3 (8a.)

Statistics of British India for the Judicial and Administrative Departments Subordinate to the Home Department for 1894-95. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4a.) For 1895-96 For 1896-97. R2 (10a) each.

Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. A Manual of—, by SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 6th edition, 1893. Full cloth 8vo. For sale to Government servants at R3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under R500 per mensem, and R4 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of R500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage 8a.

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it

The above is available for sale to the Public from 31st March 1895, @ R5 per copy, plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India, by W. W. HUNTER, in 14 volumes. Royal 8vo., quarter bound. R43-8 per set (R4-9).

Selections from the Army Regulations, India, for the use of District Officers of the Civil Department. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (3a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Report on. F'cap., boards. R2-8 (7a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States. Vol. I. F'cap., boards. R5 (10a.)

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States. Vol. II. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Populations in the Andamans. Statistics of, 17th February, 1881. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (1a.)

Andaman and Nicobar Manual, as in force on 1st January, 1886. By LIEUT.-COL. W. B. BIRCH. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4a.)

Domestic Economy and Sanitary Science. Text Book on. For the use of the Senior Classes in Englishand Anglo-Vernacular Schools. Royal 8vo., cloth. R1 (4a.)

Publications issued and registered in British India from 1888 to 1896, Reports on. F'cap., boards. R1-4 (4a.) each.

Fauna of British India—

Mammalia. Part I, by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto. Part II, by W. T. BLANFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo. R7-14 (3a.)

Birds. Vol. I, by EUGENE W. OATES. Super royal 8vo. Full cloth. R13 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by EUGENE V. OATES. Super royal 8vo. Full cloth. R9-12 (6a.)

Birds. Vol. III. By W. T. BLANDFORD, F.R.S. Super royal 8vo., full cloth R9-12 (7a.)

Fishes. Vol. I, by FRANCIS DAY, C.I.E., LL.D. Super royal 8vo. R15 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by FRANCIS DAY, C.I.E., LL.D. Super royal 8vo. R15 (7a.)

Moths. Vol. I, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (7a.)

Ditto. Vol. II, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (9a.)

Ditto. Vol. III, by G. F. HAMPSON. Super royal 8vo. R17 (7a.)

Reptilia and Batrachia, by GEORGE A. BOULENGER. Super royal 8vo. R13 (7a.)

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India—

Edited by SIR B. SIMPSON, M.D., PARTS I and II, Demy 4to. R2 each part (2a.), each. Part III, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.) Part IV, Demy 4to. R2 (2a.) Part V, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.)

Edited by SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL W. R. RICE, M.D., C.S.I., Part VI, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.), without plates R1 (4a.) Part VII, Demy 4to. R3 (4a.) Part VIII, Part IX, 1895. Demy 4to. R3 (4a.) each. Part X, 1897, R4 (8a.)

Appendices to Public Service Commission Report, 1886-87. F'cap. size, limp cover. R2 (10a.)

Proceedings of the Public Service Commission, 1886—

Vol. I. Relating to the Panjab. R1-8 (8a.)

Vol. II. Relating to the N.-W. P. and Oudh. R1-8 (7a.)

Vol. III. Relating to the Central Provinces and Hyderabad Assigned Districts. R1 (4a.)

Vol. IV. Relating to the Bombay Presidency. R2 (11a.)

Vol. V. Relating to the Madras Presidency. R2 (10a.)

Vol. VI. Relating to the Lower Provinces, Bengal. R2 (12a.)

Proceedings of the Sub-Committee of the above Commission—

Relating to the Accounts Department. R1 (3a.)

Ditto	Public Works Department. R1 (5a.)
Ditto	Customs Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Registration Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Telegraph Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Postal Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Pilot Service. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Survey Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Jails Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Salt Department. R1 (3a.)
Ditto	Mint Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Scientific Department. R1 (2a.)
Ditto	Opium Department. R1 (2a.)

Education in India, 1887-88 to 1891-92. Second Quinquennial Review of. By A. M. NASH, M.A. R3 (10a.)

Vernacular Education in Bengal and Behar. Admn. Reports on. By the Revd. J. LONG. Super royal 8vo, in stiff covers. R1-8 (8a.)

Report of the Leprosy Commission in India, 1890-91. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Report of the Indian Factory Commission appointed in September 1890, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with Proceedings and Appendices. F'cap., boards. R1 (4a.)

Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1891-92. F'cap., boards. R2 (8a.)

Selections from the Unpublished Indian Records relating to the Social Condition in Bengal from 1748 to 1767. By the Revd. J. LONG, 1 volume. Half calf. R4-8 (12a.)

Selections from the Calcutta Gazettes from 1784 to 1823 being a continuation of the above. By SETON-KARR and SANDEMAN. In 5 volumes. Half calf. R20 per set. (1-12.)

Early Records of British India, by J. TALBOYS WHEELER. Royal 8vo., cloth. R3 (10a.)

Cholera: What can the State do to prevent it? By J. M. CUNNINGHAM. Demy 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (4a.)

Rules framed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886, as amended by Act XVI of 1890. 2a. (6p.)

Rules and Forms framed under the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890. 5a. (6p.)

List of Officers to be Treasurers of Charitable Endowments in the several Territories of British India. 1a. (0p.)

Grammar of the Rong (Lepcha) Language. By COLONEL G. B. MAINWARING, B.S.C. Super royal 4to., full cloth. R2 (6a.)

Hymns of the Rig-Veda in the Samhita and Pada Text Deva-Nagri character. By Professor F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A. In 2 volumes. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R16 (R1).

Nancowry Dialect of the Nicobarese Language. A Dictionary of the. In two parts, bound in one, Nicobarese-English and English-Nicobarese. By the late F. A. de ROEPSTORFF. Royal 8vo., boards. R2 (4a.)

Sanskrit Manuscript in the Library of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. Catalogue of. By R. MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (8a.)

Famine in Bengal and Behar. Correspondence relating to the, from October 1873 to May 1874. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Famine in Bengal and Behar. Papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Drought in Bengal and Behar. Special Narrative of the, 1873-74, with Minutes by the Hon. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (12a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Judicial.

Proposed Railway in Bengal. Papers on the, 1850 to 1852, with 4 maps. R1 (6a.)

Survey of the Mineral Deposits in Kumaon. Reports on the, and on the Iron-smelting operations at Decuonree, 1855 and 1856. No. XVII. R1 (6a.)

Coal of the Nerbudda Valley, Tenasserim Provinces, and Thayetmyo. Papers on the, 1854 and 1855. No. X. R1 (5a.)

Rent Case, including judgments delivered on 19th June, 1865. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (2a.)

Education in India. Note on the state of, during 1865-66. By A. M. MONTEATH, C.S. No. LIV. R1 (4a.) During 1866-67. By A. P. HOWELL, C.S. No. LXVII. R1-8 (8a.) stitched; R2 (8a.) bound.

Education in India. Collection of Despatches from the Home Government on, 1854 to 1868. No. LXXVI. R1 (6a.)

Cattle Diseases. Papers relating to, 1811 to 1868. No. LXIX. R1-8 (6a.)

Chronological Table for 1886. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto. From 1890 to 1898. 4a. (1a.) each.

Civil Cases from Appeal to the High Court. Report on, By WALKER MARSHALL. Parts II to V. Super royal, 8vo., paper cover. R1 (2a.) each part.

Vakeels. Rules for Admission of, in the High Court, 1873. Demy 8vo., stitched. 4a. (1a.)

High Court (Criminal), Appellate Side, General Rules and Circular Orders of the. New edition, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R3 (6a.)

High Court (Civil). General Rules and Circular Orders of the, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R3 (6a.)

High Court, Appellate Side, Appendices to General Rules and Circular Orders of the. New edition, 1891. Super royal 8vo., boards. R2 (5a.)

**** List of corrections to the above rules are supplied monthly at R3 a year.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3a.)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12a. (4a.)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8a.)

Ditto Appendix, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4a.)

Complete set. R12-4. (R2-12.)

Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March, 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5a.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12a. (3a.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By GEO. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo, cloth, R3-8 (6a). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in — Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14a.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8a. (1a.). No. 2 R1 (1a. 6p.)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8a. (2a.)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—
Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7a.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and of 1898-99. R1 (6a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report on the Improvement on Indian Agriculture. By J. A. VOELCKER, Ph.D., B.A., B.S.C., F.I.C., etc. 2nd edition, 1897. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2-8 (6a.)

Preliminary Note on Rinderpest or Experiments commenced at Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory. By Profr. KOCH. F'cap. 2a. (½ anna.)

Lists of Antiquarian Remains in the Central Provinces and Berar. By H. COUSENS, M.R.A.S. R5-8. (12a.)

Statistical Atlas of India, 2nd Edition, 1895, Medium, full cloth, Gold lettered. Its object is to give a general idea, with the aid of Maps and Diagrams (of which there are 25 of the former and 10 of the latter), of the character of the country, its inhabitants, and its resources, and to furnish such leading statistics as may illustrate its commercial, financial, and educational condition. Price R5. (Packing and postage R2 for a single copy, or R3-4 for 2 copies.)

Papers regarding Legislation for the Regulation and Sanitation of Mines in India, 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of Licenses to explore and prospect for Minerals and of Mining Leases. F'cap., stitched. 2a. (1a.)

Horse Surra. Report on, Vol. I, by ALFRED LINGARD, M.B., M.S., Durham. Super royal 4to. R10 (R1-4).

Summary of further report on ditto. F'cap. 4a. (2a.)

Alphabetical Index to applications for exclusive privilege in respect to Inventions made under Act V of 1888, and disposed of during the quarter ending March, June and December 1893, March, June, September and December 1894, March, June, September and December 1895. March, June, September, December 1896, or pending on that date, and of Specifications filed. 8vo. R1 (1a.) each.

Index to applications for the registration of designs made under Section 51 of Act V of 1888, and disposed of during the quarter ending 31st March 1893, or pending on that date. 8vo. R1 (1a.)

Waste Lands in India. Rules for the Lease or Sale of 1892. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)

Punjab Customary Law, containing Selections from the Records of the Punjab Government. Statement of Customary Law in different districts, and Questions on Tribal and Local Custom. Edited by C. L. TUPPER, C.S. In three volumes, super royal 8vo., full cloth. R10 (14a.) for the three volumes.

Statement showing quantities and values of Minerals and Gems produced in each British Province and Native State of India during the Calendar years 1889 and 1890. F'cap., paper cover. R2 (4a.) each.

Implements and Machines. List of, which have met with marked success in India during the years 1882-83 to 1895-96. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Returns of, for 1885-86, 1886-87, 1888-89, and 1892-93. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of British India and the Native States of Mysore. Returns of, for 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1893-94. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Manual of the Land Revenue systems of India. By B. H. BADEN-POWELL. Revised edition, in 3 volumes.

Royal 8vo., cloth —

Vol. I.—General and Bengal.

Vol. II.—The system of Village or Mahal Settlements.

Vol. III.—The Raiyatwari and allied systems.

Price per set, R30 (1-8).

Price per single vol., R10 (10a.)

Available to Government officials only.

Indian Wheat Trade, Parts I, II, and III, combined. Royal 8vo., limp cover. R1-8 (4a.)

Rail and River-borne Trade Return from 1885-86, in quarterly parts. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.) for each quarter.

Inland Trade of India by Rail and River during the year 1888-89, ending 31st March 1889. F'cap, paper cover. 12a. (3a.)

Inland Trade of India, Weights of Articles carried by Rail and River, for quarter ending December 1893. F'cap., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, from quarter ending March, 1894 to quarter ending March 1895. 4a. (1a.) each.

Ditto ditto ditto, during 1892-93, 1893-94. R2 (6a.) each.

For subsequent issues see under Finance Department.

Fresh-water Fish and Fisheries of India and Burma, Report on the. By SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS DAY, F.L.S. and F.Z.S. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Vanilla: its Cultivation in India. By J. E. O'CONOR. Revised edition. Super royal 8vo., boards. 8a. (2a.)

Cinchona Cultivation in India. Manual of. By DR. GEO. KING, M.B., F.L.S. Second edition, 1880. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Select Extra Tropical Plants eligible for culture of naturalization. By BARON FRED. VON MUELLER, K.C.M.G., M.D., Indian edition, 1880. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (6a.)

Pamphlet on Indigo. R1 (2a.)

Cotton Gins. Report on, and on the cleaning and quality of Indian cotton. In two parts. By DR. FORBES WATSON. R3 (10a.)

Silk in India. Some account of. By J. GEOGHEGAN, C.S. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)

Wild Silks of India. Hand-Book of the collection illustrative of the, in the South Kensington Museum, with a catalogue of the collection and numerous illustrations. By THOMAS WARDLE. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (3a.)

Cattle Disease in India. Manual of the more deadly forms of. Hindi version. Royal 8vo., stiff boards. 6a.

Ditto. Urdu version. Royal 8vo., stiff boards. 6a.

II D

A Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.

By Dr. Geo. Watt, C.I.E.,

Reporter on Economic Products.

The first five volumes and Volume VI, Parts I, II, III & IV of the Dictionary are ready at the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, and will be supplied to non-subscribers on receipt of the price for the complete set, which is R45 in India, and 3 guineas in England (exclusive of the Index, for which a separate charge will be made): packing and postage, in India, 8 annas per volume; for England, 2 rupees 6 annas per volume. For copies bound in half calf or half morocco, R6 and 8 shillings, respectively, will be charged extra for the whole set.

The Dictionary is intended to deal with the products of India—animal, vegetable, and mineral; each product being treated after a uniform plan, the paragraphs of which give the scientific, vernacular, and European names; habitat or source; history; properties and uses (both chemical and industrial); trade statistics; markets, etc. The work is arranged alphabetically according to scientific nomenclature, but commercial and important vernacular names are also given as cross-references, so that little difficulty need be experienced in finding the account of a product even when its scientific name is unknown to the reader.

An important feature of the Dictionary consists in the fact that derived information is in every instance given under quotation marks, and with a reference to the original publication. Numerous contributors have, however, furnished the results of new discoveries, and confirmed the vernacular names, so that the Dictionary is not only a complete compilation of published information, but has been brought abreast of the most recent inventions and discoveries.

Volume I contains the letters A and B, and consists of 559 royal 8vo pages; Volume II embraces the letter C in 689 pages; Volume III contains the letters D, E, F, and half of G; Volume IV, latter half of G to middle of L; and Volume V contains the latter half of L to end of O; Vol. VI (which consists of four parts), Part I, contains letters P to R. The whole work completed in nine volumes (including Parts II to IV of Vol. VI), but a tenth volume has been issued, consisting of an Index to all the vernacular and other names contained in the Dictionary. The Index is practically a glossary of the vernacular and European names of the plants, animals, and minerals of India, and, as such, is a work of reference, which, it is hoped, will prove of considerable value.

Index to Do. do. 8vo. R2 (4a.)

Technical Art Series published up to 1896, together with their explanatory Text—

1886-87, 6 Plates with Text. R1-8 a set (4a.)
1888-89, 18 Plates with Text. R4-8 a set (8a.)
1890, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1891, 18 Plates with Text. R4-8 a set (8a.)
1892, 13 Plates with Text. R3-4 a set (6a.)
1893, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1894, 14 Plates with Text. R3-8 a set (7a.)
1895, 12 Plates with Text. R3 a set (6a.)
1896, 15 Plates R3-12 a set. (7a.)

Pictorial School Lesson Sheets, descriptive of the most prominent Agricultural Insect Pests of India. Intended for the use of schools and other educational institutions. Prepared under the orders of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department. The following have been published:—

"Locusts."

Price per copy, uncoloured, 1a. 3p. (1a. 6p.) Coloured, 2a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)
Extra per copy of mounted on card, 4a. (R2).

"Wheat Weevil."

Price per copy uncoloured, 1a. 9p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto, coloured, 3a. (1a. 6p.)
Extra per copy if mounted on card, 4a. (R2).

Art Manufactures of India, being a brief account of the most important art-manufactures of India. By T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S. Demy 8vo., cloth bound. R3 (5a.)

Indian Museum Notes—

A journal of Economic Entomology. Issued by the Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta—

Vol. I, consisting of five numbers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, R1 (2a.) each. No. 5, 4a. (1a.)

Vol. II, of which seven numbers have as yet appeared—No. 1, R2 (2a.); No. 2, R3 (2a.); No. 3, 8a. (1a.); No. 4, R1 (1a.); No. 5, 8a. (1a.); No. 6, 4a. (1a.); No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Vol. III, No. 1, 8a. (1a. 6p.); No. 2, 4a. (1a.); No. 3, 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Vol. III, No. 4. **An account of the Insects and Mites which attack the tea-plant in India.** By E. C. Cotes, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum. Green cloth boards, super royal 8vo. R1 (2a. 6p.)

Ditto No. 5, 8a. (1a. 6p.). No. 6, 6a. (2a.). No. 7, 4a. (1a.)

Bee-keeping for India. Hand-Book of. By J. C. Douglas. 32mo., cloth. R1-4 (2a.)

Statistical Atlas of India, prepared for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886. Medium, full cloth, gold lettered. R5 (R1-8).

Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript containing fac simile leaves, Nagri Transcript, Romanised. Transliteration and English Translation with notes. Part I. By A. F. Rudolf Hœrnle, Ph.D. Super royal 4to, paper cover. R2-8 (4a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. Fasciculus I. R7 (5a.)

Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript Part II. Fasciculus II. R8-8 (6a. 6p.)

Archæological Survey of India. Reports on the. By Genl. A. Cunningham, C.S.I. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. Vols. XIX to XXIII only available. R6 (6a.) each. General Index to Vols. I to XXIII. R6 (6a.)

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III. Inscriptions of the early Gupta Kings and their successors. By J. F., Fleet, C.I.E. Super royal 4to., cloth. With plates. R25; without plates, R15 (R1-8).

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. Edited by James Burgess, LL.D., C.I.E. Vol. I, containing Parts I to VIII, and Index, etc. R16 (R1) unbound, and R18-8 (R1) bound.

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. In quarterly Parts. Edited by James Burgess, LL.D., C.I.E. Vol. II, Parts IX to XVI now ready. Super royal, paper cover. R3, inclusive of postage for non-subscribers.

Epigraphia Indica, and Record of the Archæological Survey of India. Vol. III, Part I, and subsequent editions. Edited by E. Hultzsch, Ph.D., are obtainable from Education Society's Press, Bombay.

Report (first) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1881-82 (without illustrations). Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Report (second) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1882-83. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Report (third) of the Curator of Ancient Monuments in India, for the year 1883-84. Super royal 8vo., boards. R1-8 (4a.)

Jeypore Enamels. Super royal 4to. R30 (9a.)

Mineral Production in India. Review of, for **1893, 1894.** 8a. (2a.) each, for **1895** and 1896. 12a. (3a.) each.

List of Officers in the Survey Departments and in the offices of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; Trustees, Indian Museum; Reporter on Economic Products; Director, Botanical Department, Northern India, Salt, and Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department; Issued in January and July. Available from July 1890 to December 1897. Royal 8vo. Limp cover 8a. (2a.) Each corrected to 1st July 1890, 1st January 1891, 1st July 1891, 1st January 1892, 1st July 1892, 1st July 1893, and 1st July 1894. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 8a. (2a.) each.

Forest.

Appendices to Forest Department Code, 4th Revised Edition, 1897. 12a. (2a.)

Forest and other Vegetation of Pegu. Preliminary Report on the, with plates. By S. Kurz. F'cap., cloth. R5 (12a.)

Forest Management in Germany, Austria, and Great Britain. Reports on. By Captain Campbell Walker, F.R.G.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to Forest Department Code, 4th edition. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 12a. (2a.)

Recast of Chapter I, Forest Department Code, 3rd edition. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Mensuration of Timber and Timber Crops. A Treatise on the. Royal 8vo., cloth. 8a. (2a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Wheat Production and Trade of India. No. CLX. R2 (6a.)

Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue Surveys of India. Extracts from the, for 1871-72. No. CVI. R1. (4a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12a. (5a.)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6a.) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97 and 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R3 (6a.) each.

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7a.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8a. (2a.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1895-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5a.) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2a.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report of the Proceedings of the Pamir Boundary Commission, 1896. F'cap., boards. Paper cover, R2 (4a.)

Ditto ditto ditto, with 43 Illustrations, 4 plates and maps, cloth bound, R16 (7a.)

Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana, 1894. R1-8 (5a.)

Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Compiled by C. U. AITCHISON, B.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Third edition, 1892 Super royal 8vo., half calf—

- Vol. I. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bengal Presidency, Assam, Burma, and the Eastern Archipelago. R6 (10a.)
- Vol. II. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Nepal. R5 (6a.)
- Vol. III. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the States in Rajputana. R5 (7a.)
- Vol. IV. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Central India Agency. Part I.—Central India and the Mediatized Chiefs. R6 (9a.)
- Vol. V. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Central India Agency. Part II.—Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. R5 (8a.)
- Vol. VI. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part I.—The Peshawar, Baroda, Kathiawar, Palanpur Agency, Mahi Kantha, and Rewa Kantha. R6 (9a.)
- Vol. VII. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Bombay Presidency. Part II.—Kutch, Cambay, Surat Agency, Jauhar, Janjira, Satara Jagirdars, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country, Sawantwari, Savanur, Sind, and Lapsed States. R5 (8a.)
- Vol. VIII. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Madras Presidency, including Ceylon, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Coorg, and the Central Provinces. R6 (10a.)
- Vol. IX. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to the Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, and Eastern Turkistan. R6. (*Not available for sale as a separate volume.*)
- Vol. X. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to Persia and the Persian Gulf. R5 (7a.)
- Vol. XI. Containing the Treaties, etc., relating to Turkish Arabia, Muskat, Aden, and adjacent Coasts, and Zanzibar. R5 (8a.)

Complete set, R60 (R4-8a.)

Rajpootana Dispensary, Vaccination, Jail and Sanitary Reports for 1874, No. CXX. For 1875, No. CXXVII. For 1876, No. CXLI. For 1878, No. CLXI. For 1879, No. CLXXV. For 1880, No. CLXXXVI. For 1881, No. CLXXXVIII. For 1882, No. CLXXXIX. For 1883, No. CXCVII. For 1884, No. CCXII. For 1886

Selections from the Letters, Despatches, and other State papers preserved in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, 1772—1785. Edited by GEO. W. FORREST, B.A., in three Volumes. Price per set R12 (R1-12).

Mission to Yarkand. Report of a, in 1873, with photographs. By SIR T. D. FORSYTH, K.C.S.I., C.B. Demy 4to., full cloth. R12 (R1).

Rajputana Census, 1891, Vol. XXVI, of the Census of India, Part I, the Report, Imperial Tables and Supplementary Returns. F'cap., boards. R10 (10a.)

Ditto, Part II, the Provincial Tables and remarks. F'cap., boards. R2-8 (5a.)

Hunza and Nagyr Hand Book, being an introduction to a knowledge of the Language, Race and Countries of Hunza, Nagyr, and a part of Yasin, Part I. By G. W. V. LEITNER. Super royal 4to., cloth. R5 (R1).

Turki Language. A Sketch of the, as spoken in Eastern Turkistan (Kashgar and Yarkand). By R. B. SHAW, F.R.G.S. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (8a.)

Bilochinama. Translation of. Compiled by Rai Bahadur HETU RAM, C.I.E. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1-8 (3a.)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July 1888. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected up to 1st July 1889. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected up to 1st July 1890. Royal 8vo., limp cover. 12a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto. Corrected to 1st July 1897. Royal 8vo. Boards. 12 annas (2a.)

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Voyage on the Euphrates, Suklewieh to Muskeneh, No. CV. R1 (5a.)

Ajmere and Mhairwara Districts, Administration Reports for 1873-74, No. CXIX. For 1874-75, No. CXXV. For 1875-76, No. CXXX. For 1876-77, No. CXL. For 1877-78, No. CXLIX. For 1878-79, No. CLXIV. For 1879-80, No. CLXXII. For 1880-81, No. CLXXXIV. For 1881-82, No. CXCIV. For 1882-83, No. CXCV. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1883-84, No. CCII. For 1884-85, No. CCX. For 1885-86, No. CCXXV. For 1886-87, No. CCXXXIV, Serial No. 12. For 1887-88, No. CCLV, Serial No. 23. For 1888-89, No. CCLXVI, Serial No. 29. For 1889-90, No. CCLXXVI, Serial No. 30. 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. F'cap., stiff cover. R1-8 (4a.) each number.

Baluchistan Agency, Administration Reports for 1887-88. No. CCLXVIII, Serial No. 30. For 1888-89, No. CCLXXVII, Serial No. 37. For 1889-90, No. CCLXXXIV, Serial No. 43, F'cap., boards. R2-8 (4a.) For 1890-91, No. CCLXXXVIII, Serial No. 46. For 1891-92, No. CCXCIV, Serial No. 52. For 1892-93, No. CCCVII, Serial No. 66, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2-8 (6a.) each.

Baroda State. Report on the Administration of the, for 1877-78, No. CLVI. For 1878-79, No. CLXIV. For 1879-80, No. CLXXIX. For 1880-81, No. CXCIII. For 1881-82 and 1882-83. R1 (4a.) each number.

Central India, Administration Reports for 1890-91, 1891-92, No. CCLXXXIX, Serial No. 47, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2 (5a.) each.

Manipur Political Agency, Administration Reports for the year ending 30th June, 1873, No. CIX. For 1873-74, No. CXVIII. For 1874-75, No. CXXVI. For 1875-76, No. CXXXIV. 4a. (2a.) each number. For 1877-78 and 1878-79. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Political Agency, Administration Reports for 1874-75, No. CXVIII; 1876-77, No. CXXXVIII; 1877-78, No. CLII; 1878-79, No. CLXV; 1879-80, No. CLIX, 1880-81, No. CLXXXI; 1881-82, No. CLXI, 1882-83, No. CLXIII. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1884-85, No. CCVII; 1885-86, No. CCXX, 1886-87, No. CCXXIX; 1887-88, No. CCXLV; 1888-89, No. CCLIX, and 1889-90, No. CCLXXIV. For 1890-91, No. CCLXXXV, Serial No. 44. For 1892-93, No. CCCIV, Serial No. 58. 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. F'cap., stiff cover. 12a. (2a.) for each year.

Rajputana Administration Report, 1893-94 and 1894-95, No. CCCXI, Serial No. 65, R2-8. (6a.)

Western Tibet: A Practical Dictionary of the Language and Customs of the Districts included in the Ladák Wazarat. By CAPTAIN H. RAMSAY, Political Agent, and Joint Commissioner in Ladák. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (6a.)

No. CCXXI, Serial No. 6. For 1886, No. CCXXX, Serial No. 11. For 1887, No. CCXLIII, Serial No. 18. For 1888, No. CCLXI, Serial No. 27. For 1889, No. CCLXXII, Serial No. 33. For 1890, No. CCLXXXII, Serial No. 41. For 1891, No. CCXCVI, Serial No. 53. For 1892, No. CCCIX, Serial No. 62. 1893, 1894 and 1895, 12a. (3a.) each number.

Thuggee and Dacoity Department. Report on the, for 1874. By MAJOR E. R. C. BRADFORD. For 1882-83, No. CXXIV. For 1884, No. CCXIV. For 1885, No. CCXI. For 1886, No. CCXXXVI, Serial No. 14. For 1887, No. CCXLIV, Serial No. 19. For 1888, No CCLX, Serial No. 26. For 1889, No. CCLXXIII, Serial No. 34. For 1890, No. CCLXXXIII, Serial No. 42. For 1891, No. CCXC, Serial No. 48. For 1892, No. CCCII, Serial No. 56. 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. 8a. (2a.) each.

Administration Reports—

Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, for 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86. F'cap., stiff cover, 8a. (2a.) for each year. 1886-87, R1-8 (3a.); 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. 8a. (2a.) each.

Coorg, for 1871-72. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (5a.)

Garo Hills, for 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Hyderabad Residency for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1874-75. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (3a.) for each year.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for 1875-76, 1876-77. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. For 1877-78, 1878-79, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87. F'cap., stiff cover. R1 (5a.) for each year. For 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R3 (5a.) each.

Jowai, for 1877-78. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)

Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1877-78, and 1878-79. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Mysore, for 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77. Royal 8vo stiff cover. For 1878-79 and 1880-81. F'cap., stiff cover. R1 (3a.)

Public Instruction in Mysore. Report on, for 1871-72, 1872-73, 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, and 1880-81. F'cap., stiff cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

Naga Hills Political Agency, for 1876-77, 1877-78, and 1878-79. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) for each year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a (2a.) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap. boards. 12a. (3a.)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to December, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Civil Service Regulations, 3rd Edition, 1897. R3 (6a.)
Ditto ditto. Appendices. R1 (3a.)
The forwarding charge for both, if sent in one packet, is 8 annas. Annual subscription for corrections. R2.

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension Rules. 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal Officers. 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains. 4a. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension Rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service. 4a. (1a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India. F'cap. boards. From April 1870 to March 1892. Part I, R1-8 (6a.); Part II, R2 (6a.); Part III, R2 (8a.) for each year. From April 1885 to March 1893, Part I, R1-8 (6a.); Part II, R2 (6a.) From 1886 to 1894, Part I., R1-8 (6a). From April 1887 to March 1895, Parts I and II. From April 1888 to March 1890. Parts I and II.

Financial Statements, bound in one volume, from 1860-61 to 1873-74. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R4 (12a.)

List of Officers appointed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, published monthly. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.) each number.

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Government of India in the Financial Department. For January 1886. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments substantively in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896. Royal 8vo., boards. 12a. (2a.) each.

Indian Hemp Drugs Commission, 1893-94. Report of the. R3 (10a.)
Ditto, Vol. II, **Appendices.**—Enquiry as to the connection between Hemp Drugs and Insanity. R1 (5a.)
Ditto, Vol. III, **Appendices.**—Miscellaneous. R1 (5a.)
Ditto, Vol. IV.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bengal and Assam. R3 (10a.)
Ditto, Vol. V.—Evidence of Witnesses from North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab. R2-8 (9a.)
Ditto, Vol. VI.—Evidence of Witnesses from Central Provinces and Madras. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto, Vol. VII.—Evidence of Witnesses from Bombay, Sind, Berar, Ajmere, Coorg, Baluchistan and Burma. R2-8 (8a.)
Ditto, Supplementary Volume containing the Army Evidence. R1 (5a.)

Report of the Royal Commission on Opium, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices, Vol. I. F'cap. size, paper cover. R1-8 (4a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, Vol. II. F'cap., boards. R5 (10a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, „ III. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, „ IV. Paper cover. R4 (7a.)

Proceedings of the Royal Commission on Opium, with Appendices, together with correspondence on the subject of Opium with the Straits Settlements and China, etc., Vol. V. Paper cover. R1-8 (6a.)

Final Report of ditto ditto, Vol. VI, Part I. Paper cover. R1-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto ditto, **Vol. VII, Part II, Historical Appendices.** Paper cover. R2-8 (5a.)

Supplement to the Report of ditto ditto ditto. Note by Hon'ble the Maharajah of Durbhanga, K.C.I.E., 4a. (1a).

Collection of Papers relating to the Report of the Royal Commission on Opium. F'cap., boards. 8a. (3a.)

Papers relating to the Extant Public Loans of the Government of India, 1895. Containing Notification, relative to the Public Loans of the Government of India from 1889 to date. F'cap., paper cover. R1-4. (2a.)

Papers relating to changes in the Indian Currency System, 1893. F'cap., boards. R1 (5a.)
Papers on the Introduction of a Gold Currency into India, 1866. Royal 8vo., cloth. R5 (8a.)
Production of Gold and Silver: Demand for Gold and Price of Silver. By R. H. HOLLINGBERY. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (4a.)
Public Loans of the Government of India. Notification relative to the, from 1822 to 1879. Demy 8vo., boards. R1 (4a.)
Native Passenger Ships Commission. Report of the, appointed in November 1890 under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with Proceedings and Appendices. F'cap., boards. R2 (5a.)
Budget Estimate of Revenue, Expenditure, and Cash Balances of the Government of India. F'cap., paper cover. From 1867-68 to 1872-73. R1 (3a.) for each year.
Consumption of Opium in India. Collection of papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1 (3a.)
Remissions or Reductions of Stamp Duty authorised since the passing of Act XXXVI of 1860. Table showing. Royal 8vo., stitched. 2a. (1a.)
Blight in the Poppy Crop in the Behar and Benares Agencies. Papers regarding a. 8a. (2a.)
Excise Administration of India. Collection of Papers relating to the. F'cap., boards. R1 (8a.)
Excise Administration of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Assam. Collection of Papers relating to the, 1891. F'cap., boards. 6a. (3a.)
International Bulletin of Customs Regulations. Annual subscription R6 per copy postage free.
Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, from 1877 to 1884. By CAPTAIN ARTHUR W. STIFFE, I.M. F'cap., stiff cover. R2 (5a.); for each of the years 1877, 1880 to 1882. R3 (6a.); for 1883 and 1884. R4 (9a.) for 1885. R3 (8a.); for 1886. 12a. (3a.); for 1887, 1888, 1892, 1893 and 1896. 12a. (3a.) each.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for Quarter ending December, 1895. No. 3, for quarter ending March, 1896. No. 4. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (3a.) each.
Ditto ditto ditto. For four quarters of 1896-97. R1 (6a.) each.
Agricultural Statistics of British India from 1890-91 to 1894-95. 11th issue. 12th Issue, from 1891-92 to 1895-96. F'cap., boards. R3. (8a.)
Food-grains and Salt throughout India, 1861—83. Prices of. Super royal, boards. R1-8 (4a.)
Prices and Wages in India. Fourth Issue. Part I.—Average annual district prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1885). Part II.—Fortnightly district prices for 1885. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1885). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)
Prices and Wages in India. Fifth Issue. Part I.—Average annual district prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1886). Part II.—Fortnightly district prices of Food-grains and Salt for 1886. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1886). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. Sixth Issue. Part I.—Average annual prices of Food-grains and Salt (1861—1887). Part II.—Fortnightly prices of Food-grains and Salt for 1887. Part III.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1887). Super royal, boards. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. Supplementary Tables. Fortnightly district prices. Gram, 1863-1884. Super royal, stiff cover. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. Supplementary Tables. Fortnightly district prices of Maize and Arhar, 1873—1885. Super royal, stiff cover. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto. Part I.—Prices of Food-grains and Salt. (1861—1884). Part II.—Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Labour (1873—1884). Super royal, boards. R2 (5a.)
Ditto. Edn. 1880. By J. E. O'CONOR. Super royal, stiff cover. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto. Eighth Issue, 1891; Ninth Issue, 1892. Tenth Issue, 1893; Eleventh Issue, 1894; Twelfth Issue, 1895; Thirteenth Issue, 1896. Fourteenth Issue, 1897. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.) each.
Maritime Trade of British India with other Countries. Review of the, for 1879-80, 1880-81, by J. E. O'CONOR. 1881-82, by R. E. HAMILTON. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each volume.
Sea-borne Foreign Trade of British India. Review of the. Accounts of the, for 1882-83. By J. E. O'CONOR. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.)
Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries. Review of the, for 1883-84. F'cap., paper cover. By J. E. O'CONOR. 8a. (2a.)
Trade of India in 1878-79, 1885-86, 1887-88, 1888-89. 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92. Review of the. By J. E. O'CONOR. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each.
Annual Return of Inland Trade. Seventh Issue, 1894-95. Eighth Issue, 1895-96. Ninth Issue, 1896-97. R4 (12a.) each.
Trade and Navigation of British India. Annual Statements from No. 13 for 1879 to No. 24 for 1889. from 1890-91 to 1896-97. Vols. I and II. F'cap., paper cover. R3 (12a.) for each volume.
Trade and Navigation of British India. Appendices to Annual Statements of; for 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85. R1 (4a.) each; for 1885-86, 1886-87, R1-8 (4a.) each; for 1887-88, R1-4 (4a.); and for 1888 89, 1889-90, and 1890-91, R2 (5a.); 1891-92, R2 (5a.); 1892-93, 1893-94, R2 (5a.) each. 1894-95, 1895-96, R1-8. (5a.) each.
Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from 1866 to December 1897. 8a. (2a.) each.
External Land Trade of British India. Accounts of the. From April 1879 to 31st March 1885, in quarterly parts. From April 1885 to Dec. 1897, in monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.
External Land Trade of British India. Review of, for 1878-79, by J. E. O'CONOR; 1879-80, by S. JACOB; 1880-81, by J. E. O'CONOR; 1881-82, by R. E. HAMILTON. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (2a.) each volume.
Statistical Tables for British India, relating to Census, Emigration, Railways, Forests, Cinchona, Tea, Coffee, and Cotton Cultivation, Cotton and Jute Mills, Breweries, Collieries, Joint Stock Companies, Salt and Customs Revenue, Foreign Trade and Shipping, published annually: available from the 16th issue (1882), 1893. Super royal 4to., stiff cover. R2 (8a.) each.
Financial and Commercial Statistics for British India. First Issue, 1894. Being a Combination and Continuation of the Finance and Revenue Accounts, Part III, 15th Issue, and of the Statistical Tables relating to British India, 17th Issue. R4 (12a.)

Ditto	ditto	Second Issue, 1895.	R4 (12a.)
Ditto	ditto	Third Issue, 1896.	R4 (12a.)
Ditto	ditto	Fourth Issue, 1897.	R4 (12a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. F'cap., boards. For 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96. R2 (8a.) each.
Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1892-93 and 1893-94. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper. 8a. (4a.) each.
Civil Estimate, 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1897-98. F'cap board. R5. (R1-4a.) each.
Civil Account Code, Volume I, Parts I and II, bound together. Fifth edition, corrected to 19th April 1892. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (6a.)

**** Corrections to the above are sold at 2 as. per list.*

This book is for sale to Government Officers only and to those who purchase it for passing examination for Government employment.

Civil Account Code, Volume I, Part I. Fifth edition, corrected to 19th April 1892. Super royal 8vo., boards R1 (4a.)

**** Corrections to the above are sold at 1a. per list.*

Part I contains all that is generally useful to the Public. Part II is for the guidance of Treasury Officers.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

Standing Orders of the Accountant General, Bengal. Revised up to August, 1893. 8vo., boards. R2 (3a.)
For sale principally to Administrations of Local Funds.
History of Services of Officers holding gazetted appointments under the Government of Bengal. Corrected to 1st July 1891, 1892, and 1893. Royal 8vo., limp cover. R5 (10a.) each.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)
Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)
Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)
Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)
India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and **1898-99.** F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.
Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code. Medical. R1 (4*a*.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897. 17th Issue. R1 (2*a*.)

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

Report of a Departmental Enquiry on the Prevalence of Venereal Disease among the British Troops in India, 1897. F'cap. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Army (average numbers at Home and Abroad). F'cap., paper cover. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission, regarding the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Representations received by the Secretary of State for India from the Royal College of Surgeons of England relative to the prevalence of venereal disease among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Copy of a Despatch to the Government of India regarding the measures to be adopted for checking the spread of venereal disease among British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 2*a*. (1*a*).

Measures adopted for checking the Venereal Diseases among the British Troops in India. F'cap., paper cover. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1897. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. Royal 16mo., leather bound, R2-8 (4*a*.)

Infantry Drill, in Hindi, Parts I and II, 1896. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896. 7*a*. (3*a*.) Out of stock.

Ditto in Urdu, Parts I and II, 1896 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896 7*a*. (3*a*.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi, Parts I and II, 1896. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto, complete, Parts I to X, 1896 9*a*. 0*p*. (2*a*.)

Notes on Nepal, by Captain E. VANSITTART, 1896, 8vo. boards. R2 (1*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX—Volunteers. Provisional issue, 1896. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R1 (3*a*.)

Regulations for the Royal Artillery in India, 1896. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R2 (6*a*.)

Horse-Breeding Manual, 1896. 8vo., paper cover. 6*a*. (2*a*.)

Combined Tactics. Notes on the Command of a Mixed Force. By a General Officer Commanding. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4*a*.

Field Service Manual. R4 (6*a*.)

Indian Army List, published every quarter. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. Price R3. (By post R3-8.)

Army Regulations (India). Royal 8vo., full cloth—

Vol. I.—PAY CODE. Part I. Revised, 1893. For British Troops. R3-8 (10*a*.)

SECTION V, revised, of Vol. II, 4*a*.

" VII, " " II, sub-section XII, 4*a*.

" XV, " " II, 4*a*.

" XXIV, " " II, paper cover. 6*a*.

Vol. III.—EQUIPMENT, interleaved. R3-8 (12*a*.)

NOTE.—Sanction of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, for the purchase of this volume, is necessary.

Vol. IV.—PART II.—ORDNANCE STORES. R1-8 (5*a*.)

" V.—COMMISSARIAT—TRANSPORT. R5 (R1.)

NOTE.—Sanction of the Commissary General-in-Chief for the purchase of this volume is necessary.

Vol. VI.—MEDICAL. R2 (10*a*.)

VII.—DRESS. R2 (5*a*.)

XI.—CLOTHING. Part I, British Troops. 2. (5*a*.)

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1894-95, 1896, 1897, R1 (1*a*.) each.

Manual for Bengal and Punjab Infantry, 1891. Super royal, 16mo. R1-10 (3*a*.)

Manual for Bengal and Punjab Cavalry. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R2 (4*a*.)

Notes on Goorkhas, being a short account of their Country History, Characteristics, Clans, etc. By CAPTAIN E. VANSITTART, 5th Goorkhas. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (2*a*.)

Regimental Calls for all Branches of the Native Army in the Bengal Presidency, 1890. Royal 12mo. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Army Circulars (India). Issued Fortnightly. Demy 8vo. stitched. R3 per annum including postage. Single issue. 2*a*.

List of Changes in War Matériel. Issued monthly. Demy 8vo., stitched. R4 per annum, including postage.

Indian Army Reserves. Regulations for the, 1888. Demy 8vo. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto, 1893. In English. Demy 8vo. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Manual Exercises for the Snider Rifle and Carbine and Bayonet Exercise for the Army in India. Revised 1887. 32mo., paper. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Manual Exercises for Martini-Henry Rifle and Carbine and Bayonet Exercise, 1885.

Ditto in Hindi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1892, in Hindi. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4*a*. 10*p*. (2*a*.)

Ditto in Urdu. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4*a*. 10*p*. (2*a*.)

Ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4*a*. 10*p*. (2*a*.)

Military Account Code, 1895, 2nd Edition. Super royal 8vo., boards. R4 (12*a*.)

Signalling Instruction, being an appendix to the authorised Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling as applicable to signalling in India, 1895. R1 (1*a*, 0*p*.)

Ditto, ditto ditto, in Hindi. R1 (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Ditto, ditto ditto, in Urdu. R1 (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Infantry Sword and Carbine Sword-Bayonet Exercises in Urdu and Gurmukhi, with corrections to 1889. 3*a*. (1½*a*.) each sort.

Physical Drill, with Arms and Bayonet Exercise, 1889, in Urdu. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto ditto in Gurmukhi. Royal 8vo. 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

N.B.—The translations of the above books have been made by Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., for the Government of India.

Firing Exercise, Martini-Henry Rifle and Carbine, 1891. in Gurmukhi. By Captain H. H. DOBBIE. 9*p*. (0*p*.)

Admission of Military Officers to Civil and Political Departments. Rules for the. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Certificate of Good-conduct Form 592 E. 4*a*. (2*a*.)

Accounts of Bengal Cavalry. Instructions regarding the, 1886. Super royal 8vo. R1 (2*a*.)

Standing Orders of the Punjab Frontier Force. Corrected to 1st January 1889. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (2*a*.)

Instructions for Payment of British Troops, India, 1892. Super royal 8vo., limp cover. R1 (4*a*.)

Instructions for Payment of Native Troops of the Bengal Army, 1893. Super royal 8vo., full cloth. R1 (3*a*.)

Regimental Accounts, Native Infantry, 1892. F'cap boards. 14*a*. (2*a*.)

Hindu and Muhammadan Names in the Bengal Army. Guide to the Transliteration of, prepared at the request of the Government of India, by C. J. LYALL, M.A., C.I.E., Bengal Civil Service. Royal 8vo., boards. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

M. W. Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment. Published in July and January. 4*a*. (1*a*.) for each half-yearly issue.

Regulations for Mounted Volunteers, 1894. Royal 12mo., full cloth. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Rules for Audit of Cantonment Funds. Super royal 8vo., stitched. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Commissariat.

Guide to Meat Inspection. Full cloth. Super royal 16mo. R1 (2*a*.)

(For sale to Commissariat Officers and Commissariat Subordinates.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat—Transport, India, without illustrations, 1892. Royal 8vo., cloth. R2 (5a.)

Transport Training Classes. Hand-Book for. Compiled by Colonel R. C. R. CLIFFORD, Commissary-General Transport, 1882. Price 8a. (1a. 6p.)

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Marine Regulations, Vol. I, Part I, 1894. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R1-8 (5a.)
Ditto, ditto, **Part II.** R1 (3a.)

Sailing Directory, Part I: India, Africa, and South America, with Charts. By COMMANDER A. D. TAYLOR, I.N., F.R.G.S. Super royal 8vo., cloth. R15 (12a.)

Spheroidal Tables for every ten minutes of the quadrant. By R. C. CARRINGTON, 1877. Royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (1a.)

Glossary of French Terms adopted on French Charts and Maps and in Sailing Directions. By R. C. CARRINGTON. 12a. (1a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India. List of. From 1888, 9th Issue, to 1896, 16th Issue. Super royal 8vo., stiff cover. R1 (2a.)

West India Pilot, Vol. II. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R6 (6a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of books and publications which are less than two years old.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5′ 6″, metre, and 2′ 6″, and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-6 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December, 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each.

Ditto **Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 0p.) each.

Ditto, **Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, **Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, **Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R1 (0a.) each.

Ditto, **State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99** 9a. (3a.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works.** 8a. (2a.) each.

List of books and publications which are more than two years old.

P. W. D. Circular No. 8, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, 5 ft. and 6 in. gauge, 1896. With diagrams. F'cap. 4a. (1a.)

P. W. D. Circular No. 9, dated 25th November 1896, with enclosure, Standard Dimensions, metre gauge, 1896. With diagrams. F'cap. 4a. (1a.)

P. W. D. Circular No. 6 Railway of 7th September 1896. Rules for the Inspection of Railways prior to opening for Passenger Traffic. 4 annas.

System of recruitment and examination for appointment and confirmation of candidates to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department. Reprint of Rules regarding the. 8vo. paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Rules for the examination for appointment to and confirmation in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. Paper cover, 8vo. 4a. (1a.)

General Directory and Railway List. Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents for India. corrected up to 1st January 1890. Paper cover, F'cap. R1 (3a.)

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for Channels in Earth, giving discharges and mean velocities for varying bed-widths, depths, and slopes, showing also the necessary slopes and sections to avoid silting, based on Ganguillet and Kutter's Formula. By R. G. KENNEDY, Executive Engineer, Punjab Irrigation Branch. Cream Demy half cloth back. R7 (5a.)

Copies of the Book of Bridge and Culvert Tables prepared under the orders of the Government of India by Mr. E. HERBERT STONE, M.I.C.E., are now available for sale to the public in *book form* and in loose sheets, at the prices named below:—

The book bound complete. R15 per copy. (R2.)
Each separate sheet mounted on cloth of the following—8a. (3a.)

5 sheets girder bridges, 5′ 6″ gauge.
5 sheets ditto, metre gauge.
13 sheets arched culverts, heavy type, both gauges.
13 sheets ditto, light type, ditto.
4 sheets open and flat-topped culverts, ditto.

Drawings of Girders, Permanent-way, Station Machinery, etc., are obtainable on payment from the Officer in charge Technical Section of the Office of Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Calcutta.

Report on the Daltongunj Coal Field, by Dr. W. Saise, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway. Paper cover. R1-8. (2a.)

General Directory and Railway List corrected to 1st January 1895. F'cap., paper cover. R1. (3a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. I. General Regulations, 7th edition, 1894. Royal 8vo. R3 (9a.); interleaved, R3-12 (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. II. General Regulations, 5th edition. Revised and corrected to 30th April 1894. Royal 8vo. R3 (8a.); interleaved R3-12. (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, 2nd edition, reprinted in 1893. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (8a.); interleaved, R3-12 (12a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways. Chap. I.—Earnings. 3rd revised edition. Royal 8vo., boards. 4a. (2a.); interleaved, 6a. (3a.)

P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV, Chaps. VIII and X. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, 3rd edition, 1894. Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a.

*** The above volumes are in super royal 8vo., full cloth.*

Forms referred to in the P. W. D. Code, Vol. IV—

Part I, First edition, 1894. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways. R1-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R1 (5a. 6p).

Forms referred to in the Code of Regulations for the P. W. D.—

Part I, 5th Edition, corrected up to 15th March 1895. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Part II A., 5th Edition, 1896. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vols. I, II, and III, P.W.D. Code; Part IIB, Irrigation Forms. Accounts of Examiners' Offices, 5th Edition, July 1897. R1 (5a.)

Book of Forms referred to in Vol. IV, P. W. D. Code, Part III, 1st edition. F'cap., boards. R3-8 (11a.)

Book of Forms, P. W. D., Part III, Forms 106 to 157B, Law Forms. A to Q., F'cap. R4 (10a.)

List of Railways in India which have been surveyed, reconnoitred, or proposed, but not sanctioned. Royal 8vo., paper cover. R5 (2a.)

(For supply to persons desiring to promote the construction of Railways in India by private enterprise.)

Landslip in Gohna in British Garhwal. Papers relating to. Selection No. CCCXIV. F'cap., boards. R3 (5a.)

Rules for the preparation of Railway Projects, 1893, with forms and enclosures. Bound separate. Price R10 (3a.) a set.

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment, P. W. D. Super Royal 8vo, stiff-cover, published in January and July. R2 (4a.) for each half-yearly issue.

Nomenclature and Classification of State Railway Stores, 3rd Edition, 1895. F'cap., boards. R2 (6a.)

Proceedings of the Committee of Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents, Vol. III. F'cap., half calf. R7-8 (R1-2.)

	Ditto,	Vol. V, „	R7-8 (9a.)
	Ditto,	Vol. VI, „	R7-8 (13a.)
Reprint of	ditto,	Vols. I to V, „	R2-0 (5a)

P. W. D. Classified List. Subordinate Establishment, Super royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a.)

Railways in India. Preliminary Administration Report on the, for 1882-83. By COLONEL F. S. STANTON, R.E. F'cap., paper cover. R1 (3a.)

Stations on Indian Railways, Hand-Book of. Corrected up to 31st December 1886, without maps. Demy 8vo., cloth. R1 (4a.)

Indian Telegraph Guide, containing Rules and Rates for Inland and Foreign Telegrams. Published half-yearly Royal 8vo., paper cover. 4a. (1a. 0p.)

History of Services of the Superior Officers of the Telegraph Department. Corrected up to 31st March 1887. R1 (2a.)

Railways in India. Administration Report on the. For 1880-81, 1883-84, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (10a.) For 1884-85, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1885-86, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1886-87, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1887-88, Part I, R1 (3a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1888-89, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1889-90, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1890-91, Part I, R1 (5a.); Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1891-92, Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1892-93, Part II, R2 (8a.) For 1893-94, Part II, R2 (10a.) 1894-95, Part II, R2 (11a.) 1895-96, Part II, R2 (11a.) Part II for 1896-97. R2 (12a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India, corrected to 31st December 1892, in two volumes. Royal 8vo., boards. R5 (9a.) Corrected to 31st December 1893, 31st December 1894, 1895 and 1896. Volume I. R2-8 (6a.) Vol. II. R2-8 (6a.) Complete, R5 (9a.) each.

Revised and Budget Estimates of Construction Work on the Frontier Railway Reserve for 1892-93 and 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Store Transactions on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway for 1892-93 and 1893-94. F'cap. paper. 6a. (1a.)

Imperial Budget Estimate of Military Works in the Military Works Department for the year 1893-94, F'cap., paper. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto Upper Burma for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto Lower Burma for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto the Rajpootana and Central India for 1893-94. 7a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto Punjab, **1893-94.** 9a. (1a.)

Imperial Budget Estimate of Military Works in the Government of Madras for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Military Works of the Assam Province for the year 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 7a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto of Military Works in the Central Provinces for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in the Bombay Presidency for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for 1893-94. F'cap., paper. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Bengal Province for ditto ditto. 8a. (2a.)

Budget Estimate, of the Indian Telegraph Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap, paper. 8a. (3a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. paper. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Budget Estimate, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F'cap. boards, R5. (12a.) each.

Ditto, Imperial Civil Works, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. R1-8 (7 a.) each.

Budget Estimate, Provincial and incorporated Local Civil Works, for **1895-96 and 1896-97.** F'cap R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch, **for 1895-96 and 1896 97.** F'cap. R1 (6a.) each.

Budget Estimate and Budget order for 1896-97. F'cap. 9a (3a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report for 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97. F.'cap. boards. R2 (4a.) each.

Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

Foolscap, boards.

Periar Irrigation Project in Madras. Papers connected with. No. CCXV, Serial No. 2. R1 (7a.)

Orissa Coast Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCIV (P. W. D. Serial No. 3.) R1 (5a.)

Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta. Report connected with the. No. CCIX. (P. W. D. Serial No. 4.) Part I. R3 (9a.)

Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta. Report connected with the. No. CCXXVII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 9.) Part II. R2 (6a.)

Construction of the Madras Harbour. Papers connected with the. No. CCVI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 5.) R2. (8a.)

Buckingham Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCXVII, (P. W. D. Serial No. 6.) R1 (3a.)

Rushikulya Project. Papers relating to. No. CCXVIII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 7.) R1 (3a.)

Palar Anicut System. Papers relating to. No. CCXIX. (P. W. D. Serial No 8.) R1 (3a.)

Bridges of Boats used in the Punjab. Report on. No. CCXXVIII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 10.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Zhara Karez Irrigation Scheme, Beluchistan. Report connected with. No. CCXXXI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 11.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Betwa Canal Project in the North-Western Provinces. Papers connected with. No. CCXXXII, Serial No. 12. R2 (4a.)

Prince's Dock Extension, Bombay. Papers relating to. No. CCXXXIX, Serial No. 14. 4a. (2a.)

Failure of the Kali Nadi Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal. No. CCXL, Serial No. 15. 8a. (3a.)

Oyster Reef Light-house. Papers relating to the. No. CCXLVI, Serial No. 16. 4a. (2a.)

Sangam Anicut Project. Papers relating to. No. CCLXIX, Serial No. 26. R2 (6a.)

Public Office Buildings and Clerks' Cottages at Simla. Completion Reports of. No. CCLIV, Serial No. 21. R2 (9a.)

Orissa Coast Canal. Papers relating to. No. CCLVIII. Serial No. 23. Second Series. R3 (6a.)

Water-supply Schemes in India. Papers relating to. Part I. No. CCLI, Serial No. 18. R4 (8a.)

Ditto, Part II. No. CCLII, Serial No. 19. R3 (7a.)

Ditto, Part III. No. CCLIII, Serial No. 20. R1-8 (3a.)

Khushdil Khan Reservoir Scheme. Papers relating to. No. CCLXIV, Serial No. 24. R2 (4a.)

Kohima and Gauhati Water-supply Schemes and the Mhow Water-works. Papers relating to, No. CCLXVII, Serial No. 25. R2 (5a.)

Completion Report of the New Viceregal Lodge at Simla. No. CCLVI, Serial No. 22. R4 (4a.)

Cost and Areas of certain Selected Buildings and Memoranda of Construction and Cost of certain Bridges exceeding 50 feet in length in India. Papers relating to the. No. CCLXXXI. Serial No. 27. R2 (6a.)

Report on the Permanent Bridge of Boats across the River Ravi in the Punjab. No. CCXCVII, Serial No. 28. 4a. (2a.)

Completion Report of the Nagpur Water-works High Level Extension, 1890. No. CCXCVIII, Serial No. 29. 8a. (2a.)

Report on the Nira Canal Project and Plans. Medium full cloth. R20 (R2-8.)

Hindoostan and Thibet Road. Report on the operations connected with the, 1850 to 1855. By CAPTAIN L. BRIGGS. No. XVI. 12a. (5a.)

Calcutta, Dacca, and Arracan Road. Report on, 1856, No. XIX. R2 (4a.)

Ganges Canal. Revenue Reports of the, for 1855-56; and Irrigation in Egypt. No. XXI. R1 (4a.)

Lightning Conductors. Official Correspondence on the subject of attaching, to Powder Magazines, 1839 to 1845. No. XXII. R1 (5a.)

Light-house on the Alguada Reef. Selection of Papers from 1853 to 1858 regarding the construction of a. No. XXV. R1 (6a.)

Effect of Lightning on Buildings situated on elevated sites. Papers referring to the, 1864. No. XLIV. R1 (4a.)

Government Iron Works at Kumaon. Report on the, 1855, No. XXVI. By W. SOWERBY. R1 (8a.)

Canals under Superintendent-General of Irrigation, N.-W. P. Report on the Revenue Returns of the, for 1860-61. No. XXXVIII. R1 (5a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burma, 1862-63. No. XL. R1 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in British Burma, 1861-62. No. XXXVII. R1 (2a.)

Projected Tramway between Nagpur and the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces. Report on the, 1864. By R. TEMPLE, B.C.S. No. XLI. R1 (4a.)

Deterioration of Lands from a destructive Saline Efflorescence called "Reh." Correspondence relating to. No. XLII. R1 (4a.)

Mahanuddy and its Tributaries. Report on the; the Resources and Trade of the adjacent Countries, and the proposed Works for the improvement of Navigation and Irrigation. By R. TEMPLE, B.C.S. No. XLIII. R1 (4a.)

River Hooghly. Memorandum on, together with a report on some operations for its improvement carried on during 1862-63. No. XLV. R1 (4a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Central Provinces, 1862-63. No. XLVII. R1 (3a.)

Complete Catalogue of all books kept in stock can be had free of charge on application.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1895-96. R2 (4a.)
Review of Education in Bengal, 1892-93 to 1896-97. R2 (6a.)
Bengal Administration Report for 1897-98. R6 (R1.)
Map of Bengal, 1873. R2 (2a.)
Ditto, 1874-75. R2 (2a.)
Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)
Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)
Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March 1897—
In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)
Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 8a. (2a.)
Rules by the Government of Bengal under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, as amended by Act VII of 1893. R1 (3a.)
Note on Emigration from India to Trinidad, by D. W. D. COMINS. R1-8 (5a.)
Note on Emigration from India to British Guiana, by D. W. D. COMINS. R1-8 (5a.)
Note on Emigration from the East Indies to Jamaica, by D. W. D. COMINS. 12a. (2a.)
Note on Emigration from the East Indies to St. Lucia, by D. W. D. COMINS. 12a (2a.)
Introduction to the Kharia Language, by Gagan Chandra Banerjee, B.A. 8a. (2a.)
Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1896. R1-8 (2a.)
Railway Construction in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February, 1896. R2-8 (3a.)
The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)
Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)
Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)
Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1898. R1 (3a.)
Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1892. 12a. (3a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1895-96. R1 (2a.)
Recent Methods of sewage disposal in England by A. E. SILK. R1 (1a.)
Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)
Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)
Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893-96. R1 (2a.)
Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895. R7 (5a.)
Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)
Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)
Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1896-97. R0 (8a.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Jhenidah in Jessore. R2 (6a.)
Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84, Vols. I and II. R8 (8a.)
Report on the Outstill System in Hooghly and Howrah, 1888. R1-8 (3a.)
Discovery of the exact site of Asoka's Classic Capital of Pataliputra. The *Pali Botnra* of the Greeks and description of the superficial remains, by L. A. WADDELL, M.B. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto of the Stamp Department during the three years ending the 31st March, 1890. 8a. (1a.)
Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition. 8a. (2a. 6p.)
A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. KING, 1895. 8a. (1a.)
Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1896-97. R1 (2a.)
Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)
Annual Report on consumption of Stationery in Bengal during 1896-97. R3 (3a.)
Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act corrected up to July 1897 in English. 6a. (2a.)
Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1892. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1893. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1894. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1895. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1896. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1896 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1893-94. 5a (1a.)
Ditto ditto during 1895. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto ditto 1896. 5a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a. 6p.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8. (8a.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)
Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Index Map of Naraingaanj and Madanganj, scale 450' = 1" in three sections.
Large Map ditto ditto, scale 150' = 1", in 18 sections.
Price per complete set of 21 sections, R7-8 (8a.)

Manual on the Safe use of Steam, in Hindi. 6a. (2a.)

The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a. (½a.)
Ditto in Uriya. 5a. (1a.)

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. I (4th Edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal, Vol. II (4th Edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1895-96. R5 (4a.)

Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal. By C. W. ODLING, M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February, 1893. 8a. (1a.)

A Report on the Water-supply System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

A Report on the Drainage and Sewerage System of the City of Berlin, by A. E. SILK, ESQ., A.M.I.C.E., MEM. SAN. INST. R5 (4a.)

Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal. 4a. (2a.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

Resolution on Embankment and Drainage Reports of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department, for 1896-97. 5a. (1a.)

Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of rivers, canals, and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a.)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of river canals and open channels, and on the discharges of orifices and overfalls and the flow of water in pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M.I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ. 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam-launch construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)
Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, Revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Burdwan Division. R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Patna „ R4 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Bhagalpur „ R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Rajshahi „ R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Dacca „ R1 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chittagong „ 4a (1a.)
Ditto ditto Orissa „ R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto Chota Nagpur „ R1 (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, first edition. 4a. (3a.)

MARINE.

Abstract of the Rules of the Road at Sea in Tamil. R1 (1a. 6p.)
Ditto ditto in Telegu. R1 (1a. 6p.)

The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments and Machinery of Sea-going Steam-ships carrying passengers and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers** under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates** in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates** for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto **relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers** and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

Rules under sections 21, 50 and 51 of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, V of 1884. 4a (1a.)

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Arabic. R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

The Inspection Manual, 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)

The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)

The Opium Manual, 1891, Part I. R1 (3a.)
Ditto ditto, 1891 (Benares), Part II. R3 (7a.)
Ditto ditto, 1892 (Bihar), Part II. R5 (8a.)
Ditto ditto, 1893 (Bihar), Part IV. R2-8 (6a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1896-97. 8a. (1a.)

The Revenue Officers' Manual, 1896. R1 (4a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

The Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

Aid to Revenue and Magisterial Duties in Bengal. By W. C. MACPHERSON, B.C.S. R1-8 (4a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889–94. R1-12 (3a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in English. 3a. (1a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition). R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act in Hindi. 2a. (½a.)

Rules of the Customs Preventive Service in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By MR. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Fishes,	Vol. I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Birds,	Vol. I.	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R9-12 (5a).
Ditto	ditto	Reptilia and Batrachia.		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	Moths,	Vol. I.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. II.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. III.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto,	Vol. IV.	R17 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto	ditto Hymenoptera,	Vol. I	R17 (6a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Memorandum on the material condition of the lower orders in Bengal during the 10 years from 1881-82 to 1891-92, by F. H. B. SKRINE, C.S. R1-8 (2a.)

The Land-Systems of British India, by B. H. Baden-POWELL, C.I.E., in 3 vols. *Price 1½ guineas* at the current rate of exchange. (R1-8.) For sale to Government officers only.

A Brief History of Bodh Gaya Math, District Gaya, com-piled by RAI RAM ANUGRAH NARAYAN SINGH, Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gaya. 8a. (1½a.)

Census of India, 1891, Volume III. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Report). R3 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Volume IV. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories (Administrative Tables). R8 (R1).

Ditto ditto, Volume V. The Lower Provinces of Bengal and their Feudatories. (The Caste Tables). R6 (10a.)

Rules for the grant of ordinary leases of Arable Lands in the Western Dooars. 4a. (1a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the grant of leases of waste lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Ditto ditto (Edition of 1894.) 2a. (1a.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1896-97. 2a. (½a.)

Early English Administration of Bihar, 1781—1785, by J. REGINALD HAND, late Deputy Collector, Shahabad. R1 (2a.)

Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for 1895-96. R4-8 (4a.)

Rules for Emigration from Bihar to Burma, in Kaithi. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. The Provincial Tables. R3 (8a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the agricultural experiments and enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Survey operations in Bengal during the year 1896-97. R1-8 (3a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Govern-ment Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Agriculture of the District of Cuttack, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., F.H.A.S. R3 (6a.)

Report on the System of Agriculture and Agricultural statistics of the Dacca District by A. C. SEN, Esq, R1-8 (3a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. 10a. (2a.)

List of trees, shrubs and large climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

Report on the Land-Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1895-96. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. R5 (13a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III. R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Regis-tration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a.)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Depart-ment in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI. 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1896. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports on the Effects of Artificial Respiration, Intrave-nous Injection of Ammonia, and Administration of various Drugs, etc., in India and Australian Snake-poisons. R3 (4a.)

Report of the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones of October, 1876. R3 (4a.)

Winds of Northern India. R1 (2a.)

Selection of Papers regarding the Hill Tracts between Assam and Burma, and on the Upper Brahmaputra. R5 (4a.)

Tables for use with Brandis' Hypsometer for measuring the height of trees, etc. 8a. (1a.)

Rules for the estimation of Alcohol in imported spirits. By C. J. H. WARDEN, M.D. R10 (6a.)

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.
Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

A Hand book of the Management of Animals in Captivity in Lower Bengal. By RAM BRAMHA SANYAL (with photo.) R5 (6a.)
Ditto ditto (without photo. R2 (5a.)

Report on the Tols of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. May 1891. R1 (3a.)

The List of Books available for sale at the Bengal Secretariat Book Depot will in future be published once only in each month.

Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTE.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 022998, of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1842-43 for R5,000, originally standing in the name of Jahanarra Begum (minor), Mulka Mukhadra Uzma Nawab Badshaha Mahal Shaheba, guardian, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NAWAB ALUM BOHOO
alias
ALEA BEGUM,
63, Sonai Road, in the suburbs of Calcutta.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. O 29711, of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R1,000 only, originally standing in the name of Nahor Singh, and last endorsed to Nahor Singh, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—NAHOR SINGH,
Son of
PARTAB SINGH,
Resident—*Pamul Tahsil, Ludhiana,*
Post Office Baddowal, Punjab.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No IX OF 1899.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Arbitration.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to arbitration by agreement without the intervention of a Court of Justice; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1899.

Application.

2. Subject to the provisions of section 23, this Act shall apply only in cases where, if the subject-matter submitted to arbitration were the subject of a suit, the suit could, whether with leave or otherwise, be instituted in a Presidency-town:

Provided that the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare this Act applicable in any other local area as if it were a Presidency-town.

Exclusion of certain enactments in certain cases where Act applies.

3. The last thirty-seven words of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, and sections 523 to 526 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any submission or arbitration to which the provisions of this Act for the time being apply: I of 1877. XIV of 1882.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall affect any arbitration pending in a Presidency-town at the commencement of this Act or in any local area at the date of the application thereto of this Act as aforesaid, but shall apply to every arbitration commenced after the commencement of this Act or the date of the application thereof, as the case may be, under any agreement or order previously made:

Provided, also, that nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, relating to arbitration. VI of 1882.

Definitions.

4. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "the Court" means, in the Presidency-towns, the High Court, and, elsewhere, the Court of the District Judge; and

(b) "submission" means a written agreement to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an arbitrator is named therein or not.

Submission to be irrevocable except by leave of Court.

5. A submission, unless a different intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, except by leave of the Court.

6. A submission, unless a different intention is expressed therein, shall be deemed to include the provisions set forth in the first schedule, in so far as they are applicable to the reference under submission.

Provisions implied in submissions.

7. The parties to a submission may agree that the reference shall be to an arbitrator or arbitrators to be appointed by a person designated therein.

Reference to arbitrator to be appointed by third person.

Such person may be designated either by name or as the holder for the time being of any office or appointment.

Illustration.

The parties to a submission may agree that any dispute arising between them in respect of the subject-matter of the submission shall be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, or, as the case may be, to an arbitrator to be appointed by the President for the time being of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Power for the Court in certain cases to appoint an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator.

8. (*1*) In any of the following cases:—

(*a*) where a submission provides that the reference shall be to a single arbitrator, and all the parties do not, after differences have arisen, concur in the appointment of an arbitrator;

(*b*) if an appointed arbitrator neglects or refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies, or is removed, and the submission does not show that it was intended that the vacancy should not be supplied, and the parties do not supply the vacancy;

(*c*) where the parties or two arbitrators are at liberty to appoint an umpire or third arbitrator and do not appoint him;

(*d*) where an appointed umpire or third arbitrator refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies, or is removed, and the submission does not show that it was intended that the vacancy should not be supplied, and the parties or arbitrators do not supply the vacancy;

any party may serve the other parties or the arbitrators, as the case may be, with a written notice to concur in appointing an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator.

(*2*) If the appointment is not made within seven clear days after the service of the notice, the Court may, on application by the party who gave the notice, and after giving the other party an opportunity of being heard, appoint an arbitrator, umpire or third arbitrator, who shall have the like power to act in the reference and make an award as if he had been appointed by consent of all parties

9. Where a submission provides that the reference shall be to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party, then, unless a different intention is expressed therein,—

Power for parties in certain cases to supply vacancy.

(*a*) if either of the appointed arbitrators refuses to act, or is incapable of acting, or dies or is removed, the party who appointed him may appoint a new arbitrator in his place;

(*b*) if, on such a reference, one party fails to appoint an arbitrator, either originally or by way of substitution as aforesaid, for seven clear days after the other party, having appointed his arbitrator, has served the party making default with a written notice to make the appointment, the party who has appointed an arbitrator may appoint that arbitrator to act as sole arbitrator in the reference, and his award shall be binding on both parties as if he had been appointed by consent:

Provided that the Court may set aside any appointment made in pursuance of clause (*b*) of this section.

10. The arbitrators or umpire acting under a submission shall, unless a different intention is expressed therein,—

Powers of arbitrator.

(*a*) have power to administer oaths to the parties and witnesses appearing;

(*b*) have power to state a special case for the opinion of the Court on any question of law involved; and

(*c*) have power to correct in an award any clerical mistake or error arising from any accidental slip or omission.

11. (*1*) When the arbitrators or umpire have made their award, they shall sign it and shall give notice to the parties of the making and signing thereof and of the amount of the fees and charges payable to the arbitrators or umpire in respect of the arbitration and award.

Award to be signed and filed.

(*2*) The arbitrators or umpire shall, at the request of any party to the submission or any person claiming under him, and upon payment of the fees and charges due in respect of the arbitration and award, and of the costs and charges of filing the award, cause the award, or a signed copy of it, to be filed in the Court; and notice of the filing shall be given to the parties by the arbitrators or umpire.

(*3*) Where the arbitrators or umpire state a special case under section 10, clause (*b*), the Court shall deliver its opinion thereon; and such opinion shall be added to, and shall form part of, the award.

12. The time for making an award may, from time to time, be enlarged by order of the Court, whether the time for making the award has expired or not.

Power for Court to enlarge time for making award.

13. (*1*) The Court may, from time to time, remit the award to the reconsideration of the arbitrators or umpire.

Power to remit award.

(*2*) Where an award is remitted under sub-section (*1*), the arbitrators or umpire shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, make a fresh award within three months after the date of the order remitting the award.

14. Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself, or an arbitration or award has been improperly procured, the Court may set aside the award.

Power to set aside award.

Award when filed to be enforceable as a decree.

15. (1) An award on a submission, on being filed in the Court in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall (unless the Court remits it to the reconsideration of the arbitrators or umpire, or sets it aside) be enforceable as if it were a decree of the Court.

(2) An award may be conditional or in the alternative.

Illustration.

A dispute concerning the ownership of a diamond ring is referred to arbitration. The award may direct that the party in possession shall pay the other party Rs. 1,000, the said sum to be reduced to Rs. 5 if the ring is returned within fourteen days.

Power to remove arbitrator or umpire.

16. Where an arbitrator or umpire has misconducted himself, the Court may remove him.

Costs.

17. Any order made by the Court under this Act may be made on such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Forms.

18. The forms set forth in the second schedule, or forms similar thereto, with such variations as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the respective purposes there mentioned, and, if used, shall not be called in question.

Power to stay proceedings where there is a submission.

19. Where any party to a submission to which this Act applies, or any person claiming under him, commences any legal proceedings against any other party to the submission, or any person claiming under him, in respect of any matter agreed to be referred, any party to such legal proceedings may, at any time after appearance and before filing a written statement or taking any other steps in the proceedings, apply to the Court to stay the proceedings; and the Court, if satisfied that there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred in accordance with the submission and that the applicant was, at the time when the proceedings were commenced, and still remains, ready and willing to do all things necessary to the proper conduct of the arbitration, may make an order staying the proceedings.

Power for High Court to make rules.

20. The High Court may make rules consistent with this Act as to—

(a) the filing of awards and all proceedings consequent thereon or incidental thereto;

(b) the filing and hearing of special cases and all proceedings consequent thereon or incidental thereto;

(c) the transfer to Presidency Courts of Small Causes for execution of awards filed, where the sum awarded does not exceed two thousand rupees;

(d) the staying of any suit or proceeding in contravention of a submission to arbitration; and,

(e) generally, all proceedings in Court under this Act.

Amendment of section 21, Act I, 1877.

21. In section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, after the words "Code of Civil Procedure" the words and figures "and the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899," shall be inserted, and for the words "a controversy" the words "present or future differences" shall be substituted.

Crown to be bound.

22. The provisions of this Act shall be binding on the Crown.

Special provision as to application of Act to Rangoon.

23. (1) This Act shall apply within the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the Recorder of Rangoon in cases where, if the subject-matter submitted to arbitration were the subject of a suit, the suit could, whether with leave or otherwise, be instituted within those local limits.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the local limits aforesaid shall be deemed to be a Presidency-town and the Recorder of Rangoon shall have all the powers of a High Court.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

PROVISIONS TO BE IMPLIED IN SUBMISSIONS.

I. If no other mode of reference is provided, the reference shall be to a single arbitrator.

II. If the reference is to two arbitrators, the two arbitrators may appoint an umpire at any time within the period during which they have power to make an award.

III. The arbitrators shall make their award in writing within three months after entering on the reference, or after having been called on to act by notice in writing from any party to the submission, or on or before any later day to which the arbitrators, by any writing signed by them, may, from time to time, enlarge the time for making the award.

IV. If the arbitrators have allowed their time or extended time to expire without making an award, or have delivered to any party to the submission, or to the umpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree, the umpire may forthwith enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators.

V. The umpire shall make his award within one month after the original or extended time appointed for making the award of the arbitrators has expired, or on or before any later day to which the umpire, by any writing signed by him, may, from time to time, enlarge the time for making his award.

VI. The parties to the reference, and all persons claiming through them respectively, shall, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, submit to be examined by the arbitrators or umpire on oath or affirmation in relation to the matters in dispute, and shall, subject as aforesaid, produce before the arbitrators or umpire all books, deeds, papers, accounts, writings and documents within their possession or power respectively which may be required or called for, and do all other things which during the proceedings on the reference the arbitrators or umpire may require.

VII. The witnesses on the reference shall, if the arbitrators or umpire think fit, be examined on oath.

VIII. The award to be made by the arbitrators or umpire shall be final and binding on the parties and the persons claiming under them respectively.

IX. The costs of the reference and award shall be in the discretion of the arbitrators or umpire, who may direct to and by whom, and in what manner, those costs or any part thereof shall be paid, and may tax or settle the amount of costs to be so paid or any part thereof, and may award costs to be paid as between solicitor and client.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(See section 18.)

FORM I.

Submission to single arbitrator.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 :—

Whereas differences have arisen and are still subsisting between A. B. of and C. D. of concerning ;

Now we, the said A. B. and C. D., do hereby agree to refer the said matters in difference to the award of X. Y.

(*Signed*) A. B.
C. D.

Dated the , *189* .

FORM II.

Submission of particular dispute to single arbitrator.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 :—

Whereas differences have arisen and are still subsisting between A. B. of and C. D. of concerning ;

Now we, the said A. B. and C. D., do hereby agree to refer the said matters in difference to the award of X. Y.

(*Signed*) A. B.
C. D.

Dated the , *189* .

FORM III.

Appointment of single arbitrator under agreement to refer future differences to arbitration.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899 :—

Whereas, by an agreement in writing, dated the day of , 18 , and made between A. B. of and C. D. of , it is provided that differences arising between the parties thereto shall be referred to an arbitrator as therein mentioned ;

And whereas differences within the meaning of the said provision have arisen and are still subsisting between the said parties concerning ;

Now we, the said parties, A. B. and C. D., do hereby refer the said matters in difference to the award of X. Y.

(*Signed*) A. B.
C. D.

Dated the , *189* .

FORM IV.

Enlargement of time by arbitrator by endorsement on submission.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of :—

I hereby enlarge the time of making my award in respect of the matters in difference referred to me by the within (*or* above) submission until the day of 189 .

(*Signed*) X. Y.,

Dated the , *189* . *Arbitrator.*

FORM V.

Special case.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of :—

The following special case is, pursuant to the provisions of section 10, clause (*b*), of the said Act, stated for the opinion of the * :—

*He the

(*Here state the facts concisely in numbered paragraphs.*)

The questions of law for the opinion of the said Court are :—

First, whether ____________

Secondly, whether ____________

(*Signed*) X. Y.,

Dated the , *189* . *Arbitrator.*

FORM VI.

Award.

In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and an arbitration between A. B. of and C. D. of :—

Whereas in pursuance of an agreement in writing dated the day of , 189 , and made between A. B. of and C. D. of , the said A. B. and C. D. have referred to me, X. Y., the matters in difference between them concerning (*or as the case may be*) ;

Now I, the said X. Y., having duly considered the matters submitted to me, do hereby make my award as follows :—

I award—

(1) that ____________

(2) that ____________

(*Signed*) X. Y.,

Dated the , *189* . *Arbitrator.*

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd March, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. X OF 1899.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Carriers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to carriers; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Carriers Act, 1899 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of May, 1899.

Addition of new section after section 9, Act III, 1865.

2. After section 9 of the Carriers Act, 1865, the following section shall be added, namely :—

Notice of loss or injury to be given within six months.

" 10. No suit shall be instituted against a common carrier for the loss of, or injury to, goods entrusted to him for carriage, unless notice in writing of the loss or injury has been given to him before the institution of the suit and within six months of the time when the loss or injury first came to the knowledge of the plaintiff."

Amendment of Schedule II, Act XV, 1877.

3. (*1*) In Part IV of the first division of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, after the entry numbered 29 the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

' 30.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Ditto .	When the loss or injury occurs.
31.—Against a carrier for compensation for non-delivery of, or delay in delivering, goods.	Ditto .	When the goods ought to be delivered.'

(*2*) In Part V of the same division of the said schedule, the entries numbered 30 and 31, respectively, are hereby repealed ; and, in the entry numbered 32, for the word " Ditto " in the second column the words " Two years " shall be substituted.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees, Act, 1870 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd March, 1899 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 1711, dated 27th July, 1897 [Paper No. 1].
Endorsement by Home Department, No. 1076, dated 2nd August, 1897, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 892—690, dated 9th August, 1897 [Paper No. 3].
From Agent to Governor General, Baluchistan, No. 1672-C., dated 20th August, 1897 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1182-E. —2, dated 23rd August, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6713, dated 25th August, 1897 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 22-T., dated 25th August, 1897, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Burma, No. 750-L.—18, dated 20th August, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 259, dated 31st August, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Government, Bombay, No. 6561, dated 9th September, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Punjab, No. 1211, dated 22nd September, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 302, dated 18th September, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, Bengal, No. 627-J.—D., dated 20th September, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No 13].
From the Revd. P. C. Rosario, Mangalore, dated 9th October, 1897 [Paper No. 14].
From Government, Madras, No. 1819, dated 20th December, 1897, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
Note by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, dated 2nd January, 1898 [Paper No. 16].
From Government, Bombay, No. 1099, dated 8th February, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 17].
From the Revd. P. C. Rosario, Mangalore, dated 16th October, 1898 [Paper No. 18].
Endorsement by Home Department, No. 1360, dated 18th November, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

2. Various suggestions have been made for amending the law so as either to oblige Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists to take out probate or letters of administration in order to establish rights to the property of persons deceased, or to exempt from that

obligation Native Christians. We are of opinion that these suggestions are quite outside the scope of the present measure, which deals only with the due collection of the proper court-fees where there is an application with a view to obtaining probate or letters of administration; and we have, therefore, not considered the propriety of any such alteration of the general law on the subject of succession-duty.

3. We have recast the new section 19H of the Court-fees Act, 1870, proposed by clause 2 of the Bill, first, by providing that, where an application for probate or letters of administration is made to a District Court, notice shall be given to the Collector, and that, where such an application is made to a High Court, notice shall be given to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, which will, if necessary, communicate with the Collector concerned. Next we have proposed that, if the Collector is of opinion that an estate has been undervalued, he may summon the petitioner and make inquiry into the matter in such manner as he may deem fit; and that, if, after such inquiry (if any), he still thinks that there has been an undervaluation and the petitioner does not agree to amend his estimate accordingly, the Collector may proceed to move the Court to hold a judicial inquiry. It seems to us that by this procedure the expense and trouble of an inquiry by the Court will, in most cases probably, be avoided. Further, we have added a proviso to the effect that the Court shall not be set in motion after the expiration of six months from the date of the exhibition of the inventory required by section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or by section 98 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, as the case may be. We have also inserted an express provision making the Collector a party to any judicial inquiry which may be held, and added a sub-section declaring that the finding of the Court in the matter shall be final, but expressly saving the provisions of section 19E of the Act. And, finally, we have provided for the making of rules by the Local Government for the guidance of Collectors in the exercise of the new powers to be conferred upon them.

4. The remaining additional provision proposed by the Bill as introduced has also been recast so as to provide that, before any order is made entitling a person to the grant of probate or letters of administration, a valuation of the estate must be made and submitted in the prescribed form and the Court is to be satisfied that the fee indicated in No. 11 of the first schedule to the Act of 1870 has been paid.

5. Section 20 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1889 (VI of 1889), amended sections 19E and 19G of the Court-fees Act, 1870. We propose to transfer this provision to its proper place, which is in the Act of 1870, and, in amplifying the Bill in order to do so, we have taken the opportunity of removing a doubt as to whether it confers power on the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority to remit excess court-fees under section 19E as well as penalties strictly so called.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	3rd July, 1897.
Fort Saint George Gazette	20th July, 1897.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th July, 1897.
Calcutta Gazette	14th July, 1897.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	10th July, 1897.
Punjab Government Gazette	8th July, 1897.
Burma Gazette	24th July, 1897.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th July, 1897.
Assam Gazette	24th July, 1897.
Coorg District Gazette	2nd August, 1897.
Sind Official Gazette	20th July, 1897.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	27th July, 1897.
	Telugu	20th July, 1897.
	Hindustani	20th July, 1897.
	Malayalam	20th July, 1897.
	Kanarese	27th July, 1897.
Bombay	Marathi	12th August, 1897.
	Gujarathi	12th August, 1897.
	Kanarese	12th August, 1897.
Bengal	Bengali	3rd August, 1897.
	Uriya	12th August, 1897.
	Hindi	17th August, 1897.
Punjab	Urdu	5th August, 1897.
Burma	Burmese	31st July, 1897.
Assam	Bengali	14th August, 1897.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd August, 1897.
Sindh	Sindhi	5th August, 1897.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
P. SURAJ KAUL.
P. M. MEHTA.
DONALD SMEATON.
J. D. REES.*

The 28th February, 1899.

* I have signed this Report because it can only be desirable to provide checks upon evasions of the existing Court-fees Act. For the reason, however, that sums paid on account of probate and administration are really succession-duties and not court-fees, and that any increased stringency as regards payment chiefly affects Indian Christians, I hope that their position in regard to succession-duties will receive favourable consideration whenever proposals are entertained for amending the general law in this behalf.

J. D. REES.

No. II.

A Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Court-fees Amendment Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of two new sections after section 19G, Act VII, 1870.

2. After section 19G of the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following sections shall be added, namely:—

Notice of applications for probate or letters of administration to be given to Revenue-authorities, and procedure thereon.

"*19H.* (*1*) *Where an application for probate or letters of administration is made to any Court other than a High Court, the Court shall cause notice of the application to be given to the Collector.*

(*2*) *Where such an application as aforesaid is made to a High Court, the High Court shall cause notice of the application to be given to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority of the Province.*

(*3*) The *Collector within the local limits of whose revenue-jurisdiction the property of the deceased or any part thereof is,* may at any time inspect or cause to be inspected, *and take or cause to be taken copies of,* the record of any case in which application for probate or letters of administration has been made; and if, on such inspection or otherwise, he is of opinion that the petitioner has under-estimated the value of the *property* of the deceased, *the Collector may, if he thinks fit, require the attendance of the petitioner (either in person or by agent) and take evidence and inquire into the matter in such manner as he may think fit, and, if he is still of opinion that the value of the property has been under-estimated, may require the petitioner to amend the valuation.*

(*4*) *If the petitioner does not amend the valuation to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Collector may move* the Court before which *the* application *for probate or letters of administration was made,* to hold an inquiry into the true value of the *property*:

Provided that no such motion shall be made after the expiration of six months from the date of the exhibition of the inventory required by section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or, as the case may be, by section 98 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

(*5*) *The* Court, when so *moved* as aforesaid, shall hold, *or cause to be held,* an inquiry accordingly, and shall record a finding as to the true value, as near as may be, at which the *property* of the deceased should have been estimated. *The Collector shall be deemed to be a party to the inquiry.*

(*6*) For the purposes of any such inquiry, the Court *or officer authorized to hold the inquiry* may examine the petitioner for probate or letters of administration on oath (whether in person or by commission), and may take such further evidence as may be produced to prove the true value of the *property.*

(*7*) *The finding of the Court recorded under sub-section (5) shall be final, but shall not bar the entertainment and disposal by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority of any application under section 19E.*

(*8*) *The Local Government may make rules for the guidance of Collectors in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3).*

Payment of court-fees in respect of probates and letters of administration.

19I. *No order entitling the petitioner to the grant of probate or letters of administration shall be made upon an application for such grant until the petitioner has filed in the Court a valuation of the property in the form set forth in the third schedule, and the Court is satisfied that the fee mentioned in No. 11 of the first schedule has been paid.*

Recovery of penalties, etc.

19J. (*1*) *Any penalty or forfeiture under section 19G may, on the certificate of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, be recovered from the executor or administrator as if it were an arrear of land-revenue by any Collector in any part of British India.*

(*2*) *The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may remit the whole or any part of any such penalty or forfeiture as aforesaid, or any part of any penalty under section 19E or of any court-fee under section 19E in excess of the full court-fee which ought to have been paid.*"

Addition of schedule to Act VII, 1870.

3. *To the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following schedule shall be added, namely:—*

"SCHEDULE III.

FORM OF VALUATION OF (TO BE USED WITH SUCH MODIFICATIONS, IF ANY, AS MAY BE NECESSARY).

IN THE COURT OF

Re Probate of the Will of , (*or Administration of the property and credits of* ,) *deceased.*

I { solemnly affirm / make oath } and say that I am the executor (*or* one of the executors *or* one of the next of kin) of , deceased, and that I have truly set forth in Annexure A to this affidavit all the property and credits of which the abovenamed deceased died possessed or was entitled to at the time of his death, and which have come, or are likely to come, to my hands.

2. I further say that I have also truly set forth in Annexure B all the items I am by law allowed to deduct.

3. I further say that the said assets, exclusive only of such last-mentioned items, but inclusive of all rents, interest, dividends and increased values since the date of the death of the said deceased, are under the value of

ANNEXURE A.

VALUATION OF THE MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OF , DECEASED.	R.	A.	P.
Cash in the house and at the banks, household goods, wearing-apparel. books, plate, jewels, etc.			
(State estimated value according to best of Executor's or Administrator's belief.)			
Property in Government securities transferable at the Public Debt Office.			
(State description and value at the price of the day ; also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application.)			
Immoveable property, consisting of			
(State description, giving, in the case of houses, the assessed value, if any, and the number of years' assessment the market-value is estimated at, and, in the case of land, the area, the market-value and all rents that have accrued.)			
Leasehold property			
(If the deceased held any leases for years determinable, state the number of years' purchase the profit rents are estimated to be worth and the value of such, inserting separately arrears due at the time of death and all rents received or due since that period to the time of making the application.)			
Property in public companies . . .			
(State the particulars and the value calculated at the price of the day ; also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application.)			
Policy of insurance upon life, money out on mortgage and other securities, such as bonds mortgages, bills, notes and other securities for money.			
(State the amount of the entire ; also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application.)			
Book debts			
(Other than bad.)			
Stock in trade.			
(State the estimated value, if any.)			
Other property not comprised under the foregoing heads			
(State the estimated value, if any.)			
TOTAL .			
Deduct amount shewn in Annexure B not subject to duty.			
NET TOTAL .			

ANNEXURE B.

SCHEDULE OF DEBTS, ETC.

	R.	A.	P.
Amount of debts due and owing from the deceased, payable by law out of the estate.			
Amount of funeral expenses . . .			
Amount of mortgage incumbrances . .			
Property held in trust not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.			
Other property not subject to duty . .			
TOTAL .			

Repeal. 4. *Section 20 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1889, is hereby repealed.*

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Forgery of Currency Notes and Bank Notes was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd March, 1899:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 4-C—690, dated 27th November, 1898 [Paper No. 1].

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 370, dated 3rd December, 1898 [Paper No. 2].

From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 8390, dated 7th December, 1898, and enclosures [Paper No. 3].

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2335, dated 12th December, 1898 [Paper No. 4].

From Government, Bombay, No. 8552, dated 23rd December, 1898, and enclosures [Paper No. 5].

From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 133-L. & L.—502-T. J, dated 16th December, 1898, and enclosure [Papers No. 6].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 9093, dated 17th December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].

From Government, Burma, No. 434—1-C-7, dated 17th December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Government, Bengal, No. 6627, dated 23rd December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].

From Government, Bengal, No. 461-F., dated 19th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 307-X—311, dated 25th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

From Government, Punjab, No. 108, dated 27th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Government, Madras, No. 289, dated 14th February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

Office Memorandum from Finance Department, No. 814-A., dated 21st February 1899, and enclosure [Papers No. 14].

From High Court, Calcutta, No. 654, dated 20th February, 1899 [Paper No. 15].

2. In clause 2 of the Bill we have added another provision (489A) rendering the counterfeiting of currency-notes or bank-notes a substantive offence by itself, and we have included a definition of "bank-note" for the purpose of making the expression cover the currency-notes of other countries as well as bank-notes strictly so-called.

3. We have further divided the new section 489A proposed by the Bill as introduced, into two sections (489B and 489C). The first will provide against trafficking in forged or counterfeit notes and will punish any person who "sells to, or buys or receives from, any other person, or otherwise traffics in or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit." The second will deal with mere possession, and in this case we think that a less severe penalty should be fixed, and that the onus should be thrown on the prosecution of showing that the possessor of a bad note not only knew or had reason to believe it to be forged or counterfeit, but intended that it should be used as genuine.

4. We have recast and shortened the drafting of the new section 489B proposed by the Bill as introduced—see section 489D of the amended Bill—and have followed the language of section 257 of the Code, which penalizes the making or selling of instruments for the counterfeiting of Government stamps.

5. Consequential amendments and additions have been made in clause 3 of the Bill, and it will be seen that the offence under the proposed new section 489C is to be made bailable.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	24th September, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	11th October 1898.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th September. 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	5th October. 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	1st October, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	29th September, 1898.
Burma Gazette	15th October, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	1st October, 1898.
Assam Gazette	15th October, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1898.
Sind Official Gazette	3rd November, 1898

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	1st November, 1898.
	Telugu	1st November, 1898.
	Hindustani	1st November, 1898.
	Kanarese	1st November, 1898.
	Malayalam	1st November, 1898.
Bombay	Marathi	24th November, 1898.
	Gujarathi	24th November, 1898.
	Kanarese	24th November, 1898.
Bengal	Bengali	11th October 1898.
	Uriya	27th October, 1898.
	Hindi	13th November, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	22nd October, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	13th October, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	29th October, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	22nd October, 1898
Sindh	Sindhi	10th November, 1898.

7. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.
M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
J. D. LATOUCHE.
P. M. MEHTA.

The 2nd March, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Currency-Notes Forgery Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Insertion of new sections after section 489, Act XLV, 1860.

2. After section 489 of the Indian Penal Code the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

'*Of Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes.*

Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.

'*489A. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any currency-note or bank-note, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.*

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and of sections 489B, 489C and 489D, the expression "bank-note" means a promissory note or engagement for the payment of money to bearer on demand issued by any person carrying on the business of banking in any part of the world, or issued by or under the authority of any State or Sovereign Power, and intended to be used as equivalent to, or as a substitute for, money.

Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.

'*489B. Whoever sells to, or buys or receives from, any other person, or otherwise traffics in or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.*

Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.

'*489C. Whoever has in his possession any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit and intending to use the same as genuine, or that it may be used as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.*

Making or possession of instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.

'*489D. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys or sells or disposes of, or has in his possession, any machinery, instrument or material for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for forging or counterfeiting any currency-note or bank-note, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.*'

Addition to Schedule II, Act V, 1898.

3. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Schedule II, after the entries relating to section 489 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"*Of Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes.*

489A.	*Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.*	*May arrest without warrant.*	*Warrant.*	*Not bailable.*	*Not compoundable.*	*Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.*	*Court of Session.*
489B.	*Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.*	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
489C.	*Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.*	Ditto.	Ditto.	*Bailable.*	Ditto.	*Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.*	Ditto.
489D.	Making or possession of instruments or materials for forging *or counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.*	Ditto.	Ditto.	Not bailable.	Ditto.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 18th, 1899.

During the greater part of the week under review the ordinary cold weather conditions of pressure and circulation of the winds have obtained over India accompanied generally with fine and bright weather. These settled conditions were disturbed on three occasions during the week under review. Thus during the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M., on the 12th, numerous thundershowers were experienced over Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, then on the 14th, a slight storm was shown over Sind, and light to moderate rain was falling in Baluchistan and showers in the West Punjab. On the following day the 15th, a double disturbance was shown over North-Western India, and rain had been received in Baluchistan and the North and West Punjab and snow in Kashmir. By the morning of the 16th, the disturbed weather had passed away and fine weather prevailed till the 18th, when again a feeble disturbance appeared over the North-Western Frontier and the sky clouded over. During the greater part of the week the heat was greater than usual over a large part of the country, the excess being most marked over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, the Central Provinces and Berar. In South India the weather during the week was slightly cooler than usual.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 12th.*—The barometer had fallen over the West Punjab and Baluchistan and Upper Burma, and had risen at several central stations but elsewhere the changes had been unimportant. The

pressure conditions were approximately normal except that the barometer read somewhat lower than usual over Burma. The winds blew from the usual cold weather directions except in Bengal, where they were more than ordinarily variable. The skies were thickly clouded over North-Eastern India, where a series of thunderstorms had occasioned light to heavy fairly general rain, showers were at the same time reported from one or two stations in Persia and the North-Western Himalayas. The heat had been excessive over Burma, Bengal, the Indus Valley and Bombay, and had been nearly normal elsewhere.

Monday, February 13th.—The barometer had fallen over most parts of India, more particularly in the North-West and a feeble low pressure area has entered upper Sind. This was the only change of importance. The depression had drawn the wind into South-East in Baluchistan, but elsewhere the usual cold weather winds were reported. The skies had cleared over North-Eastern India, the showers had again been received over parts of Burma. On the other hand, cloud has increased over North-Western India, Kashmir and Baluchistan. The air was exceedingly dry over parts of Rajputana and North Bombay. The heat was much greater than usual over the depression area in upper Sind, and slightly greater than usual over Rajputana and Bombay. On the other hand the weather was cool over Bengal and Assam.

Tuesday, February 14th.—Pressure had again given way over nearly the whole of India. The change had been brisk to rapid in the North-West and the depression in Sind had intensified considerably. Hence humidity and the cloudiness of the sky had increased in the North-West, and rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the West Punjab while the winds had assumed cyclonic directions. In other parts of India except the North-West, the weather was quiet and fine. The heat was greater than usual except over North-Eastern India and Burma. The temperature excess was, as is usual under these conditions, greatest within the depression area in the North-West and amounted to 8° at Mooltan and Bickaneer. The previous night had been very warm throughout North-Western India.

Wednesday, February 15th.—Pressure had increased over Rajputana, North Bombay and the greater part of the Peninsula but had continued to decrease elsewhere. The Sind depression had drifted eastward and was shown between Agra and Jhansi, while a shallow secondary depression had been developed in the North Punjab. The north-west of India was thus under the influence of a double disturbance, so that rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the North and West Punjab, and snow in Kashmir where the air was damper and the sky cloudy. In other parts of India the weather was quiet and settled, and the winds light and variable. The heat was very excessive over the central north-west divisions of India the excess having been over 10° at Sirsa and 9° at Sambhar. In Burma and the south of the Peninsula the weather was cooler than usual.

Thursday, February 16th.—The barometer had fallen rapidly in Bengal and risen rapidly in North-Western India. The double disturbance over North-Western India had filled up, and a large high pressure area occupied that region while the lowest pressure were reported from Bengal. The weather had consequently cleared in upper India, and the irregular cyclonic winds had given way to the usual north-west and north-east winds of the cold weather. In Bengal south-west winds were blowing in from the Bay and the sky was cloudy over Bengal and Assam. Temperature had fallen more or less rapidly over North-Western India, and the area of excessive heat had moved eastward and was shown over the North-Western Provinces where the mean temperature was over 6° higher than usual. In the North Punjab, North Bombay and the west and south of the Peninsula and in Burma the weather was cooler than the normal.

Friday, February 17th.—The barometer had fallen over the Indus Valley but had risen elsewhere most so in Bengal. Pressure was high in the North-West and low over the Bay, and the winds blew from the usual cold weather directions. The sky was practically clear of cloud except in parts of North-Eastern India and of the Peninsula, and the only rainfall recorded was a few drops in parts of Assam, Burma and Malabar. The heat was less than usual over Rajputana, North Bombay, the west and south of the Peninsula and Tenasserim but

exceeded the normal elsewhere. The largest opposite variations from the normal were +8°·0 at Barisal and —5°·2 at Rajkot.

Saturday, February 18th.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere, and a trifling depression had entered Sind from the westward. Pressure was high in Rajpatana and low near Jacobabad, near Darbhanga, and near Gopalpur. The winds were feebly cyclonic in North-Western India but blew from the normal directions elsewhere. The only rainfall had been a trifling shower at Sibsagar. The weather remained cool over Rajputana, North Bombay, the west and south of the Peninsula and Tenasserim and hotter than usual elsewhere. The principal variations were +6°·8 at Sialkot, — 4°·3 at Rajkot and —5°·2 at Tavoy.

Temperature.—The principal feature in the temperature conditions of the week has been the progress eastward across Northern India of a well marked wave of heat. On the 12th the crest of the wave lay over Quetta (+6°·2) and Jacobabad (+5°·0); on the 13th over Mooltan (+7°·5) and Jacobabad (+7°·4); on the 14th over Mooltan (+8°·3) and Bickaneer (+8°·1); on the 15th over Sirsa (+10°·2) and Sambhar (+9°·8); on the 16th over Bareilly (+6°·7) and Sutna (+6°·8) and on the 17th and 18th over the Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast. The cold wave succeeding this wave of heat was neither well marked nor extensive, and hence the mean temperature of the whole country for the week has been above the normal.

The following table gives the temperature variation data for the week:—

Province.	February 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·2	+0·3	—1·2	—2·3	—1·5	+0·1	+0·5	—0·4
Assam	+2·4	—3·1	—2·6	—0·2	+1·6	+2·9	+2·7	+0·5
Bengal	+2·4	—1·9	—0·7	+0·4	+2·6	+3·7	+2·3	+1·3
Orissa	+1·3	—0·8	—1·6	+1·4	+3·5	+5·3	+3·6	+1·8
Bihar	+3·0	—1·8	+0·3	+1·8	+2·3	+2·8	+1·5	+1·4
Chota Nagpur	+2·8	—2·8	—0·2	+0·5	+5·2	+4·5	+1·4	+1·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·4	+0·1	+1·2	+4·6	+5·0	+2·8	+2·3	+2·3
Punjab	+2·0	+1·4	+4·6	+4·5	+0·8	+2·6	+5·1	+3·0
Sind	+4·4	+4·1	+4·9	+3·1	—1·1	—1·3	+2·7	+2·4
Rajputana	+0·6	+1·8	+4·1	+6·9	—0·5	—0·5	+0·1	+1·8
Gujarat	+2·5	+2·8	+3·9	—0·6	—3·6	—3·8	—3·0	—0·3
Central India	+0·2	—0·4	+1·6	+5·5	+3·6	+0·3	—1·5	+1·3
Central Provinces	+0·5	—1·4	+1·4	+4·6	+4·4	+3·5	+2·6	+2·2
Berar	+0·4	—0·9	+1·4	+5·4	+4·1	+2·8	+1·8	+2·1
West Coast	+0·9	—0·2	+0·5	+0·2	—1·1	—1·2	—1·6	—0·4
Bombay Deccan	+1·6	+2·0	+1·9	+1·7	+0·2	+0·3	—1·7	+0·9
Mysore	—1·0	—1·0	+0·7	—0·2	—0·5	+1·4	+2·1	+0·2
Madras Coast	—0·8	+0·1	+1·4	—0·6	—0·8	—0·4	+1·3	0
Madras Deccan	—0·1	+0·9	+1·6	+2·0	+1·7	+3·0	+2·8	+1·7
South India	—0·3	—0·8	—1·4	—2·2	—2·7	—2·0	+0·2	—1·3
Mean for whole of India	+1·2	—0·1	+1·1	+1·8	+1·2	+1·3	+1·3	+1·1

The above shows that the heat was about normal on the 13th but was above the normal on all other days. The provincial variations exhibit a deficiency of temperature in South India, an excess in Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, Berar and the Madras Deccan, and about normal conditions elsewhere.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the week under review has been confined wholly to the more northern districts, and has fallen principally over the Punjab on the one hand and over Bengal and Assam on the other. The former was

attributable to, and fell during the existence of, a moderate double disturbance which affected the weather in North-Western India between the 14th and 16th of February when rainfall varying in amount from a few cents to 2 inches in 24 hours was received over Baluchistan, the North and West Punjab, and Kashmir. The latter fall of rain, *i.e*, that in Bengal and Assam was due to a feeble disturbance which was transferred eastward from the North-Western Provinces to Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma on the first day of the week, and which occasioned numerous showers in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Chota Nagpur on the 12th, and to Assam and Upper Burma on the 13th. The very light rainfall reported from some districts of the North-Western Provinces was also probably attributable to this disturbance. The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review effective rain, *i.e*, rainfall averaging one-tenth of an inch or over was received in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, all the Assam divisions, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, North Bengal, the Bengal Hills, both the Bihar divisions, the Central Punjab, the Punjab Hills, the North Punjab, the West Punjab, and the Baluchistan Hills. In all the remaining divisions of India the rainfall of the week was either actually or practically *nil*. The third column of the table shows that during the week there was a trifling excess of rainfall in the case of Upper Burma, Baluchistan and the West Punjab, and a moderate excess in the case of the Assam Valley and the North Punjab, but that in all other divisions the rainfall was short of the normal.

The three concluding columns of the table show that from the 1st of January to date the rainfall has been 20% or more in excess of the normal in Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, South and North Bihar, the east of the North-Western Provinces, the East Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, Malabar, South Central Madras, Coorg and South Madras, but that in all the remaining divisions the seasonal rainfall has been normal or in defect. Over a considerable part of Burma and of the Peninsula no rain whatever has fallen.

The more noteworthy totals recorded during the week at individual rain-gauge stations were as follows:—

		Inches.
Assam—	Goalpara	1·61
	Gauhati	1·32
	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	1·27
Bengal—	Bogra	1·31
Punjab—	Palampur	1·03
	Murree	2·40
	Hangu	1·76
	Isa Khel	1·67
	Shek Budin	2·00

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 18th February, 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from January 1st to February 18th, 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·28	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·17	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0·09	0·03	+0·06	0·21	0·21	0
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·32	0·41	—0·09	1·63	1·38	+ 18
	7. Assam Surma	0·32	0·68	—0·36	1·08	1·55	— 31
	8. Do. Hills	0·25	0·51	—0·26	1·17	1·74	— 33
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·93	0·37	+0·56	1·87	1·78	+ 5
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·17	0·36	—0·19	1·07	1·39	— 23
	11. Central do.	0·27	0·35	—0·08	2·07	1·10	+ 88
	12. North do.	0·16	0·23	—0·07	0·89	0·87	+ 2
	13. Bengal Hills	0·17	0·18	—0·01	1·81	1·33	+ 36
	14. Orissa	0	0·30	—0·30	0·08	1·01	— 92
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·02	0·23	—0·21	1·32	1·33	— 1
	16. South Bihar	0·15	0·17	—0·02	2·41	1·06	+ 127
	17. North do.	0·17	0·21	—0·04	1·47	1·03	+ 43
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0·04	0·09	—0·05	1·20	0·95	+ 26
	19. South Oudh	0·04	0·10	—0·06	1·05	0·95	+ 11
	20. North do.	0·06	0·15	—0·09	1·05	1·11	— 5
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·07	—0·07	0·38	0·74	— 49
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·01	0·13	—0·12	0·18	0·87	— 79
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0·07	0·11	—0·04	1·13	0·88	+ 28
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·36	—0·36	1·04	2·19	— 53
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·08	0·80	—0·72	2·62	4·13	— 37
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·02	0·16	—0·14	0·20	1·08	— 81
	27. South do.	0·01	0·14	—0·13	0·07	0·99	— 93
	28. Central do.	0·15	0·23	—0·08	0·05	1·89	— 97
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·07	0·34	—0·27	·80	2·37	— 66
	30. Do. Hills	0·20	0·72	—0·40	3·38	4·87	— 31
	31. North Punjab	1·08	0·40	+0·68	1·41	2·82	— 50
	32. West do.	0·15	0·10	+0·05	0·52	0·74	— 30
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0	0·06	—0·06	0·78	0·45	+ 73
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0·58	0·34	+ 71
	35. Coorg	0	0·01	—0·01	0·07	0·34	+ 97
	36. Mysore	0	0	0	0·04	0·08	— 50
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·02	—0·02	0·01	0·13	— 92
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·11	—0·11	0·20	0·44	— 41
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	—0·02	0·24	0·61	— 61
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·06	—0·06	0·34	0·77	— 56
	44. Central Provinces East	0·03	0·10	—0·07	0·27	0·75	— 64
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·10	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0·01	0·56	— 98
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·56	0·48	+0·08	2·01	3·33	— 40
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·05	—0·05	0·20	0·54	— 63
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·26	— 96
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·37	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·16	—0·16	0·04	0·41	— 90
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·24	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0·06	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0·01	0·47	— 98
	56. Do. South	0	0·03	—0·03	0·37	0·80	— 55
	57. Madras South	0	0·09	—0·09	1·31	0·99	+ 32

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 23rd February 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th February.*—No rain fell during the week except slight showers in the Circars. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings are being made. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. The harvest is yielding a fair to normal outturn. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. Prices have risen slightly in parts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 1st March.*—The standing crops have been damaged by frost, rats or white ants in parts of Sind. American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. Harvesting of the late crops is progressing generally and preparations for next season are being made in eight districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Guzerat and Kathiawar. Fodder is sufficient and agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in five and fallen in six districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th February.*—The weather during the week was unsettled, and rain is reported to have fallen in some parts of Lower Bengal. The general agricultural prospects are favourable. The spring harvest is proceeding. Poppy is in flower, and in some places lancing and collection operations have begun. Transplanting of spring rice is still going on, and ploughing for autumn rice and jute is in progress. Cattle are generally in good condition. The fodder-supply is generally sufficient. The price of common rice shows a slight rise in some districts, but is generally stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Showers are reported from a few districts, otherwise the weather has been clear. The standing crops are in good condition. Irrigation continues where necessary. Sugarcane is being pressed. The earlier sown crops are ripening and harvesting has begun in parts. Prospects are good. Markets are well stocked and fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in a few districts but are otherwise stationary or falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Slight showers fell during the week in parts of the Hissar, Delhi, Sialkot and Rawalpindi districts. Rain is badly wanted in most districts. Ploughing for the extra spring crops continues. The standing crops on irrigated areas promise well, but prospects are only average on irrigated and below average on unirrigated lands. In Delhi the unirrigated crops are failing from drought. The rapeseed, barley and gram crops are being damaged by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore and the standing crops by rats in parts of Umballa. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan, but is sufficient elsewhere. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Sialkot and Peshawar, falling in Shahpur, but are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{7}{16}$ to $20\frac{1}{2}$, gram $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 25, barley 29, bulrush millet 19 to $24\frac{1}{2}$, maize 25 to 34, great millet 25 and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th February.*—The weather is clear. The nights and mornings are still cool, but the days are growing warm. The threshing of the autumn crops has almost been completed and the pressing of sugarcane continues. The reaping of the spring crops is in full swing. The estimated outturn is 60 in Betul and Bhandara, and 90 to 105 in Mandla. In the northern half of Damoh crop prospects are gloomy. The demand for agricultural labour is improving in the Khurai tahsil of the Saugor district.

Recent showers have enabled the ploughing of fields for monsoon sowings to be commenced in Mandla. In Bilaspur a good deal of field embankment is being effected. The cheapest prices are—wheat 19½, gram 30, rice 22 and *juar* 27 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 12, gram 16, rice 11⅞ and *juar* 20 seers per rupee. Wheat is selling dearer than usual in Damoh, Hoshangabad, Betul and the Nagpur country.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th February.*—In Lower Burma threshing has been completed except in one or two districts. In Upper Burma sowing of the dry weather crops continues, harvesting of the pea and other miscellaneous crops has begun and ploughing for early wet weather paddy is progressing in Mandalay and Shwebo Crop prospects continue unchanged. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo and has risen in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Thongwa, Henzada, Thaton and Amherst.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th February.*—Rain fell in all districts except Goalpara. Land is under preparation for summer rice sowings in the Assam Valley districts and for lowland winter rice in Sylhet. Gathering of mustard and pulses, pruning of tea and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Prospects of the mustard crop are fair and of sugarcane and pulses generally good. Fodder is scarce in the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and water insufficient in the two latter hill districts. Prices—common rice, Silchar, Sylhet, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Nowgong 16, Sibsagar 13 and Lakhimpur 13½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 1st March.*—MYSORE: Prospects of the crops continue favourable. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug. Prices have fallen in Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga.

COORG: The threshing of rice and coffee-picking continue in parts. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 1st March.*—The weather is warm. Harvesting of the winter crops continues and land is under preparation in all districts except Amraoti, for the ensuing rain crops. The fodder-supply is sufficient but a scarcity of water prevails in parts of three districts. Prices are fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of the spring crops is progressing. The standing winter rice crop is in fairly good condition. Prices are falling. Prices—wheat 9½, coarse rice 10¾, and *jawari* 22½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st March.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Pasturage is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are above normal in Bundelkhand and normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is good in Gwalior, Bhopal and Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 1st March.*—Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily and the state of the crops is generally good. The spring crops have been damaged by blight and frost in Ajmere-Merwara, Kotah and Kerowlie. Cattle are generally in good condition. A scarcity of fodder prevails in parts of Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikanir. Prices are rising in two States, falling in Meywar and steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 167 persons emigrated during the week The total emigration from Merwara up to date amounts to 4,213 persons. 334 persons and 53 cattle have left Marwar for Sindh. The numbers employed on relief works were—243 in Ajmere, 4,278 in Merwara, and 1,036 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 19, Beawar 22, and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 28th February.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE: *For week ending 1st March.*—No rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary, wheat selling at 18 and maize 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th February.*—No rain fell during the week. The wheat crop is in good condition. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1897.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—						
Tenasserim —						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	17 0 0	17 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 45-0	12-0 to 45-0
Pegu (deltaic)—						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rangoon	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0
Thôngwa	30 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	25 0 0	25 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Pegu (inland)—						
Tharawadi	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0
Upper Burma—						
Mandalay	10 0 0	10 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pakôkku	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Meiktila	12 0 0	11 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Arakan—						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpyu	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 " 20-0	15-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 12-0	10-0 " 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
Surma—						
Sylhet	8 0 0	8 0 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	10-0 " 15-0	15-0 " 16-0
Hill tracts—						
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	11-0 to 20-0	11-0 to 22-8	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 60-0	15-0 to 60-0
Gáro Hills	7 0 0	7 0 0	9-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 12-0	18-0 " 30-0	18-0 " 30-0
Manipur	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 " 10-0	8-0 " 10-0	15-0 " 25-0	15-0 " 25-0
Brahmaputra —						
Goálpára	7-8 to 9-8	7-8 to 9-8	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kámrúp	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Darrang	5-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-12	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
Nowgong	9-0 " 14-0	9-0 " 13-0	10-0 " 12-0	10-0 " 12-0	11-0 " 30-0	15-0 " 30-0
Sibságar	6-0 " 15-0	6-0 " 15-0	8-0 " 12-0	8-0 " 12-0	15-0 " 40-0	15-0 " 45-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 " 11-0	8-0 " 11-0	10-0 " 14-0	10-0 " 15-0	12-0 " 60-0	12-0 " 60-0
Bengal—						
Eastern hill tracts—						
Nágá Hills	11-4 to 15-0	11-4 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	21-0 to 50-0	21-0 to 50-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*continued.*						
Eastern—						
Backerganj	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Noakhali	7-0 „ 10-0	7 8 0	6-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 8-0	8-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Chittagong . . .	12-0 „ 13-0	9-0 to 10-0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Tippera	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Dacca	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Maimensingh . . .	7 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 „ 14-0	12-0 „ 14-0
Deltaic—						
Khulna	7-8 to 9-8	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas . . .	7 8 0	9 6 0	6-0 „ 8-0	7 0 0	12-0 „ 18-0	15-0 „ 22-8
Midnapur	8 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	12-0 „ 18-0	12-0 „ 18-0
Howrah	10 0 0	12 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	9-0 to 11-0	15-0 „ 20-0	16-0 „ 25-0
Calcutta	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	18-0 „ 20-0	18-0 „ 20-0
Hooghly	7 15 6	11 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-8 „ 25-0	14-0 „ 20-0
Nadia (Krishnagarh) . .	5-0 to 6-0	7 8 0	6 0 0	0 0 0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Jessore	6-0 „ 7-8	9-6 to 10-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	10-0 „ 15-0	15-0 „ 18-0
Faridpur	8-0 „ 12-0	8-0 „ 12-0	7-0 „ 10-0	7-0 „ 10-0	8-0 „ 20-0	8-0 „ 20-0
Central—						
Bankura	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0
Bardwan	7 0 0	8 0 0	0 0 0	6 4 0	12-0 „ 20-0	13-4 „ 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 12-0	7-8 „ 12-0
Murshidabad . . .	6 0 0	4 0 0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	7-8 „ 12-0	12-0 „ 14-0
Santhal Parganas . .	3-12 to 4-0	3-12 to 4-12	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	7-8 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0
Pabna	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-8	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 20-0	7-0 „ 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 8-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 20-0
Rajshahi	5-0 to 7-0	3-0 to 7-8	4-0 „ 6-0	4-0 „ 7-0	7-8 „ 16-0	5-0 „ 20-0
Malda	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 30-0	15 0 0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	6 0 0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 to 25-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 20-0
Hills—						
Darjeeling	3-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 25-0	12-0 to 30-0
Orissa—						
Puri	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 11-0	9-0 to 11-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 „ 11-4	7-8 „ 18-12
Balasore	5-0 to 6-9	5-10 to 6-9	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 7-0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singhbhum . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	12 0 0
Mánbhum	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	10-8 to 11-4	11-4 to 15-0
Lohárdaga . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Palámau	6 1 6	6 1 6	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Hazáribágh . . .	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 „ 7-0	5-0 „ 7-0	6-8 „ 9-0	6-8 „ 9-0
Bihár, South—						
Monghyr	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 10-0
Gaya	5-10 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	3-8 to 4-8	3-8 „ 4-8	6-0 „ 10-0	6-0 „ 10-0
Patna	4-0 „ 5-0	4-0 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	4-8 „ 5-0	6-0 „ 7-0	6-0 „ 7-0
Shahabad	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5-8 „ 6-0	5-8 „ 10-0	5-8 „ 10-0
Bihár, North—						
Purnea	4-11 to 7-8	4-11 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bhágalpur . . .	5 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6-0 „ 10-0
Darbhanga . . .	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	3-12 to 9-6	3-12 „ 9-6
Muzaffarpur . . .	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-0 „ 8-0	7-0 „ 8-0
Sáran	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 4-11	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	7-8 „ 10-0	7-8 „ 10-0
Champáran . . .	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1897—concluded.

Districts.	Average Wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1897.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. 1898.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1897.	Syce or Horse-keeper. 1898.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. 1897.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith. 1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—						
Eastern—						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Benares	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	3 3 0	3 1 9	3 13 4	3 12 10	7 1 2	7 0 8
Central—						
Bánda	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0
Fatehpur	2 15 8	3 1 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-6	5-10 to 7-6
Hamírpur	3 4 0	3 2 0	4 3 0	4 1 0	6 14 0	6 6 6
Jalaun	3 5 8	3 5 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Cawnpore	4-0 & 5-0	3-7 & 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	4-5 to 6-0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 & 9-6
Jhánsi	3 8 0	3 7 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 3 0	8 0 0
Etáwah	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Farukhabad	4-0 to 4-6	3-8 to 4-0	4-8 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 8-4	8-0 to 8-4
Mainpuri	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Etah	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9-0 & 10-5	9-0 to 10-8
Western—						
Meerut	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 9 4	4 10 8	10 8 0	10 8 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 15-0.	10-0 to 15-0
Bulandshahr	4-0 „ 5-0	5 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	5 0 0	8-0 & 10-0	10 0 0
Submontane, East—						
Ballia	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 0 0	2 15 11	3 15 0	3 14 11	7 0 0	6 9 6
Gorakhpur	3 2 11	3 2 11	3-0 & 3-12	3-0 & 3-12	7-3-1 to 7-10-5	7-3-1 & 7-10-5
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 „ 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Submontane, West—						
Shahjahánpur	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0
Budaun	3 4 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Pilibít	3 8 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	8 2 0	8 0 0
Bareli	3 3 3	3 4 5	4 12 3	4 9 0	7 10 4	8 0 9
Moradabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bijnor	2-2 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	8-0 to 9-12
Muzaffarnagar	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	11-0 & 12-0	11-0 & 12-0
Saháranpur	5-0 „ 6-0	5 0 0	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	10-0 „ 12-0	10-0 „ 12-0
Dehra-Dún	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Hills—						
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Garhwál	4-11 & 5-10	4-11 „ 5-10	5-0 „ 6-0	5-0 „ 6-0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 15-0
Oudh—						
Southern—						
Partábgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 0 0	3 0 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 4 3
Rae-Bareli	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	7 13 6	7 12 0
Unao	3-0 & 4-0	3-0 & 4-0	4-0 & 4-8	4-0 & 4-8	7-8 & 8-8	7-8 & 8-8
Lucknow	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Hardoi	3 7 0	3 7 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	7 12 0	7 14 0
Northern—						
Fyzabad	1-14 to 4-0	1-14 to 3-12	4 0 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8	5-10 to 7-8
Barabanki	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gonda	2 6 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	7 6 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 6 0	6 6 0
Kheri	2 12 4	2 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Rajputana—						
Eastern—						
Partábgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 „ 18-12	11-4 „ 18-12
Meywar (Udaipur)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 6-0	6-0 to 8-0	22-0 „ 35-0	22-0 „ 25-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	5 4 0	9-6 „ 15-0	12-3 „ 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rajputana—*contd.*						
Eastern—contd.						
Sirohi	5 6 0	5-0 & 6-0	5 6 0	5-0 & 6-0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Erinpura	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	4-11 to 7-8	4-11 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Abu	7 8 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	6-0 & 7-0	8-12 „ 22-8	18-12 & 22-8
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	9-0 „ 28-0	9-0 to 30-0
Bundi	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 „ 15-0	7-8 „ 11-4
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 „ 8-0	7-8 „ 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 „ 30-0	5-0 „ 30-0
Tonk	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	7 8 0	3-12 „ 7-8
Jaipur	2-13 to 3-12	2-13 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 11-4	7-8 „ 11-4
Kerauli	4 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 to 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 „ 20-0	5-10 „ 20-0
Bhartpur	2-8 „ 4-0	2-8 „ 4-0	...	...	4-0 „ 17-0	4-0 „ 17-0
Alwar	2-13 „ 4-11	2-5-6 „ 5-10-0	...	...	8-7 „ 11-4	5-10 „ 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	...	5 10 0	...	...	9 6 0	7 8 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Bálmer	5 10 0	6 0 0	...	...	9 6 0	10 0 0
Anádra	7 8 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...
Shahpura	4 11 0	5 10 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 11-4
Western—						
Jodhpur	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Jaisalmer	8-2 to 14-1	8-0 & 14-0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bikaner	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6-0 to 12-6	9-6-0 to 12-6-9
Central India—						
Indore	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimach Cantonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Gwalior	5 2 0	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	9-6 to 15-0	7-8 to 15-0
Panjab—						
Southern—						
Hissar	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozpur	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 14 0	19 0 0
Central—						
Lahore	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	18 12 0	17 7 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrát	5 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0
Jhelam	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	22 8 0
South-eastern—						
Gurgáon	6 8 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	12 8 0	15 0 0
Delhi	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	13 2 0	13 2 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4	9 5 4
Karnál	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Submontane—						
Ambala	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0
Ludhiána	6 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	12 0 0	13 8 0
Jalandhar	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hills—						
Simla	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 2 0	6 1 6	20 0 0	20 0 0
Kangra	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 8 0	15 0 0
Northern—						
Ráwalpindi	6 9 0	7 0 0	6 9 0	7 0 0	23 2 0	24 5 4
Hazára	7 0 0	7 10 8	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Peshâwar	4 8 0	5 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 0 0	21 9 0
Kohát	12 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Bannu	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 13 4	15 13 4

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1897—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Panjab—*contd.*						
Western—						
Sháhpur	6 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 8 0	11 0 0
Jhang	7 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	17 8 0
Multan	9 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	23 10 8	20 0 0
Montgomery	7 0 0	11 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	17 8 0
Dera Ismael Khan	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	21 4 0	23 0 0
Muzaffargarh	7 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	17 8 0
Dera Ghazi Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karáchi	12-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 18-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	30-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Hyderabad	12 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	25-0 „ 35-0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	25-0 to 35-0	30-0 to 35-0
Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 „ 40-0	30-0 „ 40-0
Bombay—						
Konkan—						
Karwar	7 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	20-0 to 25-0
Ratnágiri	7 8 0	7 8 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11-4 „ 15-0	11-4 „ 15-0
Alibág	7 8 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 „ 42-0	27-8 „ 42-0
Tanna	7 8 0	7 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Deccan—						
Dharwar	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Belgaum	6 0 0	5 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Satara	7 8 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Sholapur	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0
Bijapur	7 8 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 to 30-0	15-0 to 22-8
Poona	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Khandesh—						
Ahmadnagar	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Násik	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 „ 26-4	15-0 „ 26-4
Dhulia	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-8 „ 26-4	22 8 0
Gujarat—						
Surat	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	22-0 to 30-0	20-0 to 30-0
Broach	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	17-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	4 13 6	4 13 6	9 0 0	9 0 0	9-11 „ 19-6	9-11 „ 19-6
Baroda Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Godhra	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 to 22-8
Disa Cantonment	5 13 0	5 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	19 6 0
Káthiawár—						
Rájkot	10 0 0	9 6 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	22 8 0
Central Provinces—						
Western—						
Nimar	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	15 0 0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 „ 18-1[illegible]	[illegible] to 20-0
Chhindwára	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0
Nagpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-1[illegible]	[illegible] 0 to 20-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1897—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Central Provinces—*contd.*						
Central—						
Narsinghpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Saugor	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 12-0
Damoh	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Jubbulpore	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	10 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Mandla	2 8 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	12 0 0
Seoni	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bálághát	3 8 0	5 10 0	5 8 0	5 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	11-0 to 15-0
Bhandára	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-0 to 13-8	10-0 to 15-0
Eastern—						
Biláspur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	2 2 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
Berar—						
Buldána	5 8 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Básim	7 8 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	16 14 0
Akola	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	21 0 0
Ellichpur	6 9 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0
Amráoti	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	18 11 0	19 0 0
Wun	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	22-0 to 25-0	22-0 to 25-0
Boláram	...	...	6-0 „ 8-0	6-0 „ 8-0	11-4 „ 22-8	15-0 „ 30-0
Chadarghát	7 2 0	7 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—						
Malabar Coast—						
Malabar	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	15-5 to 16-13	15-5 to 16-13
S. Canara	8 7 0	8 7 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	16-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
South, Central—						
Coimbatore	4 11 0	4 6 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 13 0	4 3 0	5 5 0	5 11 0	12-0 to 12-11	12-0 to 13-11
Central—						
Bellary	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	18-12 to 20-10	16-14 to 18-12
Anantapur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Karnul	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
East Coast, north—						
Ganjam	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	9-12 to 11-12	9-12 to 11-12
Vizagapatam	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	11-6 „ 13-9	11-4 „ 13-5
Godávari	5 13 0	5 13 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	16-5 „ 16-11	16-5 „ 16-11
East Coast, central—						
Kistna	7 3 0	7 3 0	7 5 0	7 5 0	17-4 to 19-9	17-4 to 19-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
East Coast, south—						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot	6 3 0	6 2 0	6 6 0	6 3 0	15-3 „ 16-11	15-3 „ 17-13
S. Arcot	5 11 0	5 4 0	6 3 0	6 3 0	13-10 „ 14-9	12-11 „ 13-10
Tanjore	6 1 0	6 4 0	6 10 0	6 10 0	15-12 „ 16-11	15-15 „ 16-14
Trichinopoly	6 0 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-2 „ 15-0	13-2 „ 15-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898 AND THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1897—*concluded*.

Districts.	Average Wages per month.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras—*contd.*						
Southern—						
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 11 0	6 11 0	12-7 to 14-13	12-7 to 14-13
Madura	5 11 0	5 12 0	5 14 0	6 2 0	13-2 „ 13-7	13-15 „ 14-1
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 0 0	22 8 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Bangalore	28-0 to 30-0	22-8 to 30-0	7-0 to 12-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Kolar	5 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	7 0 0	8 0 0	26 4 0	22-8 „ 30-0
Tumkur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 25-0	15-0 „ 25-0
Hassan	3-12 to 7-8	3-12 to 7-8	8 0 0	8 0 0	23-4 „ 31-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Kadur	7-0 „ 8-0	15-0 „ 20-0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 15-0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Shimoga	2-8 „ 5-0	2-8 „ 5-0	30-0 „ 8-0	3-0 „ 8-0	10-0 „ 20-0	10-0 „ 25-0
Chitaldrug	9 11 0	5 0 0	9 11 0	7-0 „ 8-0	26-4 „ 30-0	20-0 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	9-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 11-0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	...	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Finance and Commerce Department.
March 3, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

COMMUNICATES REMARKS ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN, FOR 1897-98.

Circular No. 5—213-2F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests) : dated Calcutta, the 25th February 1899.

READ Circular No. 19F., dated the 18th October 1897, communicating remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for the year 1896-97.

Read also—

(i) Report of the Forest School for 1897-98.

(ii) Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 1207, dated the 3rd October 1898, submitting the above Report.

RESOLUTION.

From the commencement of the year until the 10th January 1898 the Directorship of the School was in the hands of Mr. J. W. Oliver, who was on that date relieved by Mr. J. S. Gamble, M. A., on his return from furlough. Mr. F. Gleadow continued to hold the post of Deputy Director throughout the year, and Mr. A. F. Gradon that of 1st Instructor. Mr. B. B. Osmaston continued to fulfil the duties of 2nd Instructor until the 18th April, and his successor, Mr. A. M. F. Caccia, was appointed 2nd Instructor on the 6th May. Babu Upendra Nath Kanjilal held the appointment of Vernacular Instructor throughout the year, except from the 2nd April to end of June, when he was on privilege leave.

The School staff was also assisted by the Director, Botanical Department, Northern India, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, and the officers of the School Circle. Honoraria to the amount of R710 were sanctioned for officers, not members of the School staff, who assisted in the teaching during the previous year.

2. The total number of students attending the School was 65, as against 75 in the previous year and 83 in the year 1895-96. Of these, 50 were in the Upper class and 15 in the Lower; whilst of the 50 students in the Upper class, 7 were students already in the Government service, 14 were private students in receipt of a stipend, 20 were private students without stipends, and 9 were students deputed from Native States. The Government of India view with some concern the steady decrease in the total number of students attending the School course. In 1893-94 the number stood at 106, and the attendance during the year under notice has, therefore, been 41 less than in that year. From Resolution No. X passed by the Board of Control of 1898, it appears that 40 students in the Upper class and 10 in the Lower is the number that can be properly admitted in any one year, *i.e.*, that the attendance may be 100. It is evident, therefore, that the attendance at the School has fallen below what it might with advantage be. The reason clearly is the restricted grant of stipends. Of the new students admitted to the School during the year, private students without stipends formed 49 per cent. of the total, whereas in 1891 they formed only 21 per cent. This is satisfactory, but more students than come forward at present can and ought to be taught at the School. It will be necessary to carefully watch the attendance during the next few years, and not to permit it to fall below the number required for the recruitment of the service.

3. It is noticed with much satisfaction that Native States continue to send students to the School in fair numbers, and that many former students of the School are doing good work, not only in the Government of India Forest Department but in the service of Native States.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 3rd March, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.

INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and himself be added to the

Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India. He said:—"Perhaps I may add one word of explanation. We are not of course going to take up the question of the Bankruptcy Bill at this stage of the session; but a Committee has been standing for many years on this Bill. The only surviving member of that Committee is my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans. He, I presume, does not wish to go on with the consideration of the Bill by himself; at any rate, he has not shown any disposition to do so, and I therefore move to-day that some of my colleagues be joined with him in order that the Committee may consider whether this Bill, which has been pending so long, should be dropped, or whether it should in a future session be proceeded w th. I shall ask the Committee to meet and present an interim report stating whether in their opinion the Bill ought to be proceeded with or not."

The motion was put and agreed to.

COURT-FEES ACT (1870) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870. He said that he would defer any remarks that he had to make till he moved for taking the Report into consideration, which he hoped to do next week.

ARBITRATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Arbitration be taken into consideration. He said:—" Hon'ble Members are aware that this is a Bill to extend to certain selected areas the provisions of the English Act of 1889. It is an adaptation of that Act to India. In the first instance, we have applied the measure to the Presidency-towns and to Rangoon. It is a measure which we believe from experience in England to be suited to the great mercantile cities in India. Possibly hereafter it may be well to extend it to other large cities in India where the conditions are similar to those in the Presidency-towns, but certainly it is a mode of procedure which would have to be extended with caution, and the Committee have provided that it shall only be extended to other areas by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. I think that at this stage I need say no more. I will wait to see what other Hon'ble Members have to say on the subject."

The Hon'ble MR. TOYNBEE said:—"Your Excellency, I support this Bill in its present form, but I desire, at the same time, to express my regret that its provisions do not go far enough to extend to the masses the undoubted benefits which it will, if passed into law, confer on the commercial classes. I should have preferred a measure which would have empowered all the Civil and Revenue Courts throughout British India to assist the people to settle their disputes and differences for themselves without resort to the tedious and expensive procedure of those Courts. Some such larger and wiser measure is, in my opinion, called for in the interests both of the Government and of the people:—in the interests of Government, because the continued increase of litigation means a corresponding increase of State expenditure on judicial establishments which is not discounted (at any rate, so far as the general welfare of the country is concerned) by the increased Imperial revenue derived from court-fee stamps:—in the interests of the people, because it would save them much of their present ruinous expenditure on stamps and lawyers' fees.

"The settlement of disputes by arbitration, my Lord, is no novelty in the mufassal; but it has unfortunately fallen into disuse along with the gradual decay and extinction of the village-communities and of the village-panchayats which played such an important part in the daily life of the people one hundred years ago. In most parts of India, too, the age of personal government is past, and the reign of law has taken its place. In the earlier days of the British admin-

istration of India the officers of Government—both judicial and executive—settled numerous disputes out of Court merely by their personal influence.

"But in these later days all they can do is to refer those who ask for advice to the regular procedure of the Courts—a procedure which means ruinous delays, and expenditure on a scale which often involves generations of indebtedness.

"I venture therefore to hope, my Lord, that this Bill is only an instalment, or precursor, of a measure of much wider and more far-reaching scope—a measure, in short, which will benefit the great bulk of the population of India (which is concerned chiefly with the land and with disputes arising out of its ownership and cultivation) as this Bill will, when passed into law, benefit the commercial classes in the Presidency and other large and important towns."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that for the first paragraph of clause 3 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following be substituted, namely:—

Exclusion of certain enactments in certain cases where Act applies.

"The last thirty-seven words of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, and sections 523 to 526 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any submission or arbitration to which the provisions of this Act for the time being apply." I of 1877. XIV of 188

He said:—"This is really an amendment composed of two parts. The first I am responsible for, that is to say, the provision that the last clause of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act of 1877 should not apply to cases to which this Act applies. The last part of it is really more in the nature of a drafting amendment introduced to meet certain difficulties, and the credit of it is due to my friend the Hon'ble Legal Member. He proposed it in order to meet certain difficulties which he and I felt, and I think it meets them very successfully, but I move the whole amendment because it cannot very well be moved in two parts. The first part is the only part that I shall say anything about. The second part is not, I think, open to any discussion. The first part turns upon this: before this Act was introduced the only bar which prevented persons who had contracted to refer matters to arbitration resorting to Courts instead of going on with the arbitration was the bar contained in the last part of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act. That was a provision that if a person who had contracted to refer a matter to arbitration, afterwards refused to go to arbitration and filed a suit, his refusal, on being proved, should be a bar to a suit, and that is the only bar that there is all over India now. But we have provided another procedure altogether: we have provided that there should be, as there is in England, a power on the part of the Court to stay any suit which has been filed contrary to the terms of a submission to arbitration, if the Court is satisfied that there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred to arbitration. That is a much wider provision. It catches a great many more cases than the section of the Specific Relief Act does, and it ought to meet the demands of justice in every case. It therefore seemed to me not only unnecessary but undesirable to have two checks—one, the check imposed by the power of the Court to stay proceedings, and the other, the somewhat arbitrary check imposed by the section of the Specific Relief Act. There are some cases where a man is perfectly justified in refusing to go to arbitration, where he has learnt by bitter experience that the other man is only playing and does not mean to go on with the arbitration. On the other hand, the section of the Specific Relief Act leaves a great many ways open of defeating an arbitration, which ways are closed by the power given to the Court as to the stay of a suit. I therefore move this amendment in order to provide that where this Act is in operation and the Court has the power of staying the suit if the suit ought not to be instituted, that there the last words of section 21 of the Specific Relief Act shall not have any effect."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment. He says it is in part a mere drafting amendment. It is a drafting amendment to get over this difficulty. As the Bill originally left the Select Committee we were repealing certain sections of the Civil Procedure Code locally and providing for further repeal locally as the Act was further extended. That is a rather awkward proceeding, and it is better to leave the sections of the Civil Procedure Code standing and to provide in terms that so far as this Act is in force in relation to submissions and arbitrations then so far the corresponding provisions of the Civil Procedure Code shall not apply. As regards the point of substance I was not sure for a long time whether it was necessary or advisable to adopt the course suggested by my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans. He has persuaded me that the power of the Court to stay summarily any suit brought in contravention of an agreement to go to arbitration is sufficient, and that we do not want the additional power that if a suit is not stayed the agreement to go to arbitration may be set up as a substantive defence. The present procedure can be taken at a much earlier stage, and the whole matter can be discussed on its merits on the application for stay."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS also moved that after the proviso to clause 3 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following proviso be added, namely: —

VI of 1882. "Provided, also, that nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, relating to arbitration."

He said:—"After we had finished our labours in the Select Committee it occurred to me that there were a large number of provisions in the Companies Act relating to arbitration in Companies. I consulted the Hon'ble Legal Member on the matter, and we both came to the conclusion that it was not desirable at present to interfere with those provisions, and this section is introduced in order to make it quite clear that this Act shall not affect the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. Whether that is absolutely necessary or not is, perhaps, a moot point, but a good deal of argument upon the subject will be stopped by the insertion of this section. It might also have been held that an alternative procedure was created.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment. As he says, it is not clear that it is necessary, but it is safer on the whole. We were not prepared in Committee to overhaul the Companies Act. The Companies Act contains two very special arbitration procedures. I am not sure that in future the procedure under this Act might not be applied, but that will be a labour outside the work of this particular Committee, and it must be undertaken with special reference to the Companies Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I propose to move the following amendment only in case another amendment I have brought forward is accepted. I do not know if Your Excellency will permit me to withhold this till then:—

that the following sub-section be added to clause 10 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, namely:—

'(2) Every proceeding before an arbitrator or arbitrators under this Act shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.'"

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT:—"I have no objection if the amendment is a consequential one."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that after clause 18 of the Bill,

as amended by the Select Committee, the following clause be added as clause 19 (the remaining clauses being consequentially re-numbered), namely :—

"19. Where any party to a submission to which this Act applies, or any person claiming under him, commences any legal proceedings against any other party to the submission or any person claiming under him in respect of any matter agreed to be referred, any party to such legal proceedings may, at any time after appearance and before filing a written statement or taking any other steps in the proceedings, apply to the Court to stay the proceedings, and the Court, if satisfied that there is no sufficient reason why the matter should not be referred in accordance with the submission and that the applicant was, at the time when the proceedings were commenced, and still remains, ready and willing to do all things necessary to the proper conduct of the arbitration, may make an order staying the proceedings."

Power to stay proceedings where there is a submission

He said :—"I move what is practically that the section of the English Act, which enables Courts to stay proceedings in suits and providing circumstances under which they should stay proceedings, should be inserted in this Act. As the Bill was settled by the Select Committee, there was a provision that the High Court might make rules for staying proceedings, but there were no definite instructions given to them, nor were they told when they could stay proceedings or under what circumstances. As there was this section in the English Act which could be made available in the present Act with a very few small verbal alterations, and as that has been construed in the Courts in England and there are a number of valuable cases indicating how the discretion of the Court ought to be exercised and when, I thought it would be desirable to have a substantive section in, and not leave it to the various High Courts to make such rules as they might be advised."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS :—"I accept my Hon'ble friend's amendment. It may be convenient as we have eleven Courts in India with powers of High Courts to give them a lead by enacting the provisions of the English section. As regards the application of that section rules might still be required, but in inserting the English section we give a general line which is to be followed in staying suits when there is a submission to arbitration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU moved that in clause 19 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following sub-clause be inserted after sub-clause (*b*) (the remaining sub clauses being consequently re-lettered), namely :—

"(*c*) compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents before arbitrators and umpires."

He said :—"A distinction does exist between trials in regularly constituted Courts of law and enquiries held by arbitration. That distinction is sound, so far as the decisions of the latter are final and subject to no appeal, so far as the observance of strict rules for admission of evidence is not insisted on, and so far as you need not wait for your turn in a long list of pending cases. The distinction may also be pushed so far as to take away the powers of Courts to set aside awards of arbitrators and umpires except in instances of flagrant injustice. The plain reason at the bottom of all this relaxation of the rules, laid down for Courts to go upon, is that when parties choose to erect a tribunal of their own, which they were not primarily bound to do, they eschew the rigid rules of Courts just as they eschew the Courts themselves. All this I freely admit. To admit as much is one thing, and it is quite another to subscribe to what seems to me a violation of natural justice and the first principles of administering it, *viz.*, the debarring one's birth-right to appeal to Law Courts, without providing that one shall be helped, if one personally is powerless, to bring before the arbitrators all the materials one relies upon, in the shape of witnesses and documents. When relations between two persons become strained, it is inevitably the case that each wishes to take the other at a disadvantage. That sin does not belong to one side only. One of the usual dodges resorted to, even without

active dishonesty, is to ignore the hardships of the opposing litigant. Even the very best are not free from this failing. Where the contest is unequal, in the sense of one party being influential and rich, while the other is not, there is, I am sorry to say, too often an inclination on the part of common friends to keep aloof, aiding neither side if they can help it. To evade being got at or to plead lame excuses is the too frequent practice. This attitude, not unoften, develops in many into a positive disinclination to incur the blame of voluntarily assisting one side as against the other, particularly when that other is an influential one or one with whom they may have other business relations and whose unruffled good-will they lay much store by. In such cases, except partizan witnesses, others, who could give valuable evidence, would usually decline to come forward at the beck and call of the weaker litigant. It is a matter of every-day experience that partizan witnesses are as a matter of course disbelieved, while the others, if they feel inclined to go, too often wish to be served with processes of Courts to have a plausible excuse for seeming to favour one side more than another. Without imputing any motives to the members of influential firms carrying on large and varied business, I cannot help feeling that many a witness having business relations with them will prefer to be well in with them rather than voluntarily speak even truth in favour of persons that have displeased them, be it rightly or be it wrongly. To my mind these are not merely imaginary or supposititious cases. I regard them as likely events of every day, particularly if it becomes well known—as it is soon bound to become known—that, if a witness does not choose, he may safely stay away. I need hardly have dwelt at such length on what my colleagues in the Select Committee admitted to be an undoubted hardship: but then they called it a lesser evil than the chances of a party to an arbitration taking into his head to be obstructive and name a host of witnesses, whom he may not point out to the serving officer, in case he could take the safe position of one who might continually ask for adjournments on the ground that his witnesses have not been served and that it was no fault of his that they were not served. This latter conduct, which is the crux of the objection, seems to me extremely improbable. He can still play the obstruction game by producing a host of witnesses. He can still take oath or make affidavits that he exercised the utmost diligence to produce his witnesses and ask for adjournments. I am not at all sure that in such cases the award made without the evidence of such witnesses would not be set aside or directed to be re-considered. Where fresh evidence was discovered after the award was made, it was held in *Eardley v. Otley*, 2 Chit. 42, that it would be a good ground for a re-consideration of the award, provided it was made out that such evidence was not procurable by the exercise of reasonable diligence. I should like to know what essential difference there is between that case and those I have supposed. The test is the exercise of reasonable diligence. In that decided case, one effect of that diligence will be an application for the Court's process for the production of witnesses and documents. If such an application is not made, the party must fail. In the case I have supposed, it is nothing less than the helpless situation of the Tantalus of old; for he is diligent, he has made the discovery, but he cannot get his witnesses to go with him. Apprehensions of abuse for purposes of obstruction ought indeed to be reckoned with, but only to lead to the laying down of effectual safeguards to the contrary—not to the utter denial of all right to use what is proper. Even on the opposite alternative, *viz.*, on the ground that in the circumstances supposed the award would not be set aside, my position is just as strong; for in that case the party is irretrievably condemned. One hypothesis would defeat the object of this Bill and the other would defeat justice irremediably. A sort of impression exists in certain quarters that there is some difference between mercantile arbitrations and legal arbitrations. In truth, there is no such difference, as Lord Langdale as Master of the Rolls clearly pointed out in *Harvey v. Shelton*, 7 Beav. 455:

'I wholly deny,' he said, 'the difference which is alleged to exist between mercantile arbitrations and legal arbitrations. In every case in which matters are litigated, you must attend to the representations made on both sides, and you must not, in the administration of justice, in whatever form, whether in the regularly constituted Courts or in arbitrations, whether before lawyers or merchants, permit one side to use means of influencing the decision, which means are not known to the other.'

"That was a case in which an arbitrator sought an explanation of a figure in an account book during the absence of one of the parties to the litigation. But the cases I have supposed are, if anything, much stronger. They are manifestly cases in which the parties know how to meet the case made by the opposite side, but can invoke no power on earth to help them in meeting it, and this for no fault of theirs. In plain English, the drawback I am complaining of amounts to turning arbitrations into engines for arbitrary acts. It will prove a fraud on power in the name of speedy justice. It is only next door to another preposterous demand made on behalf of the mercantile community and refused by the Select Committee, *viz.*, that if *bodies* of that community had rules of their own that all disputes between them and their customers should be determined by arbitration, this Act should apply, even although the contracts themselves contain no agreement to go to arbitration. The last thing which I wish pointedly to refer to is that, in the English Arbitration Act of 1889, on which this Bill is modelled, a distinct provision exists, more effective and more direct than my amendment amounts to. It is section 8 of the Act, and it lays down that any party to a submission may sue out a writ of subpœna to witnesses to give evidence or to produce documents. I am not aware that all the litigants elsewhere are angels and all here are the opposite of angels."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"I must oppose this amendment for the reasons which I gave in the Select Committee. When we were discussing this question in the Select Committee my first impression was that we ought to insert the provision which my Hon'ble friend now moves by way of amendment. That provision corresponds, as he has pointed out, to a provision in the English Act—a provision with which I am familiar and which works well in England; but on the Committee were various Hon'ble Members who have had much experience of arbitration in India. I have had no such experience. According to their experience and according to their opinion a provision of this kind would be used in India for purposes of delay, for the purpose of increasing expenditure, and for purposes of vexation. In a matter of that kind where there is a fair doubt I think the best thing is not to introduce a new provision into the law. As the law stands at present in India, there is no power to compel the attendance of witnesses before an arbitrator, but as my Hon'ble friends Sir Griffith Evans and Mr. Allan Arthur pointed out—and they have had large experience of arbitrations—the people who go to arbitration are people who really want to get their suits settled, and no practical difficulty arises in getting the necessary evidence produced before an arbitrator. If that is so, it is clearly better not to introduce this provision at once. If, after a longer experience of the working of the Act, we find such a provision necessary, well then it is an easy thing to insert a small amendment, and, if I may say so, I think my Hon'ble friend's amendment is in the form which would meet the occasion. For the present, however, and in the present Bill, for the reasons I have given, I must oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"I have had a good deal of experience of mercantile arbitrations both in Bombay and Calcutta during the last twenty years, and I can recollect only one occasion on which witnesses were called in. On that occasion I had no difficulty in getting the witnesses. I may say that on this point I consulted the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and he says that during the last ten years there has not been a single occasion on which witnesses were called in cases of surveys by the Chamber of Commerce, and I may say that the Chamber undertakes a great many surveys every year. The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has had 29 years' experience of Calcutta, and he recollects only one occasion on which witnesses were called in an arbitration; and I think, in the light of this experience, to give arbitrators the power to call witnesses is unnecessary, first, because it has been found in practice that they are seldom called in, and, secondly, if they are wanted to be called, there is no difficulty in getting them. I not only think it unnecessary, but I also think it undesirable. I take it that the object of arbitration is to provide what might be called a rough and ready means of settling disputes, and if you give to an arbitration all the machinery of a Law Court I think you defeat the very object for which this Bill has been introduced. I

further think that the arbitrators have to be considered. For instance, as a busy man I would have very great objection to sit in an arbitration if I knew that my co-arbitrator would call in a dozen witnesses and unduly prolong a case. I think this is the view that most merchants would take, and I am of opinion that if this amendment is passed you will probably not get the proper kind of man to sit on an arbitration. For these reasons I will vote against the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said :—" When I heard the glowing speech of my Hon'ble friend next to me (Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu) I began to wonder how we had got on all these years. There has been private arbitration going on ever since I have been in the country, that is, 31 years, and private arbitrators not appointed by an order of reference have never had these powers, and awards have been filed and the people never demanded this ' birth-right ' which my Hon'ble friend Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu refers to. I imagine that with regard to that birth-right of appeal to the Law Courts, in arbitration cases most of them would be very glad to barter it for a mess of pottage and would be well advised in doing so. A submission to arbitration is in effect a contract not to resort to the Law Courts as regards a particular matter. The demand for this Bill arose from certain small difficulties connected with submissions to arbitration. One was with regard to a clause for arbitration including future disputes which is not provided for under the Civil Procedure Code—at least it was held by many of the Courts not to be provided for. The other was that a submission could not be enforced unless the arbitrators were named in it, or there was a provision that the Court should appoint them. It was mainly for these considerations that this Bill was introduced. But then how did it stand under the former law ? If a man had contracted to go to arbitration, the result was that if he refused to go to arbitration his refusal was a bar to a suit. Therefore he was barred from recourse to the Courts, and he had to go on with the arbitration, and the arbitrators had no power to summon witnesses. There he was writhing with the loss of his ' birth-right ' and never knew anything about it and never discovered it till the present moment. The next thing is this : we all know that in the mufassal applications for summonses for witnesses, and if they do not attend applications or warrants to seize their goods, are daily used as machinery for delaying a case. It seems to be a very unwise thing to go and alter the character of private arbitrations as they exist at present in India and turn them into miniature Courts of Justice. If it should be found that such a step is necessary, there will be time enough to do it afterwards. But it is this desire to provide for all possible cases of hardship and injustice which has led us in so many of our Indian laws to go into too elaborate a procedure which has turned out to be too expensive for the people and not worked well. I fear, there would be a very great probability, having regard to the way that litigation is worked in this country, of this provision being used for vexatious purposes : a man could come forward and ask for summonses for witnesses and delay the arbitration. If the arbitrators said to him that it was quite useless, and would not summon the witnesses, then no doubt an application would be made to set aside the award. That there may be cases of hardship is very possible, but Courts in India can only enforce the attendance of witnesses if they live within a certain distance from the court-house. So that, unless we also provided all the elaborate machinery of taking evidence on commission, there might still be hardship. Under the circumstances one would sooner run the risk of cases of hardship arising, and it must be remembered that the provisions that we have here for stay of execution leave it in the discretion of the Court to allow a man to institute a suit and to go on with it if it appears to the Court that there is a sufficient reason for not proceeding to arbitration. Then, there is another provision, that a submission may be revoked with the leave of the Court. This must meet a case when it could be shown that, owing to the circumstances of the case and the want of power in the arbitrators, justice could only be done by a Court of Law. I strongly desire to preserve the rough and ready character of private arbitrations. I cannot recall any instance when a difficulty has arisen as to witnesses and would strongly oppose this amendment. "

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"In defending my amendment against the hostile remarks of my Hon'ble colleague Sir Griffith Evans, I do not desire to imitate either his method or his style. He has appealed to his experience, though I know little of the length or the nature of that experience. I, too, speak on the basis of an experience of over 28 years. He says he knows no instance of the difficulties I have referred to. I say, for my part, that I have come across not a few. He has found corroboration in a representative of the Chamber of Commerce. But as no other is here with an acquaintance of the state of things in parts I come from, I must say, I suppose, that they are the majority. It may be that theirs is the experience of Calcutta, which is, in a great many respects, an English city; but I come from an Indian city, and I have lived and moved among the people with my eyes open to their difficulties and hardships. Though I have no support from a local colleague, there is a little matter of considerable significance to which I can appeal, as forcibly telling in my favour, but which has evidently escaped the keen eye of my learned colleague. He has gone through the pains of going over the enumeration of the difficulties, from a wish to cure which, he says, this Bill has had its origin. He has also enlarged on the established consciousness about the serious injury of giving arbitrators the power of compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. If there had been such a widespread conviction of the horrors of enabling parties to evoke that power of arbitrators, how comes it that, in the Bill as it was introduced, there is a clear provision to let in all that horror? How comes it, I again ask, that no doubt was expressed of its propriety in circulating the Bill for opinion, and no opinion has been called for on that point? I ask again, how comes it that, in giving opinions on the Bill, there is not a howl of horror against that provision from every part of the country? From these circumstances, it is pretty clear, I think, that the right I claim, for the parties who are unable to produce their witnesses, is by no means so outrageous as my Hon'ble friend would make out. My Hon'ble colleague has triumphantly asked how all these years arbitrations have gone on without such a power and without any complaint on that score. The answer is perfectly simple. The arbitrators were repeatedly moved by their own consciences to grant adjournments of the enquiry, over and over again, when the difficulties were brought home to them. In that way, arbitrations, instead of leading to speedy termination of the proceedings before them, had to be prolonged in the interests of justice. The present Bill curtails the powers of arbitrators to a great extent, and hence it is that I expect hardships hitherto not experienced."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—"I believe that the wide difference of opinion between my Hon'ble friend Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu and the Hon'ble Members who have just spoken may be due, to some extent, to the fact that my Hon'ble friend, the Member for Madras, has in mind the Madras mufassal, and the extremely large suburban area which is included in the extensive city of Madras, and the picture he has drawn of litigants in the South, and the description he gave of them, I think, cannot be described as other than accurate. But as I understand the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to say that if in practice it is found, after the measure has been in working, that it is desirable to introduce such an amendment as my Hon'ble friend has brought forward, it can then be introduced, in which case, since the Bill at present only refers to four or five great cities in India, there would seem to be no great harm in proceeding with it without prejudice to the considerations he has brought forward."

The motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU then withdrew his first amendment.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that for sub-section (2) of clause 22 of the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) For the purposes of this Act, the local limits aforesaid shall be deemed to be a Presidency-town and the Recorder of Rangoon shall have all the powers of a High Court."

He said this was purely a verbal amendment.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill as now amended, be passed. He said:—" In making this motion I have only one word to say. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Toynbee has called attention to a subject of great importance, namely, the possibility of extending arbitration proceedings to the mufassal and to proceedings in Revenue Courts as well as in Civil Courts. I quite admit the importance of his suggestion. I quite admit that it is a subject to which every attention ought to be given, but I think, if he examines this Bill carefully, he will see that its machinery will be absolutely inapplicable to cases of that kind. The whole subject will have to be considered not with reference to what may be called mercantile arbitrations, but with reference to the practice and procedure of panchayats in different parts of the country. However desirable such a measure may be, it would be impossible to overweight this Bill with it, and it would have been impossible in following the English Act to apply its provisions to cases of the kind mentioned by my Hon'ble friend."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CURRENCY-NOTES FORGERY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes. He said:—" Hon'ble Members will no doubt be surprised to find that in the re-draft of the Bill which has been sent up by the Select Committee the whole Bill is printed in italics, that is to say, every single word of it has been altered. The real reason of that is that instead of following the English law on the subject we have thought proper to adopt rather the phraseology and form of the Indian Penal Code. I observe that in many opinions that were sent up to us the gentlemen expressing opinions were rather taken aback by the clause which indicates that under certain circumstances the burden of proof was to lie upon the individual accused. I do not know whether there is really much harm in that. It seems to me that if a person is found in possession of a Rs. 1,000 forged note, and if he refuses to give an account of it when asked to do so, the circumstance of his refusing to give an account of it would be strong evidence of his guilt. It was out of a case like that that the provision practically arose, that is to say, a man having a plainly forged Rs. 1,000 note presented it at the Currency Office for encashment; it was at once discovered there, and he was arrested and called upon to account for his possession of the note; he refused to say a single word about it. Now it is quite obvious that he had not honestly come by that note, and it was also quite obvious that if he had honestly come by that note he would have been willing to say where it had come from. It is also equally clear that in the case of small notes of Rs. 10, which people receive continually without examination, it would be rather dangerous to put upon the person receiving them the burden of proving that he has honestly come by them, and it was with reference to these small cases chiefly that the gentlemen who made an objection to the burden of proof being cast upon the accused person founded their remarks. There was also a difficulty as to the extent of knowledge or reason to believe which should form part of the evidence of proof of the offence. In examining this we looked at the provisions of the Penal Code with reference to the cognate offence of forgery of stamps, and our draft of the Bill as now laid before the Council is for the most part based upon, and follows the provision of, the Penal Code with reference to counterfeit of stamps. I apprehend therefore that, although as I say the whole Bill has been recast by the Select Committee, it will be found that the change is not a substantial one. It is only one of form, and the Select Committee accordingly in making their report have indicated that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republication and recommend that it should be passed in the form in which it now stands. I have no other remark to make upon the Bill, but I hope we shall be able to pass it before the close of the session."

CARRIERS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Carriers be taken into consideration. He said :—" I think the amendments in Committee are very small, and they are sufficiently explained in the Report of the Select Committee. I will reserve any remarks I have to make until I hear what other Hon'ble Members have to say on the subject."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said :—" I have no objection to the passing of this Bill. It is a redress of one of the grievances and one of the smaller complaints by the Steamer Companies. Their most important grievance, however, remains unredressed. It will undoubtedly, I think, have to be remedied some day, and that is this : that they are handicapped in their competition with the railways by having an entirely different liability cast upon them. Railways have got the initial liability of a mere bailee for hire, that is to say, that they are bound to take the same care of goods as a man of ordinary prudence would of his own goods. On the other hand, the Insurance Companies have by law the initial liability of being absolute insurers against everything except the act of God or the Queen's enemies, and have therefore to bear the whole of the brunt. There are also other things with regard to which a Railway Company has an advantage. There are easier means provided for their entering into a contract to lessen that already smaller liability than are provided by the Steamer Companies. I am not going to weary the Council with this matter. I only wish to have, as it were, my protest recorded that the Steamer Companies have not got full justice or fair play in this matter. I have set out the whole position of the Steamer Companies in the debate on the amendment of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, which debate was on the 5th of March, 1896, and therefore I will not weary the Council by going over the same ground again. One reason why the Government of India would not place them on an equality with the railways was that they had the monopoly on the Brahmaputra for tea. Now that the Assam and Bengal Railway has gone up there, there is severe competition with the railway. It simply comes to this that the railway capital is either the capital of Government or is guaranteed by Government in nine cases out of ten. The capital which works the steam traffic on the great rivers which are the natural highways of India is entirely brought in by private enterprise, and that is handicapped, and I do not think that handicap can be continued. I desire therefore to place this on record, that more will in my opinion have to be done before long in the way of amending the Carriers Act."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said :—" I am not prepared at the present moment to discuss the question which the Hon'ble Member has raised. The debate which he refers to took place before I joined the Government of India, and I am not prepared to express any opinion on the subject. This Bill, as he says, is a concession, and I am glad that he is prepared to accept it on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 10th March, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

CALCUTTA ; } *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,*

The 3rd March, 1899. } *Legislative Department.*

NOTE.—The Meeting of Council which was fixed for the 24th February, 1899, was subsequently postponed to the 3rd March, 1899.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1899.

No. 277-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday, the 27th March 1899, by Special Train starting from Howrah at 10-33 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be *private.*

His Excellency will visit Lahore, Khanki and Lyallpur and arrive at Simla on Thursday, the 6th April 1899, at about 2 P.M. His Excellency's arrival at Lahore and Simla will be *public.*

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

1. Sir William Cuningham, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary—As far as Lahore.
2. Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., Private Secretary—Will join at Lahore.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Military Secretary.
4. Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
5. Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.
6. Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.
7. Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1899.

No. 6.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation, by Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras.

No. 7.—Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 8th March, 1899.

No. 546.—Mr. G. W. Forrest, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted furlough on medical certificate out of India for eight months with effect from the 9th instant.

The 10th March, 1899.

No. 555.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following modification be made in the list of Consular Officers whether permanently or temporarily in office, declared to have, as such, the privilege of private entrée to the Government House at Calcutta which was published in Home Department Notification No. 672, dated 30th April 1897:—

In entry No. 13 for "The Vice-Consul for Spain" *read* "The Consul for Spain."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 10th March, 1899.

No. 142.—The services of Mr. A. M. Slight, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 144.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Grigg, General List (Bengal) Infantry, Commissioner of the Kumaun Division, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd March 1899.

No. 146.—The services of Mr. F. MacBlaine, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 8th March, 1899.

No. 393.—The services of Captain W. Young, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 7th March, 1899.

No. 885.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kadiri in the

Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsvam festival of Lakshmi Narasimha Swami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malakavemala, Kalasamudram, Kadiri, Nullacheruvu and Tanakallu, on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 15th March to the 2nd April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsvam festival of Lakshmi Narasimha Swami at Kadiri.

No. 890.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kandimallayapalli in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Virabrahmam festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Cuddapah, Siddhavattam, Vontimitta, Nandalur, Razampeta, Reddipalle and Urampadu on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 10th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Virabrahmam festival at Kandimallayapalli.

The 10th March 1899.

No. 938.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Avanashi and Tiruppur, in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasions of the ensuing Cattle fairs and Car festivals:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Sulur, Somanur, Mangalam, Tiruppur, Kulipalaiyam, Uttukuli and Vijayamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 12th April to the 5th May 1899 (both days inclusive) and from the 16th May to the 5th June 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Cattle fairs and Car festivals at Avanashi and Tiruppur.

No. 943.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsvam festival of Sri Ekambranatha Swamiar:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Pallur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 10th to the 29th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsvam festival of Sri Ekambranatha Swamiar at Conjeeveram.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th March, 1899.

No. 345.—Major J. H. Christie, I.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, is granted furlough, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, for nine months, with effect from the 20th March 1899.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 8th March, 1899.

No. 99.—The services of the Reverend T. Scott, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

EDUCATION.

The 10th March, 1899.

No. 126.—The services of Mr. J. Willson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 129.—Dr. W. Booth, M.A., Sc.D., Professor and Officiating Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to be Director of Public Instruction in Assam in succession to Mr. J. Willson, M.A.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 9th March, 1899.

No. 495—23-5.—The services of Veterinary Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Professor, Lahore Veterinary College.

No. 496—23-5.—Veterinary Lieutenant W. O. C. Dawson, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and posted to the Punjab.

T. W. HOLDERNESS.

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 8th March, 1899.

No. 640-*I.-B.*—Whereas the Governor General in Council has, in certain cases, criminal jurisdiction within the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur: In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases:—

(1) The Deputy Commissioners of Lohardaga, Palamau and Singhbhum, respectively, shall, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, exercise, when employed in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of any of the said States, the powers of a District Magistrate, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

They shall also, respectively, exercise the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, as defined in the said Code, in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of any of the said States which the Commissioner, as Sessions Judge, may, by general or special order, make over to them for trial as such Assistant Sessions Judges:

Provided that no case shall be so made over for trial to any such Deputy Commissioner in the capacity of Assistant Sessions Judge which he may, in the exercise of the powers of a District Magistrate, himself have committed to the Sessions.

(2) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for the time being shall, in respect of all such cases arising within the limits of any of the said States, exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge as described in the said Code.

(3) The Government of Bengal shall exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Commissioner or any such Deputy Commissioner.

(4) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, the Commissioner, and in exercise of the jurisdiction of an Assistant Sessions Judge in respect of any case which he is directed by the Commissioner to try, any Deputy Commissioner, may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without the accused person being

committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by a Magistrate.

(5) A trial before the Commissioner as Sessions Judge or before a Deputy Commissioner as Assistant Sessions Judge in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by these orders may be without Jury or the aid of Assessors, and may, subject to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be held in such place as the Court may, in its discretion, fix for the purpose.

(6) These orders apply to all proceedings, except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects, or persons charged jointly with European British subjects, and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

No. 336-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1393-G., dated the 1st November, 1898, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. M. Noma, as Consul for Japan at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 9th March, 1899.

No. 342-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Hummel as Commercial Agent for Brazil at Bombay.

No. 348-G.—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 349-G.—Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

No. 353-G.—Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted to the Bhopal Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., or until further orders.

The 10th March, 1899.

No. 656-I.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend W. H. Thorp, B.A., and the Reverend W. B. Trewhella of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the said Act, whom they baptize or whose funeral ceremonies they perform.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 7th March, 1899.

No. 1089-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and in supersession of so much of the Notification in this Department, No. 5664-S.R., dated the 26th December 1898, as relates to Zanzibar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Zanzibar should be added to the List of British Possessions appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 4832-S.R., dated the 4th November 1898, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th idem.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th March, 1899.

No. 1084-Gl.—Mr. G. S. Curtis, Post Master General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd March 1899, and the following acting appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Curtis, or until further orders :—

Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, to act as Post Master General, Madras, and in the second grade of Post Masters General, and

Mr. P. J. Gorman, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to act as Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

The 8th March, 1899.

No. 1104-Gl.—The following reversions and

promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 31st December 1898,

Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to class IV,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to revert to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th January 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. K. B. Wagle,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in class IV, and

Mr M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st January 1899,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to revert to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

No. 1105-*Gl.*—Mr. M. A. Hydari is promoted substantively to class IV of the Enrolled List with effect from the 12th January 1899.

Rai Nritya Gopal Basu Bahadur, Superintendent in the Financial Secretariat of the Government of India, is promoted to class V of the Enrolled List, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment as Assistant Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th March, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 248.—Colonel H. B. MacCall, C.B., Commanding 41st Regimental District, to be Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., appointed Adjutant-General in India. Dated 24th February 1899.

No. 249.—Colonel H. F. Penton, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Assistant Quarter Master General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C., appointed to the Command of a 2nd class district in India. Dated 22nd February 1899.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 250.—Lieutenant J. A. Longridge, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 19th December 1898.

[Joined his appointment on the 10th February 1899.]

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

No. 251.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain I. G. White, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. R. Birdwood, whose tenure has expired. Dated 21st November 1898.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 252.—Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with effect from 8th February 1899, *vice* Surgeon-General A. F. Churchill, appointed Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

No. 253.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Charlton, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Colonel, *vice* Colonel E. Townsend, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, granted leave out of India. Dated 11th February 1899.

No. 254.—The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service appointed to the establishment noted below in G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1898, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Richard William Anthony (Bombay), John William Watson (Bombay), Herbert Joseph Richard Twigg (Bombay), Charles William McGillicuddy Orpen (Bombay),	15th October 1898.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 255.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Captain C. E. Baynes, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, attached to the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse. Dated 20th February 1899.

No. 256.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, *vice* Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., vacated on appointment as Assistant Military Secretary, War Office. Dated 14th January 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 257.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Thomas William Atkinson, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), 3rd February 1899;

Second-Lieutenant Atkinson will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 3rd February 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second-Lieutenant Theobald Mathew, South Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 9th February 1899.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 258.—Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, to command a second class district in the Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Major-General C. A. Cuningham, who has vacated. Dated 22nd February 1899.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 259.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9th March 1899.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt.

To be Major.

8th March 1899.

Captain Robert Dennis Broome.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 260.—*Madras*—

Sergeant Joseph Donald Sweeney, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th February 1899.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 261.—*Bengal*—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Grevelink to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Samuel Craig to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) James Craig is absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) George Liddy is absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Edward John Ryan is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 11th January 1899, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles Lightening, retired.

No. 262.—Sub-Conductor Martin Joseph Staunton to be Conductor;

Sergeant William Henry Grindley to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 18th November 1898, *vice* Conductor Henry William Mortimer, retired.

No. 263.—Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) William Hamilton Mitton is absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant Andrew Knox to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 2nd January 1899, *vice* Conductor James Carter, retired.

No. 264.—Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) William Alves is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 26th December 1898, *vice* Sub-Conductor William Edward Sparrow, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

No. 265.—*Bengal*—

Conductor G. H. Bittles, Supernumerary, on reversion from the office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, to be absorbed, with effect from the 1st February 1899, *vice* Conductor J. Leather, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a clerk to the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command.

No. 266.—Store Sergeant J Steele, Assistant Overseer, Proof Department, Balasore, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*;

Store Sergeant J. T. Murphy to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 1st February 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. Villiers, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a clerk to the Office of the Director General of Ordnance in India.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 267.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Net Ram to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sudha Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Mehar Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Chattarpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jug-raj Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 16th October 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 268.—Major-General Joseph George Fagan, General List Cavalry, Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 31st January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 269.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Charles Turner Allen, Gentleman, to be

second Lieutenant, *vice* Mettam, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 270.—*Bombay Volunteer Artillery*—

Second Lieutenant John Fairclough, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th December 1898, *vice* Robertson, resigned.

No. 271.—*Poona Volunteer Rifles*—

Robert Septimus Stowell, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 272.—*Bengal-Nagpore Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant David Faulds, to be Captain, with effect from the 7th April 1898, *vice* Goodfellow, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant James Riordon, to be Captain, with effect from the 28th June 1898, *vice* Oates, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Clement Newman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th March 1898, *vice* Mulroney, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Godfrey Beckett, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th April 1898, *vice* Faulds, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John George Barkley, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th June 1898, *vice* Riordon, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Francis Marsh, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th July 1898, *vice* Egerton, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Charles Vincent Nixon Shortland, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th March 1898, *vice* Newman, promoted.

George Cochrane Godfrey, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th April 1898, *vice* Beckett, promoted.

Robert Millward Hughes, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th June 1898, *vice* Barkley, promoted.

Joseph Henry Powell, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th July 1898, *vice* Marsh, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 273.—Rai Sahib Govind Lall, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 11th January 1899:—

To be Assistant Engineer.

Frank Pool.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th March, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 4th and the 10th March 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.	2nd Lieutenant G. C. Denman	6th March 1899	Bombay	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th and the 10th March 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Bannatyne Warner.	Colonel	Madras, General List Cavalry.	6th September 1898.	No will found.	90 9 4	...	...
Stuart Gordon Guthrie Bedford (*a*).	2nd Lieutenant.	Indian Staff Corps (26th Madras Infantry).	10th November 1898.	Intestate	4,615 9 1	...	9th May 1899.

(*a*) *Next-of-kin*—
Father.—Major Bedford, R. A. M. C.
Address.—Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1899.

No. 86.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 59, dated the 11th February 1899, Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive appointment of Accountant, 1st grade, with effect from the 11th February 1899.

The 6th March, 1899.

No. 88.—Mr. V. E. DeBroe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway, with temporary rank, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence of Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., or until further orders.

The 7th March, 1899.

No. 90.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 160 R.T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1899.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.

Modified rule 110 of Part I.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of Railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 524, dated the 18th December 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 19th December 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 951 R.T., dated the 16th December 1896, sanctioning the application of the General Rules read above to the Deoghur railway.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India memorandum No. 411 R.T., dated the 21st April 1898, promulgating the amended rule No. 110 above referred to.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 150 R., dated the 27th January 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Managing Agents of the Deoghur railway have applied that the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India which was published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and promulgated with the Government of India memorandum No. 411 R.T., dated the 21st April 1898, may be made applicable to the Deoghur railway, in supersession of the corresponding rule No. 110 which was promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*), of the Indian Railways Act, (IX) of 1890, the application to the Deoghur railway of the amended rule No. 110 of the open line General Rules of 1895 referred to in the foregoing observations.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules as amended—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

No. 91.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 167 R T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 2nd March 1899.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal aud North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 452, dated the 7th October 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th October 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 1105 R. T, dated the 6th October 1898, sanctioning the application of the open line General Rules read above to the Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhalla Steam Tramways.

Memo. from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, No. 4817, dated the 9th December 1898, forwarding a letter No. 1757, dated the 6th December 1898, from the Managing Agents of the Bengal District Road Tramways Company.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Managing Agents of the Bengal District Road Tramways Company have represented that the carriages on the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-

Sheakhalla Steam Tramways are not provided with foot-boards, the floors being made sufficiently low to obviate the necessity for them, and have applied for sanction to the exemption of the tramways in question from the operation of rule 141 of the open line General Rules read above which requires every passenger and mixed train to be fitted with an appliance by which the guards can communicate with, or get access to, every passenger carriage in the train.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 47 (*4*) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, the exemption of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Steam Tramways from the operation of rule 141 of the open line General Rules read above which were applied to the tramways in question under the Government of India resolution No. 1105 R. T., dated the 6th October 1898, which was published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th October 1898 under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 452, dated the 7th October 1898.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (*3*), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations, with rule 141 expunged, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (*6*) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

No. 93.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Chaldecott, Lieutenant W. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	1st October 1898.
Coutts, E. G. . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto .	1st November 1898
Rich, Lieutenant E.T., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto .	8th November 1898.
Eaglesome, J. E. .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto .	13th November 1898.
Rooke, Lieutenant B. H., R.E. . .	Ditto . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	1st December 1898
Lubbock, Lieutenant G., R.E.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	..	21st December 1898
Young, J. A. F. .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	23rd December 1898.
Walton, H. R. .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	.	24th December 1898.
Ashworth, Captain P., R.E.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	..	27th December 1898.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India

The 2nd March, 1899.

No. 87.—Babu Hari Prosad Ghosal, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal.

The 7th March, 1899.

No. 89.—Mr. J. W. Alexander, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th March 1899, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 92.—Brevet-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with *temporary rank* in the 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th February 1899, *vice* Mr. B. G. Wallis on furlough, or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 18th November, 1898.

From the 10th December next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 3rd December all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 869 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 4th March 1899:—

No. 64 of 1899.—Lieutenant S. D. Ketchen, adjutant, Kurram Militia, Kurram Valley, Parachenar. *A valise bivouac tent.*

No. 65 of 1899.—Alexander St. George Ashe, manager, Plumbago mines, raj Gidhour. *A lamp shade more particularly applicable to railway passenger carriage lamps, etc.*

No. 66 of 1899.—Edward William McKenna, manufacturer, of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, U. S. A. *A method of and machinery for renewing old steel rails.*

No. 67 of 1899.—Edward William McKenna, manufacturer, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, U. S. A. *A charging machine.*

No. 68 of 1899.—Edward William McKenna, manufacturer, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee, state of Wisconsin, U. S. A. *A saw table.*

No. 69 of 1899.—Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, residing at corner West Johnson and Jefferson streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A. *Method of and apparatus for impregnating cellular substances, such as wood, with fire-proofing, preservative, and other re-agents in solution.*

No. 70 of 1899.—Emil Carl Boeckh, brush manufacturer, residing at 11 Prince Arthur avenue, in the city of Toronto, in the county of York and province of Ontario. *Improvements in combined display-table and case.*

No. 71 of 1899.—George Perfect, planter and sugarcane mill manufacturer, of Barabanki, Oudh, North-West Provinces. *An improvement in sugarcane crushing mills.*

No. 72 of 1899.—Robert Barnard, consulting mining engineer, of Birkenshaw, Sitarampore, E. I. R., Bengal. *An improved basket or container for use in transporting coal, stones, earth, and other mineral matter or debris.*

No. 73 of 1899.—Henry Gibson O'Neill, physician and electrical engineer, of No. 11 West thirty-ninth street, city of New York (borough of Manhattan), county and state of New York, U. S. A. *Improvements in electro-therapeutics.*

No. 74 of 1899.—George Speirs Alexander Ranking, doctor of medicine, Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Medical service, of 17 Elysium Row, Calcutta. *An improved method or gear for disengaging and lowering boats.*

No. 75 of 1899.—Alexander Atkinson, engineer, at present of Lahore, Punjab. *The construction of a pole cap, to be called "the Lahore pole cap."*

No. 76 of 1899.—Binns Kershaw, manufacturer, of 62 Livesley street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster. *Improvements in and connected with circular knitting machines.*

No. 870 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office

(Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 142 of 1898.—Vincent Edgar Nepos, accountant to Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., of 9 Creek row, Calcutta. *The conversion of explosive lamps into economical safety lamps.* (Specification filed 21 February 1899.)

No. 204 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in the star wheels of linotype and analogous machines.* (Specification filed 22 February 1899.)

No. 213 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in or relating to linotype machines.* (Specification filed 22 February 1899.)

No. 243 of 1898.—Sorabji Mancherji Rutnagur, journalist, of 27 Medows street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in the ventilation of buildings, factories, and the like.* (Specification filed 31 January 1899.)

No. 281 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley, engineers, both of the Temperley Transporter company, 72 Bishopsgate street, Within, London. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering, and conveying or transporting loads, which improvements are partly applicable to friction hoists and similar machines.* (Specification filed 22 February 1899.)

No. 282 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley, engineers, both of the Temperley Transporter company, 72 Bishopsgate street, Within, London. *Improvements in apparatus for raising, lowering, and conveying or transporting loads.* (Specification filed 22 February 1899.)

No. 283 of 1898.—Joseph Temperley and John Ridley Temperley, engineers, both of the Temperley Transporter company, 72 Bishopsgate street, Within, London. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for dumping, depositing or releasing loads suspended from cranes, transporters, and other hoisting machines.* (Specification filed 22 February 1899.)

No. 289 of 1898.—Dr. Gustav Lorenz, of Darmstadt, Germany. *Improvements in process for the production of a permanent preparation containing the white corpuscules of the blood-serum of swine immunised against swine fever.* (Specification filed 24 February 1899.)

No. 300 of 1898.—Charles Claude Augier, chemist, of Bareilly, in the Rohilkhand division of the North-West Provinces. *An improved method of manufacturing spirits of wine.* (Specification filed 23 February 1899.)

No. 356 of 1898.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, Madras Railway company, residing at Ammur, in the North Arcot district, Madras presidency. *An externally ventilated hat.* (Specification filed 17 February 1899.)

No. 457 of 1898.—Heerjee Jehanjir Dadysett, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M. (Edinburgh), L.E.P.S.G. (Glasgow), aural surgeon, London, of 34 Churchgate street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in aural drum supports.* (Specification filed 27 February 1899.)

No. 16 of 1899.—John Pullman and Edward England Pullman, manufacturers, both of 17 Greek street, Soho square, London, and Ernest Edward Munro Payne, analytical chemist, of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham. *Improvements in the process of liming furs, hair-skins, skins, hides, pelts, or parts thereof.* (Specification filed 24 February 1899.)

No. 871 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 80 of 1888.—Henry Thompson. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf.* (From 17 April 1899 to 17 April 1900.)

No. 90 of 1888.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for employing heated air in drying or baking vegetable or other substances.* (From 6 March 1899 to 6 March 1900.)

No. 93 of 1889.—Charles Joseph Van Depoele. *Improvements in and relating to a system of suspended bare wires, travelling connections between the said wires and the motor and switches,* in and for electric railways. (From 28 May 1899 to 28 May 1900.)

No. 143 of 1890.—Carl Linde. *Improvements in refrigerating machinery.* (From 2 April 1899 to 2 April 1900.)

No. 260 of 1890.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the manufacture of tea, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 24 March 1899 to 24 March 1900.)

No. 145 of 1891.—Hahnemann Adolphus Cutmore. *A new or improved switch to be used for a system of two or more speaking tubes.* (From 31 March 1899 to 31 March 1900.)

No. 152 of 1892.—Henry Thompson. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like.* (From 10 March 1899 to March 1900.)

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing. *Rolling-stock for use on single-rail tramways or railways.* (From 27 February 1899 to 27 February 1900.)

No. 190 of 1893.—George Speirs Alexander Ranking. *Facilitating the conversion of the Indigo-forming substance present in the vat liquor after proper fermentation of Indigo-yielding plants into indigo blue, etc.* (From 15 January 1899 to 15 January 1900.)

No. 212 of 1893.—James Watson. *Improvements in baling presses.* (From 2 March 1899 to 2 March 1900.)

No. 354 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for exposing tea, coffee, cocoa, grain, and other substances to the drying or other action of air, vapour or gases.* (From 20 March 1899 to 20 March 1900.)

No. 32 of 1895.—Charles Weygang. *Manufacture of saponaceous products from petroleum.* (From 2 April 1899 to 2 April 1900.)

No. 33 of 1895.—Charles Weygang. *Manufacture of artificial fuel from petroleum.* (From 2 April 1899 to 2 April 1900.)

No. 872 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 183 of 1894.—Cecil James Dissent. *An improved bakery, called the "Universal continuous bakery."* (Specification filed 4 December 1894.)

No. 252 of 1894.—King Charles Edmunds. *An instantaneous water cooler.* (Specification filed 28 November 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 165 of 1893.—George Earl Church and George Watson Ettenger. *Improvements in brake apparatus for railway wagons and carriages.* (Specification filed 27 November 1893.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*b*) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

No. 144 of 1890.—Alfred Addison Blandy. *Improvements in the production of new compounds for the manufacture of the soles and heels of boots and shoes, and for other and various useful purposes, the said compounds being characterised by their vulcanising, insulating and other qualities.* (Specification filed 2 December 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*e*) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 28th February, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1873, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th February, 1899	1,61,53,100	1,91,93,000	13,90,34,900	2,75,99,800	1,38,61,500	3,700	...	19,96,92,900	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,60,97,034
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 28th February, 1899 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 28th February, 1899 . . .	8,00,000	...	99,500	...	...	...	...	99,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,99,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 28th February, 1899 . . .	6,45,000	10,000	30,900	6,000	...	...	...	46,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,91,900
	1,75,98,100	1,92,03,000	13,91,65,300	2,76,05,800	1,38,61,500	3,700	...	19,98,39,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,76,88,434
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	76,200	8,55,000	61,300	74,500	...	...	10,67,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,67,000
Balance on 28th February, 1899	1,75,98,100	1,91,26,800	13,83,10,300	2,75,44,500	1,37,87,000	3,700	...	19,87,72,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,66,21,434

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 31st Dec., 1898, enfaced from India 10,082 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,255 lakhs.
,, 1st Jan., 1899, ,, 15th Jan., 1899, ditto 6 ,, ditto 19 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto 21 ,, ditto 30 ,,
,, 1st Feb., ,, ,, 15th Feb., ,, ditto 10 ,, ditto 4 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 28th ,, ,, ditto 16 ,, ditto 10 ,,

10,135 lakhs. 9,319 lakhs.
9,319 ,,

Balance against India . 816 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th March, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 90,01,398 a. 11 p. 8 } Public Deposits at Branches . R 1,00,03,433 a. 11 p. 6 }	1,90,04,832	7	2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,27,20,110	15	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,75,561	2	10
Sundries	22,37,562	13	6
RUPEES .	10,33,38,067	7	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	63,96,138	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .	72,65,073	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,15,12,401	1	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .	2,03,59,836	9	5
Bills discounted and purchased .	1,89,30,065	15	3
Balances with other Banks . . .	5,44,471	13	0
Bullion	281	15	0
Dead Stock	12,94,208	8	7
Stamps	11,362	5	10
Sundries	16,34,847	10	3
	7,79,48,686	14	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,25,50,082 a. 14 p. 1 } Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . R 1,28,39,297 a. 10 p. 9 }	2,53,89,380	8	10
RUPEES .	10,33,38,067	7	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th March, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 34·1.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Susan Jones .	Dispensary Road, Dinapore.	24th January, 1896 .	The District Judge of Patna, on 16th February, 1899.	Probate of the Will was granted by the District Judge of Patna to Mr. Thomas James Stanhope Jones, the Executor named in the Will on the 1st of February, 1896.
Mr. Filiciano Noranho, of 7 Giree Baboo's Lane.	Presidency General Hospital.	12th February, 1899 .	The District Judge of 24-Parganas, on 21st February, 1899.	No Will found. No application for Administration.
Mr. D. Brown, of the Oriental Hotel, Howrah.	Ditto . . .	17th February, 1899 .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Mrs. Myers of No. 2, Sheriff Duftry's Lane.	Ditto . . .	15th February, 1899 .	Ditto . .	Ditto.
Mr. William Alexander Mackenzie Duncan, late Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur.	Margherita . .	10th December, 1898 .	The Officiating Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 21st February, 1899.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 10th March, 1899.

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 6th March, 1899.

The Reverend Henry Wager Griffith, M.A., of H. E. Queen's College, Oxon, has been appointed by the Most Reverend James Edward Cowell, Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, now exercising the jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the See of Lahore, vacant by the demise of the Lord Bishop thereof as his Lordship's Commissary in the Diocese of Lahore, with effect from the 28th January, 1899.

A. M. DUNNE,
Registrar.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 1st March, 1899.

No. 927.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2352-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was, with certain modifications, declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 7 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend C. W. Ross DeSouza, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend C. W. Ross DeSouza to be a Marriage Registrar for the said territories ; and

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend C. W. Ross DeSouza to grant certificates of marriage within the said territories between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

No. 928.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor-General in Council under section 86 of the Act, by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I.B., dated the 1st October, 1897, the Resident in Mysore is pleased:—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend C. W. Ross DeSouza, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore ;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend C. W. Ross DeSouza to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories ; and

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend C. W. Ross DeSouza authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of Her Majesty.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 2nd March, 1899.

No. 4.—Mr. W. A. C. Sisson, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same Chapter, on the 31st January, 1899.

No. 5.—Lieutenant E. W. S. Mahon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, and the Colloquial Examination prescribed in paragraph 28 of the same Chapter, on the 30th and 31st January, 1899, respectively.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Manager, North Western Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lucknow, the 2nd March, 1899.

No. 3.—Lieutenant C. J. Clarke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Professional Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 21st February, 1899.

No. 4.—Lieutenant G. J Watt-Smyth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted three months' language leave under paragraph 45, Chapter II, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, with effect from the 15th April, 1899.

G. F. WILSON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, O. and R. Ry.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1899.

No. 17.—Lieutenant C. J. Heath, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate up to the 14th April, 1899, inclusive, in further extension of that published in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 7, dated the 14th January, 1899.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following chart has received large and important corrections at the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31 Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title of Chart.
813	M=0·25	Ceylon, South Coast.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY;
The 4th March, 1899.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 6th March, 1899.

No. 4.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Commander G. J. Baugh, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Jubbulpore, this 1st day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5024, Private John Blackburn Eede.	Place of Enlistment,—Kamptee, Central Provinces, India.
Age,—24 years 8 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Allahabad.
Height,—5 feet 8¾ inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—18th February, 1899.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, brown.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Jubbulpore, British Infantry Lines.
Trade,—Railway Telegraph Signaller.	Marks,—*Nil.*
Date of Enlistment,—30th March, 1890.	Under 3 years' service.

A. RICHARDSON, *Lt.-Col.,*

Commanding 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Agra, the 6th March, 1899.

No. 316.—Mr. A. E. Cline, Superintendent, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, for the following periods:—

From the 30th January, 1899, afternoon, to the 7th February, 1899, afternoon.

From the 9th February, 1899, afternoon, to the 24th idem, forenoon.

From the 27th February, 1899, forenoon.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Debt.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. D. McKewan to act as Agent, Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. H. Gray.

Mr. H. A. T. Treble to act as Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. C. H. D. Moberly.

Mr. C. H. M. Critchley to act as Agent at Agra, *vice* Mr. W. E. Hildreth.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 9th March, 1899.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about 1st January, 1899, the treasure specified below was found buried in the land belonging to one Chengalvarava Naicken, son of Punniakoti Naicken, of Therku Malayambahkanu, of Poonamallee Division, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput District, Madras Presidency :—

Description of property.	Value.
	R a. p.
34 thin gold coins . . .	0-6-0 each.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby directed to appear in person, or by agent, before the Collector of Chingleput, on Thursday, the 26th July, 1899, or, if that day fall on a public holiday, on the next office day at 12 noon at the Collector's Office, Home's Gardens, Saidapet, when their claims will be heard and disposed of according to law.

D. W. G. COWIE,

Acting Collector.

SAIDAPET,

The 1st March 1899.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th March, 1899.

No. 13696.—Lala Mungu Mul, Officiating Postmaster, Srinagar, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st January, 1899, *vice* Lala Balmokand, Postmaster, Srinagar, appointed Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

The 10th March, 1899.

No. 14018.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 1st March, 1899, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. T. VanSomeren, C.I.E., Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders:—

Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Munshi Khan Mahomed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the duties of a Superintendent.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 7th March, 1899.

Bell, Miss Ethel E.
Berger, G. C.
Boteler, R.
Calcutta Coal Camp.
Cave, H. W., Messrs.
Cox & Co., C. S.
Crompton & Co.
Duncan & Co., Land and Estate Agents.
Hodgkiss, James.
Jacob & Co.
Knight, S., Imperial Hotel.
König, W.
Kuriger Therese.
Metins, Mr. and Mrs.
Mitchell, J. H.
Nathan, E.
Parsons, W. C.
Pattison, E.
Ragdy, Eugen.
Ross, C.
Stevens, G. W.
Stubbs, W.
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson.
Thurston, R. N.
Treacher, W. G.
Tukster, W. T. H.
Turelli & Co.
Wells, W. H. B.
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allies, H. D. A.
Andrce, R. M.
Ash, W. H.
Barlow, D. G.
Barrett, J.
Bates, W. Lindon.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Beavis, M., Miss.
Penditte, Peter.
Bennett, D. F.
Bernard.
Berry, W.
Berryman, A. C.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, C. J.
Brown, J. H
Brydon, E.
Buhon, H. R.
Bull.
Carpenter, W. F.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Cator, Mrs.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Cochrane, P. J.
Cohen, Max.
Coles, J. R.
Conningham, F. E.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cotesa, S. N.
Cotter, Mrs. Clayton.
Cowie, E. H.
Crape, E.
Crawford, W. A.
Croomer, E.
Cross, Mr.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davies, G. J.
Deane, H. A., Major.
d'Humiere, Robert, Vicomte.
deMeder, Mrs.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Donald, Mrs., care of James Donald.
Douglas, S. K.
Draper, J. J.
Dunlopp, V.
Duyster, Madame.
Earl, Mrs.
Earl, T. S.
Engles, J.
Fagan, J. C.
Feintuch, T.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, R.
Greene, Miss H.
Groves, T. B.
Hancock, A. E.
Harris, S. K., Major
Higgins, H. W.
Hill, W., Col.
Howell, F.
Jamie, D. M.
Janglave, Miss.
Jenkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Jenkinson, G.
Jermyn, Mrs. Frances.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
Kelly-Patterson, W.
Kennedy, T., Mrs.
King, W.
Klatz Gust.
Knight, M. C., Miss
Kulka, J.
Langman, A.
Lawrence, H. J.
Leonard, E.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Maple, E.
Marston, L.
Mason, A.
McCrosoh & Co.
McGillivray, D.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Meashock, John.
Menzer, K.
Michel, M., Prof.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Muller and McLeon.
Newman, F.
O'Brien, A.
Oliver, C. M.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Paighin.
Pannett, P. H.
Parker, Wm.
Parsons, M. H. Reid
Patterson, R. F.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Perrin, E. C.
Pescio, T.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Philips, W. B.
Pinto, W. G.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Robb, D. St. John.
Robinson, F. J.
Ross, F. W.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Selway, G. G., Miss.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Smedley, R.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, Mrs., Andrew.
Smith, R. R.
Smith, W. B., Mrs.
Sommer, Paul.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Steer, V.
Stevens, Mrs.
Stoddart, M. A, Mrs.
Stoddart, T.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Stuart, D. Mackenzie, Capt.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Theilmann, E. E., Mrs.
Thomson, G. W., Capt.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Vincent Pedro and Sons, care of H. Bents.
Walker, A. O.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Watts, D., Mrs.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Willkinson, W.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood, W. E.
Wylly, Mrs.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Bayson, Kathleen, Mrs.
Brown, Mrs.
Freund Josef.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Staines, J. A.
Von Thurse and Taxis Alexander Prince.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 6th March, 1899.

Collow, J.
Gibb, C. B.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allen, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H.
Baboo Baynath Chowbey.
Brodsky, Sophie, Miss.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Clarke, Chas. B., Revd.
Cardozo, Maria, Mrs.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Dempster, David.
Derouzier, P.
Dodd, J.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Dodds, J., Mrs.
Elmore, John H.
Evans, Parker, Mrs.
Evans, H. B.
Frere, W. H.
Fowler, Reginald, Mrs.
Freshfield, Phebe, Miss.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fett, R. H.
George, Elias.
George, D.
Giles, N.
Gläser, Curt Wilh.
Green, W. B.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
Hays, John, E.
Hartley, W., Mrs.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Kitchin, B., Rev.
Luigi, Marcenaro.
Long, W. D.
Longridge, A. H., Revd.
Lindgvist, Karl Axel.
Lambert, J.
Mosse, G., Mrs.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Moritz, M.
McCarten, H., Revd.
Mills, K., Mrs.
Mohomad, Miya.
Nice, J. W.
Norman, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
Pelite, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Plurto, H.
Primadis, Avton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Porter, Atwell, Mrs.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Rose, L.
Sen, B. B.
Saunders, T. E.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Sorrow Maiwill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Skshetuski, B.
Spencer, B., Miss.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Tanner, Charles.
Vignan, A. Dn.
Witkowski, C.
Watts, Mrs.
Wadesor, Miss.
Weinwurm, Moriz.
Yeomans, Thomas.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 11th March, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	16th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	15th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	11th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	18th „	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan.	11th „	Per French Str. *Dupliex.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	14th „	Per Steamer *Kohinur.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	16th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, and Singapore.	13th „	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	18th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, and Sandoway.	11th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	18th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	13th „	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	14th „	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	14th „	Per Steamer *Umsinto.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, viz.:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.
For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.
For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايك مشت چهه پونڈ تك لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی :— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس اولا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتی هی - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتی اور ديسی دواخانوں ميں بهی بکتي هی - ماسوا‌ے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايك پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½ ,,	R8-8,	,,		R9-0.
¼ ,,	R4-4,	,,		R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸৹
।০ আধ ,, ,,	৮।০	,,	৯৲
। পিকি ,, ,,	৪।০	,,	৪৸৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
,,	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
,,	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
,,	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
,,	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
,,	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
,,	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
,,	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
,,	X.	Irrigation Works.	(Under revision.)

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7.

,, II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one** (in the Press).

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Bauerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculas. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.

" " (Canal "). R1-4

" " (College "). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2

Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.

Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.

Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas,
Irrigation Tract, No. I.
" " " II.
" " " III.
} 4a. each.

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1800. 8a.

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—

Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.

Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—

1. Taming of the Shrew,
2. Othello,
3. Macbeth,
4. Comedy of Errors,
5. Merchant of Venice,
} Each 4a.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans.
Madras, 99 Plans.
Bombay, 91 Plans.
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans.
Oudh, 21 Plans.
Rajputana, 4 Plans.
British Burma, 19 Plans.
Central Provinces.
} Each 5a.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.

Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7,
" VI, " Nos. 24 and 25,
" VII, " Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,
Extra No., April 1870.
} 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI, 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.

† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.*,
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
„ the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 6	8 6 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 6	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.
The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue . . .	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues . . .	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „ . . .	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „ . . .	„ 145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „ . . .	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 23, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martim Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2*a.*)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2*a*).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a.* (2*a.*)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15*a.* (2*a.*)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1890. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. In Urdu. 8*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.* 6*p.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a.* 3*p.* (2*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a.* 6*p.* (2*a.*)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto In Nagri 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1890 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a.* (1*a.*)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment), In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p.* (1*a.*)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a.*)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12*a.*)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12*a.*).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4*a.*)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Hymenopters, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a.*)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3*a.*)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto Appendix, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4*a.*)

Complete set. R12-4. (R2-12.)

Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March, 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap, boards. R2 (4*a.*)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By GEO. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R3-8 (6*a*). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14*a.*)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6*a.*)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a.* (1*a.*). No. 2 R1 (1*a.* 0*p.*)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—
Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and 2 of 1898-99. R1 (6*a.*) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1893-97. R3 (8*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12*a.* (5*a.*)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6*a.*) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97 and 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R3 (6*a.*) each.

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7*a.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5*a.*) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1895-97. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2*a.*)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap. boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to December, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897, 17th Issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code. Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December, 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each.

Ditto **Indo-European Telegraph Department** for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. op.) each

Ditto, **Imperial Civil Works,** for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, **Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works,** for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, **Irrigation Branch,** for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (0a.) each.

Ditto, **State and Guaranteed Railways,** for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders, Telegraph Department,** for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works,** 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1897-98, R2 (4a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1897-98. R6 (R1).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March, 1897—
In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, ESQ. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1898. R1 (3a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Report of the Calcutta Building Commission.. R1 (2a.)

Supplementary Report of the Calcutta Building Commission. R1 (2a.)

Ditto " ditto Appendix. 8a. (3a.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2a. 6p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—
for 1897. 2a. (1a.)
for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)
Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic.	R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi.	R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual. 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. 1 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Volume II.	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Volume III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Partially Destroyed by White-ants.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 027918 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R5,000 and No. 027322 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R2,100, 100979 and 100981 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the undersigned as administrator of Doyal Chand Dutta, and No. c 25225 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R10,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, which was last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom none of the Notes were ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—HARI LALL SIL,
Residence—*No. 95, Muktaram Babu's Street, Calcutta*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. O 29711, of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R1,000 only, originally standing in the name of Nahor Singh, and last endorsed to Nahor Singh, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—NAHOR SINGH,
Son of
PARTAB SINGH,
Resident—*Pamal Tahsil, Ludhiana,*
Post Office Baddowal, Punjab.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th March, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1899.

An Act to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend
70. the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Court-fees Amendment Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of two new sections after section 19G, Act VII, 1870.

'70. 2. After section 19G of the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following sections shall be added, namely:—

Notice of applications for probate or letters of administration to be given to Revenue-authorities, and procedure thereon.

"19H. (*1*) Where an application for probate or letters of administration is made to any Court other than a High Court, the Court shall cause notice of the application to be given to the Collector.

(*2*) Where such an application as aforesaid is made to a High Court, the High Court shall cause notice of the application to be given to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority of the Province.

(*3*) The Collector within the local limits of whose revenue-jurisdiction the property of the deceased or any part thereof is, may at any time inspect or cause to be inspected, and take or cause to be taken copies of, the record of any case in which application for probate or letters of administration has been made; and if, on such inspection or otherwise, he is of opinion that the petitioner has under-estimated the value of the property of the deceased, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, require the attendance of the petitioner (either in person or by agent) and take evidence and inquire into the matter in such manner as he may think fit, and, if he is still of opinion that the value of the property has been under-estimated, may require the petitioner to amend the valuation.

(*4*) If the petitioner does not amend the valuation to the satisfaction of the Collector, the Collector may move the Court before which the application for probate or letters of administration was made, to hold an inquiry into the true value of the property:

Provided that no such motion shall be made after the expiration of six months from the date of the exhibition of the inventory required by section 277 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, X or, as the case may be, by section 98 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881. V

(5) The Court, when so moved as aforesaid, shall hold, or cause to be held, an inquiry accordingly, and shall record a finding as to the true value, as near as may be, at which the property of the deceased should have been estimated. The Collector shall be deemed to be a party to the inquiry.

(6) For the purposes of any such inquiry, the Court or person authorized by the Court to hold the inquiry may examine the petitioner for probate or letters of administration on oath (whether in person or by commission), and may take such further evidence as may be produced to prove the true value of the property. The person authorized as aforesaid to hold the inquiry shall return to the Court the evidence taken by him and report the result of the inquiry, and such report and the evidence so taken shall be evidence in the proceeding, and the Court may record a finding in accordance with the report, unless it is satisfied that it is erroneous.

(7) The finding of the Court recorded under sub-section (5) shall be final, but shall not bar the entertainment and disposal by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority of any application under section 19E.

(8) The Local Government may make rules for the guidance of Collectors in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3).

Payment of court-fees in respect of probates and letters of administration.

19I. (1) No order entitling the petitioner to the grant of probate or letters of administration shall be made upon an application for such grant until the petitioner has filed in the Court a valuation of the property in the form set forth in the third schedule, and the Court is satisfied that the fee mentioned in No. 11 of the first schedule has been paid on such valuation.

(2) The grant of probate or letters of administration shall not be delayed by reason of any motion made by the Collector under section 19H, sub-section (4).

Recovery of penalties, etc.

19J. (1) Any excess fee found to be payable on an inquiry held under section 19H, sub-section (6), and any penalty or forfeiture under section 19G may, on the certificate of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, be recovered from the executor or administrator as if it were an arrear of land-revenue by any Collector in any part of British India.

(2) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may remit the whole or any part of any such penalty or forfeiture as aforesaid, or any part of any penalty under section 19E or of any court-fee under section 19E in excess of the full court-fee which ought to have been paid.

Sections 6 and 28 not to apply to probates or letters of administration.

19K. Nothing in section 6 or section 28 shall apply to probates or letters of administration."

Addition of schedule to Act VII, 1870.

3. To the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following schedule shall be added, namely:—

"SCHEDULE III.

(See section 19I.)

FORM OF VALUATION (TO BE USED WITH SUCH MODIFICATIONS, IF ANY, AS MAY BE NECESSARY).

IN THE COURT OF

Re Probate of the Will of , (*or Administration of the property and credits of* ,) *deceased.*

I { solemnly affirm / make oath } and say that I am the executor (or one of the executors or one of the next of kin) of , deceased, and that I have truly set forth in Annexure A to this affidavit all the property and credits of which the abovenamed deceased died possessed or was entitled to at the time of his death, and which have come, or are likely to come, to my hands.

2. I further say that I have also truly set forth in Annexure B all the items I am by law allowed to deduct.

3. I further say that the said assets, exclusive only of such last-mentioned items, but inclusive of all rents, interest, dividends and increased values since the date of the death of the said deceased, are under the value of .

ANNEXURE A.	Rs	A.	P.
VALUATION OF THE MOVEABLE AND IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY OF , DECEASED.			
Cash in the house and at the banks, household goods, wearing-apparel, books, plate, jewels, etc.			
(*State estimated value according to best of Executor's or Administrator's belief*)			
Property in Government securities transferable at the Public Debt Office.			
(*State description and value at the price of the day ; also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application*)			
Immoveable property, consisting of			
(*State description, giving, in the case of houses, the assessed value, if any, and the number of years' assessment the market-value is estimated at, and, in the case of land, the area, the market-value and all rents that have accrued*)			
Leasehold property			
(*If the deceased held any leases for years determinable, state the number of years' purchase the profit rents are estimated to be worth and the value of such, inserting separately arrears due at the date of death and all rents received or due since that date to the time of making the application.*)			
Property in public companies . . .			
(*State the particulars and the value calculated at the price of the day ; also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application.*)			

	Rs.	A.	P.
Policy of insurance upon life, money out on mortgage and other securities, such as bonds, mortgages, bills, notes and other securities for money.			
(State the amount of the whole: also the interest separately, calculating it to the time of making the application.)			
Book debts			
(Other than bad.)			
Stock in trade.			
(State the estimated value, if any)			
Other property not comprised under the foregoing heads.			
(State the estimated value, if any.)			
TOTAL .			
Deduct amount shown in Annexure B not subject to duty.			
NET TOTAL .			

ANNEXURE B.

SCHEDULE OF DEBTS, ETC.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of debts due and owing from the deceased, payable by law out of the estate.			
Amount of funeral expenses . . .			
Amount of mortgage incumbrances . .			
Property held in trust not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.			
Other property not subject to duty .			
TOTAL .			

Repeal.

4. Section 20 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1889, is hereby repealed. V

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th March, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XII OF 1899.

An Act to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Currency-Notes Forgery Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new sections after section 489, Act XLV, 1860.

2. After section 489 of the Indian Penal Code the following sections shall be added, namely :—

'*Of Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes.*

Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.

'489A. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any currency-note or bank-note, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

'*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section and of sections 489B, 489C and 489D, the expression "bank-note" means a promissory note or engagement for the payment of money to bearer on demand issued by any person carrying on the business of banking in any part of the world, or issued by or under the authority of any State or Sovereign Power, and intended to be used as equivalent to, or as a substitute for, money.

Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.

'489B. Whoever sells to, or buys or receives from, any other person, or otherwise traffics in or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.

'489C. Whoever has in his possession any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit and intending to use the same as genuine or that it may be used as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.

'489D. Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys or sells or disposes of, or has in his possession, any machinery, instrument or material for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for forging or counterfeiting any currency-note or bank-note, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.'

Addition to Schedule II, Act V, 1898.

3. In the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Schedule II, after the entries relating to section 489 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be added, namely :—

"*Of Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes.*

489A .	Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant.	Not bailable	Not compoundable.	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Court of Session.
489B .	Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto.
489C .	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Bailable.	Ditto .	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
489D .	Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Not bailable.	Ditto .	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine.	Ditto."

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Glanders and Farcy was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March, 1899:—

WE the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Glanders and Farcy was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed hereto.

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2268, dated 30th November, 1898 [Paper No. 1].
From High Court, Calcutta, No. 2980, dated 6th December, 1898 [Paper No. 2].
From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 387, dated 21st December, 1898, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 29-C-690, dated 25th December, 1898 [Paper No. 4].
From Agent to Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 287, dated 11th January, 1899 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 139-L&L-98-J., dated 10th January, 1899 [Paper No. 6].
From Government, Punjab, No. 33, dated 13th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Government, Bombay, No. 277, dated 15th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Government, Burma, No. 340-I.—V—I., dated 18th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 417, dated 27th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Government, Punjab, No. 88, dated 30th January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Government, Madras, No. 85, dated 31st January, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 626, dated 13th February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Government, Bengal, No. 746, dated 23rd February, 1899, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].

2. It has been suggested that the law should recognize the *mallein* test for glanders as being the most reliable at present known; but new and improved tests may be discovered hereafter, and it seems to us inadvisable that the Act itself should lay down any particular one. We have, however, amplified clause 7 of the Bill in order to admit of the application of such tests as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, and we have at the same time made an addition to the rule-making clause (14) so as expressly to take power for the Local Govern-

ment to regulate the use of tests and the isolation of horses while subjected to them, and to provide for recovering the expenses incidental to any necessary detention from the owners or persons in charge of the horses tested.

3. The words "some police-officer" at the end of clause 10 seem to be too vague. We have, therefore, altered the provision and provided that information of disease shall be given either to the Inspector or "to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf."

4. A clause on the usual lines—see clause 16 of the amended Bill—has been inserted to protect persons acting in good faith under the proposed Act.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	5th November, 1898.
Fort Saint George Gazette	15th November, 1898.
Bombay Government Gazette	10th November, 1898.
Calcutta Gazette	15th November, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th November, 1898.
Burma Gazette	26th November, 1898.
Central Provinces Gazette	12th November, 1898.
Assam Gazette	26th November, 1898.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1898.
Sind Official Gazette	1st December, 1898.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Telegu	29th November, 1898.
	Kanarese	29th November, 1898.
	Malayalam	29th November, 1898.
	Tamil	6th December, 1898.
Bombay	Marathi	1st December, 1898.
	Gujarathi	1st December, 1898.
	Kanarese	1st December, 1898.
Bengal	Bengali	29th November, 1898.
	Uriya	8th December, 1898.
	Hindi	27th December, 1898.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	3rd December, 1898.
Punjab	Urdu	6th December, 1898.
Burma	Burmese	3rd December, 1898.
Assam	Bengali	10th December, 1898.
Coorg	Kanarese	2nd January, 1899.
Sindh	Sindhi	8th December, 1898.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. M. RIVAZ.
M. D. CHALMERS.
EDWIN H. H. COLLEN.
P. SURAJ KAUL.
J. K. SPENCE.

The 7th March, 1899.

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to *consolidate and amend the law relating to glanders and farcy ;* It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the *Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India ; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition of "diseased."

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is *any*thing repugnant in the subject or context, "diseased" means affected with glanders *or* farcy *or any other dangerous epidemic disease among horses which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf.*

(*2*) *The provisions of this Act relating to horses shall apply also to asses and mules.*

Application of Act to local areas by Local Government.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, apply this Act, or any provision of this Act, to any local area, to be specified in such notification, within the *Province.*

Local Government to appoint Inspectors.

4. (*1*) When this Act has been so applied to any local area, the Local Government may, by notification in the *local* official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors under this Act and to exercise and perform, within the whole of such local area or such portions thereof as it may prescribe, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Act on such officers.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the 60. Indian Penal Code.

Power of entry and search.

5. *Within the local limits for which he is so appointed, any* such Inspector *as aforesaid* may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, enter and search any field, building or other place *for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is diseased within the meaning of this Act.*

Power of seizure.

6. Within *such* limits *as* aforesaid, the Inspector may seize any horse which he has reason to believe to be diseased.

Horse to be examined by Veterinary Practitioner.

7. (*1*) On any such seizure *as aforesaid*, the Inspector shall cause the horse seized to be examined as soon as possible by such Veterinary Practitioner as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf :

Provided that, when the Inspector is also a Veterinary Practitioner so appointed, he may make the examination himself.

(2) For the purposes of the examination the Veterinary Practitioner may submit the horse to any test or tests which the Local Government may prescribe.

Horse to be destroyed if found diseased: otherwise restored.

8. (*1*) If the *Veterinary* Practitioner certifies in writing that the horse is diseased, the Inspector shall cause the same to be immediately destroyed :

Provided that, in the case of any disease other than glanders or farcy, horses certified to be diseased as aforesaid may, subject to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, be either destroyed or otherwise treated or dealt with as the Veterinary Practitioner may deem necessary.

(*2*) If, **after completing the examination, the** Veterinary Practitioner does not certify *that the horse is diseased*, the Inspector shall at once deliver the same to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

When horse diseased, place where it has been to be disinfected, etc.

9. (*1*) When any diseased horse has been in any building, shed or other enclosed place, or in any open lines, the Inspector may issue a notice to the owner of the building, shed, place or lines, or the person in charge thereof, directing him to have the same disinfected and the internal fittings thereof, or such other things found therein or near thereto as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, destroyed.

(*2*) On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person as aforesaid to comply with the notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause the building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from the owner or other person as if it were a fine.

Owner or person in charge of diseased horse to give notice.

10. The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse shall give immediate information of the horse being diseased to the Inspector or to **such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.**

Prohibition against removal, without license, of horse which has been with diseased horse.

11. No person in charge of any horse which has been in the same field, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse, shall remove such horse except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection, or under a license to be granted by the Inspector and subject to the conditions of such license.

Vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

12. (*1*) *Whoever, being an* Inspector *appointed under this Act, vexatiously and unnecessarily* enters or searches any field, building or other place, or seizes or detains any horse on the pretence that it is diseased, shall be punish*able* with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

Penalty for refusing to comply with notice under section 9, or for moving horse contrary to section 11.

13. *Whoever* refuses or neglects to comply with any notice issued by the Inspector under section 9, or removes any horse in contravention of section 11, shall be punish*able* with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

14. (1) The Local Government may make rules *to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.*

Power to make rules.

(2) *In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may—*

(a) regulate entries, searches and seizures by Inspectors under this Act;

(b) regulate the use of tests and the isolation of horses subjected thereto, and provide for recovering the expense of detaining, isolating and testing horses from the owners or persons in charge thereof as if it were a fine;

(c) regulate the destruction *or treatment, as the case may be,* of horses certified under section 8 to be diseased, and the disposal of the carcases of *diseased* horses;

(d) regulate the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses have been, and prescribe what things found therein or near thereto shall be destroyed; *and*

(e) regulate the grant of licenses under section 11 and the conditions on which those licenses shall be granted.

(3) All rules under this section shall be published in the *local* official Gazette, and, *on such publication,* shall have *effect as if enacted by this Act.*

(4) *In making any* rule under this section, *the Local Government may direct that a breach of it* shall be punish*able* with imprisonment *for a term* which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

15. Any Veterinary Practitioner may be appointed by the Local Government to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule thereunder.

Appointment of same person to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

17. *The enactments mentioned in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.*

Repeal.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 17.*)

Year.	*No.*	*Short Title.*	*Extent of repeal.*
1879	XX	*The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879.*	*The whole Act.*
1891	XII	*The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.*	*So much as relates to Act XX of 1879.*
1896	XV	*The Glanders and Farcy Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896.*	*The whole Act.*
1897	XIV	*The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.*	*So much as relates to Act XV of 1896.*

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March, 1899:—

NO. 2 OF 1899.

A Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section 8 A after section 8, Act VIII, 1894.

2. After section 8 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following section shall be added, namely:—

Additional import duty on bounty-fed articles.

"8A. (1) Where any country, dependency or colony pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any article and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of this Act, then, upon the importation of any such article into British India, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

"(2) The net amount of any such bounty or grant as aforesaid shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for the identification of such articles and for the assessment and collection of any additional duty imposed upon the importation thereof under sub-section (1)."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

DURING the last two years there has been a rapid and large increase in the amount of bounty-fed sugar imported into India, especially from Germany and Austro-Hungary. This appears to be seriously affecting the important sugar industries of India, as it is reported that many refineries have already ceased to work and that others are on the verge of being closed.

2. The present Bill has been prepared with the object of enabling the Government of India to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed articles at the port of importation and thus to preserve the sugar cultivation and industries of this country.

The 10th March, 1899.

J. WESTLAND.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30th JUNE 1898.

No. 139 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 24th February 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 242 R. Stat., dated the 9th July 1896.

Government of India order No. 42 R. Stat., dated the 16th January 1897.

Government of India order No. 40 R. Stat., dated the 18th January 1898.

Read also—

The following note by the Director of Railway Traffic, dated the 17th February 1899 with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending with the 30th June 1898.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., during the six months ending with the 30th June 1898, as shown under abstract No. 4 on

pages 16 and 17 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 22 and injury to 67 persons. The table below shows that the number of deaths was in excess and the number injured below the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years The increase in the number killed was mainly due to the collision on the North Western State Railway on the 25th April 1898 at Jhimpir station, in which four passengers were killed and six passengers and three servants were injured. The total number of accidents was also above the average:—

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total, all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1898	38	1,832	1,870	(a) 9	(b)40	9	18	18	58
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years . .	46	1,385	1,431	(a)11	(b)50	4	17	15	67
Metre gauge.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1898	67	1,116	1,183	(c) 1	(c) 1	3	8	4	9
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years .	52	1,142	1,194	(c) 1	(a) 8	1	4	2	12
Special gauges.									
Six months ending with the 30th June 1898	7	40	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years . .	5	34	39	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total all gauges for the six months ending with the 30th June 1898 .	112	2,988	3,100	(d)10	(e)41	12	26	22	67
Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years . . .	103	2,561	2,664	(d)12	(f)58	5	22	17	80

2. The following table compares the variations in the mean mileage worked, the train-mileage run and the number of accidents with the average, and shows that, with an increase of 7·53 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 9·06 per cent. in the train-mileage run during the six months ending with the 30th June 1898, the number of accidents increased by 436 or 16·37 per cent., as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years:—

	Increase or decrease as compared with the average of the three previous years.					
	Accidents.		Mean mileage.		Train-mileage.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	+439	+30·68	+945	+8·30	+2,510,556	+10·54
Metre	—11	—0·92	+489	+6·11	+615,368	+5·72
Special	+8	+20·51	+46	+17·29	+30,330	+11·98
Total .	+436	+16·37	+1,480	+7·53	+3,156,254	+9·06

(a) Out of these, three were not passengers.
(b) Out of these, five were not passengers.
(c) Not a passenger.
(d) Out of these, four were not passengers.
(e) Out of these, six were not passengers.
(f) Out of these, eight were not passengers.

3. The following table shows the principal increases and decreases in the number of accidents of different classes on the standard and metre gauge lines, as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years. No noticeable variations occurred on the special gauge railways:—

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	TOTAL.	
Standard gauge.				
Trains running over cattle on the line	...	+127	+127	+19·69
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	+62	+62	+91·18
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	+67	+67	+35·45
The failure of couplings	...	+51	+51	+124·39
Under the head "Other accidents"	—1	+101	+100	+113·64
Metre gauge.				
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	+2	—16	—14	—27·45
Trains running over cattle on the line	—4	—24	—28	—4·14
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	+3	—22	—19	—21·59
The failure of axles	+2	+11	+13	+54·17
Under the head "Other accidents"	+1	+15	+16	+31·37

It will be observed from the foregoing that the increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 127 accidents or 19·69 per cent.; under "The bursting of tubes, etc, of engines," 62 accidents or 91·18 per cent.; under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 67 accidents or 35·45 per cent.; under "The failure of couplings," 51 accidents or 124·39 per cent.; and under the head "Other accidents," 100 accidents or 113·64 per cent. On the metre gauge railways the noticeable increases occurred under "The failure of axles," 13 accidents or 54·17 per cent. and under the head "Other accidents," 16 accidents or 31·37 per cent.

4. Under the head "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 53, occurred on the Madras railway; next to that line comes the North Western State railway with 42 accidents; under the head "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," the largest number, *viz.*, 85, occurred on the North Western State railway; next to that line come the East Indian with 42, the Madras railway with 40 and the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 38 accidents; under the head "The failure of couplings," the largest number, *viz.*, 43, occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway; and under the head "Other accidents," the largest number, *viz.*, 68, occurred on the East Indian railway, and next to that line come the North Western State and the Great Indian Peninsula railways with 55 and 29 accidents on each, respectively.

5. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the South Indian railway, *viz.*, 165; next comes the Southern Mahratta railway with 156, then the Eastern Bengal State railway (standard gauge section) with 144 accidents, the East Indian railway with 125, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 106 and the North Western State railway with 97.

In relation to the train-mileage run the highest proportion was on the Bengal-Dooars railway, which gives an average of 1 accident in 4,751 train-miles run; the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,172; then the Eastern Bengal (standard gauge section), the Jorhat, the Rajpipla and

the East Coast State railways with averages of 1 in 6,504, 1 in 7,470, 1 in 7,944 and 1 in 8,024, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 303,268 train-miles run, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway coming next with 1 in 87,722, then the North Western State railway with 1 in 58,963, the East Indian railway with 1 in 57,026, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 42,857 and the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 39,704.

6. Taking the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., on each railway as given in table No. 3, the proportion of accidents to train-mileage run was highest on the Cooch Behar railway, on which 1 accident occurred on an average in 2,451 train-miles ; next comes the Assam-Bengal railway with 1 accident in 3,152 train-miles ; then the Bengal-Dooars, the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section), the Tezpur-Balipara and the Dibru- Sadiya railways with averages of 1 in 3,156, 1 in 3,407, 1 in 3,846, and 1 in 4,672, respectively. The lowest proportion was on the Oodeypore-Chitor railway, *viz.*, 1 in 23,188, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 23,016, then the East Indian railway with 1 in 21,536, the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 18,006, the Jodhpore-Bickaneer railway with 1 in 16,974 and the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 1 in 16,667.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

7. The casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others, from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are compared separately, for each gauge, with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years in the table below :—

Gauges.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1898.								Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard .	28	77	64	121	195	56	287	254	24	68	59	119	184	44	267	231
Metre .	9	31	19	39	88	27	116	97	9	28	21	43	70	23	100	94
Special .	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3
TOTAL .	37	109	84	161	285	83	406	353	33	96	80	164	255	68	368	328

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the number of persons killed and injured, excepting in the case of servants injured, compares unfavourably with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years. The increase is attributable, to some extent, to the opening of new lines.

III.—Accidents in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned.

8. The following table shows, for the several gauges, the number of persons reported to have been killed or injured by accidents, in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways was not concerned. Comparative

average figures of the corresponding periods of the two previous years are also given :—

	Six months ending with the 30th June 1898.		Average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	24	87	22	75
Metre	9	20	11	27
Special	1	3	...	1
Total	34	110	33	103

IV.—*Statistical results.*

9. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains, and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger-units carried one mile. Comparative results, based on the average figures of the corresponding periods of the three previous years, are also given :—

Particulars.		Six months ending with the 30th June 1898.				Average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years.			
		Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked	Miles	12,328	8,493	312	21,133	11,383	8,004	266	19,653
Train-mileage run	,,	26,326,635	11,381,834	283,476	37,991,945	23,816,079	10,766,466	253,146	34,835,691
Number of passengers carried	No.	48,659,749	27,504,594	398,876	76,563,219	46,715,047	28,651,646	471,080	75,837,773
Number of passenger-units carried one mile	,,	1,997,195,411	981,386,387	(a) 9,267,713	(a) 2,987,849,511	2,117,443,303	1,137,777,066	12,805,496	3,268,025,865
Number of accidents	,,	1,870	1,183	47	3,100	1,431	1,194	39	2,664
Number of accidents per 100,000 train-miles run	,,	7·10	10·39	16·58	8·16	6·01	11·09	15·41	7·65
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains	,,	6	...	...	6	8	...	...	8
Proportion of above to number carried	,,	1 in 8,109,958	...	...	1 in 12,760,536	1 in 5,839,381	...	...	1 in 9,479,722
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains	,,	35	...	...	35	45	5	...	50
Proportion of above to number carried	,,	1 in 1,390,279	...	...	1 in 2,187,521	1 in 1,038,112	1 in 5,730,329	...	1 in 1,516,756
Number of passengers killed from all causes	,,	34	9	...	43	32	9	...	41
Proportion of above to number carried	,,	1 in 1,431,169	1 in 3,056,066	...	1 in 1,780,540	1 in 1,459,845	1 in 3,183,516	...	1 in 1,849,702
Number of passengers injured from all causes	,,	112	31	1	144	113	33	...	146
Proportion of above to number carried	,,	1 in 434,462	1 in 887,245	1 in 398,876	1 in 531,689	1 in 413,407	1 in 868,232	...	1 in 519,437
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes	,,	146	40	1	187	145	42	...	187
Proportion of above to number carried	,,	1 in 333,286	1 in 687,615	1 in 398,876	1 in 409,429	1 in 322,173	1 in 682,182	...	1 in 405,550
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger-units carried one mile	,,	1 in 13,679,421	1 in 24,534,660	1 in (a) 9,267,713	1 in (a) 15,977,805	1 in 14,603,057	1 in 27,089,930	...	1 in 17,476,074

(a) Excluding the Tezpur-Balipara railway.

It will be seen that, except in the case of number of accidents per 100,000 train-miles run, proportion of passengers killed from all causes to number carried and proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to the unit mileage of passengers, the results generally compare favourably.

V.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., during the second quarter of 1898.

10. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of life or injury to persons, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the second quarter of 1898.	Passengers and Others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
East Indian	4	1	14	1	...	2	14
North Western State . . .	3	4	8	2	3	6	11
Oudh and Rohilkhand State . .	2	...	3	...	...	...	3
East Coast State	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1	...	1	...	1	...	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Madras	1	...	7	...	...	...	7
Metre gauge.							
Bengal and North-Western . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
South Indian	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Assam-Bengal	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Burma	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total .	17	6	35	3	8	9	43
Average of the three corresponding quarters of 1895, 1896 and 1897 .	19	9	30	2	10	11	40

11. A brief description of some of the accidents which resulted in loss of life, or injury to persons, is given below:

East Indian railway.—On the 4th May 1898, the down Punjab mail

train collided with a wagon standing foul of the points at Ásansol station. Two passengers were injured and the rolling stock was damaged.

On the 17th May 1898, some wagons while being shunted on to an up Patna-Gya train at Jehanabad station, collided with the coaching stock of the train. Three passengers were slightly injured.

On the 18th June 1898, an up goods train, which had been shunted into the up siding at Jámtára station to enable the up Bombay mail train to pass, was signalled to come out, but the driver instead of doing so backed his train, and before he had discovered his mistake a low-sided truck next the brake-van, containing cases of heavy machinery, telescoped into the latter, and both vehicles were thrown down the bank. The guard was killed and rolling stock considerably damaged.

On the 23rd June 1898, seven vehicles of the up Bombay mail train, when passing over points on entering the station at Raneegunge, ran off the line, and five of them were overturned. The accident was due to the breakage of the heel block caused in all probability by the flange of the leading wheel of the engine. One passenger was killed and nine were injured; and rolling stock was considerably damaged.

North Western State railway.—On the 25th April 1898 an up mail train was admitted on the down main line at Jhimpir station through the carelessness of the pointsman and collided with a down goods train standing there. Four passengers were killed and six passengers and three railway servants were injured, and rolling stock was considerably damaged.

On the 14th June 1898, a down goods train, while entering Gíllawála station against signals, collided with the coupled engines of an up goods train which were shunting in the yard, and the latter were hurled against a truck which was being hand-shunted. Two coolies were killed and rolling stock and permanent way were considerably damaged.

East Coast State railway.—On the 11th June 1898, a cart, while crossing the line through the level-crossing gate at mileage 361·4 near Sómpéta station, was run into by the engine of a down mixed train. The cartman was killed and the cart smashed.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 25th May 1898, a down Nágpur mail train collided with some wagons standing foul of a crossing at Wardha station. The head guard and a railway mail sorter were injured.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 9th April 1898, a third class carriage of an up ordinary train, while entering the loop platform siding at Grant Road station, was derailed at the points. One passenger was injured.

Madras railway.—On the 16th April 1898, a mail train, while entering Jalarpet station, was admitted into the second instead of the main line and collided with some standing vehicles. Seven passengers were injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns and appendices thereto, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers, North Western State, Oudh and Rohilkhand State, Eastern Bengal State and East Coast State Railways.
The Engineers-in-Chief, Mari-Attock Railway, Indus Bridge Works, Bezwada-Madras, Hardwar-Dehra and Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railways.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Documents accompanying.

1. Abstract return of accidents for the six months ending with the 30th June 1898.

Enclosure to Government of India Order No. 139 R. Stat., dated the 24th February 1899.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.		METRE GAUGE LINES.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	6	35	...	...	...	...	6	35
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	28	77	9	31	...	1	37	109
SERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc.	9	18	3	8	...	...	12	26
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	64	121	19	39	1	1	84	161
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	13	4	4	...	...	...	17	4
Trespassers	148	45	74	24	2	...	224	69
Suicides	36	5	9	...	...	...	45	5
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	1	7	2	4	...	...	3	11
TOTAL	305	312	120	106	3	2	428	420

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as KILLED OR INJURED in INDIA PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																		SER													
				FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.																		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN											
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		TOTAL.		TOTAL PASSENGERS.		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
I	East Indian (a)	1	14	2	3	8	6	...	2	.	...	2	12	2	2	14	25	15	39	1	3	...	3	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
II	Bengal Central (b)	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	Bengal-Nágpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	1	1	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
IV	Indian Midland (c)	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	State lines worked by the State.																																
XI	North Western (d)	5	11	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	...	1	6	22	11	33	3	7	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
XIII	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
XVI	East Coast	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																																
XVIII	Great Indian Peninsula (e).	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	6	1	7	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f).	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	3	4	3	5	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
XX	Madras (g)	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
XXXII	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	TOTAL	6	35	6	7	9	15	1	3	...	...	10	49	2	3	28	77	34	112	9	18	3	10	...	...	2	1	...	7	...	4	...	5
	Average of the three previous corresponding periods	8	45	3	4	5	13	1	2	...	1	13	44	2	4	24	68	32	113	4	17	4	13	...	2	...	1	1	12	..	4	1	2
	Metre gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
XXXIX	Bengal and North-Western—																																
	Tirhoot section. } Company's " }	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLI	Rajputana-Malwa (i)	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	3	12	3	12	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIII	Southern Mahratta (j)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
XLVI	South Indian (k)	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
XLVIII	Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX	Burma	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	6	24	6	24	...	6	2	5	.	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...

No. 2.

by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between practicable, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

VANTS. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. — 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting.		8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges, or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty.		16.—From being caught between vehicles.		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19.—Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		TOTAL SERVANTS.		OTHERS. — Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL OTHERS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Classification Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
...	1	...	4	...	5	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	8	6	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	3	17	33	18	36	3	2	60	6	12	1	...	2	75	11	108	86	I
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7	4	II
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	7	1	7	...	...	8	3	4	...	..	...	12	3	14	11	III
...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	5	2	6	...	...	...	11	2	14	6	IV
...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	2	3	1	4	1	...	..	...	4	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	17	27	20	34	2	1	22	16	4	...	...	2	28	19	59	86	XI
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	3	...	1	12	2	5	4	...	2	17	9	18	17	XIII
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	7	9	7	9	2	...	10	8	1	...	1	...	14	8	22	22	XIV
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	10	5	XVI
...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	..	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	9	15	9	21	1	...	14	4	2	..	...	...	17	4	27	32	XVIII
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	6	5	6	3	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	12	1	20	12	XIX
...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	4	18	XX
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	10	...	10	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	2	2	2	13	XXXII
...	2	7	8	3	11	2	2	6	9	1	7	5	2	2	1	18	27	2	4	2	2	3	2	8	17	64	121	73	139	13	4	148	45	36	5	1	7	198	61	305	312	
1	...	5	12	3	11	2	1	3	14	...	3	3	7	3	1	17	12	4	4	2	2	5	2	5	16	59	119	63	136	6	6	125	37	52	3	4	3	187	49	282	298	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4	3	1	...	23	10	4	...	...	...	28	10	32	14	XXXIX
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	1	10	...	...	11	3	...	...	1	2	12	5	16	27	XLI
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	5	6	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	9	12	XLIII
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	4	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	5	2	10	8	XLVI
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	5	5	XLVIII
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	8	1	...	9	3	...	...	1	...	11	3	12	15	XLIX
...	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	3	1	1	...	..	...	7	14	30	14	36	3	...	50	18	9	...	2	3	64	21	84	81	

(b) Including the Bezwada Extension (East Coast State railway).
(c) " the Pálanpur-Deesa, the Ahmedabad-Parantij, and the Gaekwar's Mehsána railways.
(d) " the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.
(e) " the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as KILLED OR INJURED in
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as

Classification Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—From falling between trains and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations. Killed.	Injured.	4.—By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Total Passengers. Killed.	Injured.	SER[VANTS] From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than … 1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc. Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward	...	..	1	.	3	1	...	..	.	..	...	28	2	...	6	24	6	24	..	6	2	5	...	...	.	..	1	3	...	...	1	...
	Metre gauge—concld. State lines worked by the State.																																
L	Eastern Bengal (a)	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
LI	Cawnpore-Burhwal	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assisted companies.																																
LIII	Deoghur	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	.	.		...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LIV	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)	...	..	.	1	1	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	.	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...
LV	Bengal Dooars	.	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
LVI	Dibru-Sadiya (c)	..	...	.	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																																
LXIX	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section / Bickaneer "	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXX	Oodeypore-Chitor	..	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
LXXI	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar (d)	.	...	1	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	..	..	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...
	TOTAL	..	...	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	..	28	2	...	9	31	9	31	3	8	2	5	.	..	..	2	2	4	...	1	1	...
	Average of the three previous corresponding periods	..	5	1	2	1	2	..	.	...	..	5	24	2	...	9	28	9	33	1	4	3	5	..	1	...	1	3	3	...	...	1	...
	Special gauges. State line worked by the State.																																
LXXX	Jorhat (2′ 0″)		...	...	...	...		...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assisted companies																																
LXXXI	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)	..	..		.	...	..		.	.	.		...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
LXXXIII	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	..	...		...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LXXXIV	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)	...	.	..		..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																																
LXXXVI	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)	...	..	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned and worked by native state.																																
LXXXVII	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Average of the three previous corresponding periods	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	6	35	8	8	14	17	1	3	...	...	10	78	4	3	87	109	43	144	12	26	5	15	...	...	2	8	2	11	...	5	1	5
	Average of the three previous corresponding periods	8	50	4	6	6	15	1	2	...	1	18	68	4	4	33	96	41	146	5	22	7	18	...	3	...	3	4	15	...	4	2	2

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharla 2′ 6″ gauge branch.
(b) " the Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon).
(c) " the Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery railway.

No. 2—*concluded.*

INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS, or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between practicable, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—*concluded.*

SERVANTS. ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting.		8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10.—By coming in contact with overbridges or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13.—Whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty.		16.—From being caught between vehicles.		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19.—Miscellaneous.		Total.		Total Servants.		OTHERS. Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total others.		Total all classes.		Classification Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
[illegible]	...	1	3	2	3	...	...	2	1	.	1	1	1	1	..	2	:	.	3	1	1	...	...	...	7	14	30	14	36	3	...	50	18	9	..	2	3	64	21	84	81	
...	...	1	.	.	...	...	..	2	1	...		...	.	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	4	5	...	..	15	1	..	.	...	.	15	1	20	8	L.
...	...	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	.	...		..	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..		...	.	...	3	...	3	LI.
...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	.	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	LIII.
...	..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..		.	...	...	.			...		...	..	1	1	1	1	1	...	..	8	2			.	.	8	2	10	4	LIV.
...	..	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	..	.	...	.	.	...	.	..	.	..	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..		...	.	...	..	...	...	LV.
...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	..		...	..	.		..	.	..	1	..	..	...	..	.	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	.	...	.	1	..	1	1	LVI.
...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	:	LXIX.
...	...	.	.	.	..	.	..	...	...	.	..		...	.	.	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	.	...	..	...	...	LXX.
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	3	4	1	..	...		.	.	..	1	1	1	5	6	LXXI.
...	...	2	3	2	3	..	.	4	2	...	1	1	1	1	..	:	3	..	4	1	1		...	1	9	19	39	22	47	4	.	74	24	9	.	2	4	89	28	120	106	
...	1	2	4	3	7	..	1	3	4	.	2	1	1	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...		2	6	21	43	22	47	5	4	52	19	12	1	2	2	71	26	102	106	
...	...	...	...		..	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..		...	...	...	...	LXXX.
...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..		..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	2	LXXXI.
...	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...		.		...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.		...		...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	..		...	...	...	..	..	..		...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	2	..	..	..	...		2	..	3	...	LXXXIII.
...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	.	...	.	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...		...	..	...	...	LXXXIV.
...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...		..	..	...	...	LXXXVI.
...	.	...	.	.	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	..	..	..	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	LXXXVII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	.	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	..	...		...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	.	2	...	3	2	
...	..	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...		1	...	.	...	1	1	1	4	
...	2	9	11	5	14	2	2	10	12	1	8	6	8	8	1	20	39	2	8	3	3	3	2	10	26	84	161	96	187	17	4	424	69	45	5	8	11	289	89	428	420	
1	4	7	16	6	18	2	2	6	18	...	5	4	8	4	1	19	15	4	5		2	5	3	7	24	0	164		186	12	10	177	57	64	4	6	5	259		385	408	

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

	East Indian (a).									Bengal Central (b).								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	3	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	5	2	5	3
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	9	13	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	1	3	1	9	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	11	12	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	67	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	11	320	331	1	14	1	3	2	17	1	27	28	...	1	5	2	5	3

	Bengal-Nagpur.									Indian Midland (c).									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	84	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) [illegible] the Delhi Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.

(b) [illegible] the Bengal Central Railway Company.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

STANDARD GAUGE—contd.

NORTH WESTERN (a).

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	4	6	...	3	4	9
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	3	5	...	...	2	3	2	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	97	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	6	7	(b)1	(d)2	1	...	2	2
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	42	42	...	...	...	1	...	1
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	85	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	5	6	1	5	...	...	1	5
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	353	358	(c)6	(e)13	3	7	9	20

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	1	...	1	...	(b)1	...	...	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	1	...	(d)2	...	...	...	2
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	86	88	...	(d)3	...	...	...	3

EASTERN BENGAL.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	143	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...		5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	184	190	...	...	...	...	...	...

EAST COAST.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	1	2	(d)2	...	...	...	2	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	102	104	(d)2	...	...	...	2	...	

(a) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rájpura-Bhátinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(b) Not a passenger.
(c) Out of these, one was not a passenger.
(d) Not passengers.
(e) Out of these, two were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

STANDARD GAUGE—contd.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (a).

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	1	3	...	1	...	4	...	5
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	38	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	46	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	* 2	222	224	...	1	...	6	...	7

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (b).

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	138	142	...	1	...	...	...	1

MADRAS (c).

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	106	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	220	220	...	7	...	...	...	7

THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE (d).

Class of accident	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	29	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(b) Including the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda, the Nágda-Ujjain and the Gaekwar's Petlád railway.
(c) Including the Madras-Ennur section of the Bezwada-Madras railway and the Kolar Gold-fields railway.
(d) Including the Bezwada extension, East Coast State railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE.

	Bengal and North-Western (Tirhoot and Company's sections).								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	85	93	...	...	...	1	...	1

	Rajputana-Malwa (a).								
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	77	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	27	27	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	193	198	...	...	...	1	...	1

	Southern Mahratta (b).									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	156	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	234	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Pálanpur-Deesa, the Ahmedabad-Párantij and the Gaekwar's Mehsána railways.
(b) Including the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Mysore section (Southern Mahratta), the Kolhapur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

SOUTH INDIAN (*a*).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	165	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*a*
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	1	6	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	196	198	...	...	...	1	...	1	

ASSAM-BENGAL.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	38	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*a*
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	58	64	...	...	...	2	...	2	

BURMA.

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Number of passengers and others: Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Number of servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	41	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	1	2	(*b*)1	...	...	...	1	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*a*
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	6	3	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	34	98	132	(*b*)1	...	...	1	1	1	

(*a*) Including the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway.

(*b*) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	METRE GAUGE—*contd.*																											
	EASTERN BENGAL (a).									CAWNPORE-BURHWAL.									DROOGUR.									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	9	84	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharla (2' 6" gauge) branch.

Abstract No. 3.—Accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., reported during the six months ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants killed or injured in each class of accident—contd.

	Metre Gauge—contd.																											
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's Section) (a).									Bengal Dooars.									Dibru-Sadiya (b).									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total all classes	1	84	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(a) Including the Lucknow-Bareilly section, Rohilkund and Kumaon railway. (b) Including the Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

JODHPORE-BICKANEER (JODHPORE AND BICKANEER SECTIONS).

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of good trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*a*
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	

OODEYPORE-CHITOR.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of good trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*a*
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNÁGAD-PORBANDAR.(*a*)

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number of headings.
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of good trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*a*
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	(*b*)1	...	...	...	1	24
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	34	34	...	(*b*)1	3	2	3	3	

(*a*) Including the Jetalsar-Rájkot and the Rajkot-Jamnagar railways.

(*b*) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

SPECIAL GAUGES.

	JORHAT (2' 0"). Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN (2' 0"). Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	TEZPUR-BALIPARA (2' 6"). Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI (2' 6"). Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others: Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants: Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12a
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

	SPECIAL GAUGES—*concld.*																											
	RAJPIPLA (2' 6").									COOCH BEHAR (2' 6").									MORVI (2' 6").									
	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Number of headings.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Ditto goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12(a)
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	

ABSTRACT

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the SIX MONTHS ending distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.												METRE GAUGE							
	Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896, and 1897.			Six months ending with the 30th June 1898.									Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897.			Six months ending with the				
				Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.					Number.			Number of passenger and others.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	7	5	12	9	6	15	4	13	5	9	9	22	4	4	8	3	2	5	...	..
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	5	25	30	7	30	37	...	...	2	8	2	8	2	9	11	11	3	14	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	6	6	1	7	8	..	..	..		...	.	...	3	3	2	7	9	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	6	11	17	6	10	16	1	10	...	...	1	10	10	12	22	7	9	16	...	..
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	5	62	67	2	73	75	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	49	51	4	33	37	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	2	42	44	2	52	54	...	7	..	.	..	7	4	26	30	3	16	19	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	6	8	...	3	3	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	5	5	...	9	9	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	644	645	1	771	772		...	.	.	..	.	6	671	677	2	647	649	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	6	46	52	3	43	46	(a) 3	(a) 2	1	..	4	2	7	30	37	4	36	40	(b) 1	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	3	17	20	1	26	27	...	(b) 1	..	.	...	1	1	8	9	...	4	4	..	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	68	68	...	130	130	...	...	..	1	.	1	...	33	33	...	38	38	...	..
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	189	189	...	256	256	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	88	88	3	66	69	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	1	2		...	3	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	5	1	8	9	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	...	2	2	..	...	...			..	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	6	6	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	21	24	5	32	37	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	41	41	...	92	92	..	...	...	..	...	..	2	59	61	1	67	68	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	20	20	...	18	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	1	19	20	...	..
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	8	10	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	3	11	14	...	..
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	8	8	...	7	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	..
23. Fire in trains	2	65	67	3	72	75	1	5	...	..	1	5	...	34	34	...	37	37	...	..
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	22	22	2	28	30	..	(a) 2	...	...	...	2	...	15	51	7	12	19	...	(b) 1
25. Other accidents	2	86	88	1	187	188	..	...	...	..	..		7	44	51	8	59	67	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 30TH JUNE 1898	...	...	...	38	1,832	1,870	(c) 9	(d) 40	9	18	18	58	...		...	67	1,116	1,183	(b) 1	(b) 1
Average of the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897	...	.	...	46	1.385	1,431	(e) 11	(d) 50	4	17	15	67	...		...	52	1,142	1,194	(b) 1	(e) 8

	Standard Gauge Lines	Metre Gauge
Mean mileage worked	12,328	8,493
Number of servants employed	127,417	59,024
Train-mileage of all descriptions	26,326,685	11,381,834
Number of passengers carried	48,659,719	27,504,594
Passenger-mileage	1,997,195,411	981,386,387
Per mile open—		
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,135	1,340
Number of passengers carried	3,947	3,238
Passenger-mileage	162,004	115,552
Total passengers—		
Killed per million of passengers	0·123	......
Injured per million of passengers	0·719	... ...
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·003	......
Injured per million of passenger-miles	0·018	......

(a) Not passengers. (b) Not a passenger. (c) Out of these, three were not passengers. Out of these, four were not passengers. (d) Out of these, five were not passengers.

No. 4.

with the 30th June 1898, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDI
and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

LINES. 30th June 1898. Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1898. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Average number of accidents during the three previous corresponding periods of 1895, 1896 and 1897. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Six months ending with the 30th June 1898. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20	12	8	20	4	13	8	11	12	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	34	41	18	33	51	...	...	2	8	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	2	1	3	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	24	42	19	24	43	1	10	...	1	1	11
...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	118	126	6	109	115	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	68	74	5	69	74	...	7	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	13	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,324	1,331	3	1,434	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	1	1	2	3	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	78	92	7	85	92	(a) 4	(a) 2	1	1	5	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	29	1	30	31	...	(b) 1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	102	...	168	168	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	282	3	323	326	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	30	34	5	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	102	1	161	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		40	1	37	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	17	4	21	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	10	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	100	102	3	109	112	1	5	...	...	1	5
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	9	40	49	.	(a) 3	...	...	...	3
...	4	...	4	...	...		...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	130	139	9	248	257	...	...	...	4	...	4
3	8	4	9	...	...	...	7	40	47	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...	112	2,988	3,100	(e) 10	(f) 11	12	26	22	67
1	4	2	12	...		.	5	34	39	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	103	2,561	2,66[illegible]	(e) 12	(g) 58	5	22	17	80

	Special Gauge Lines	Total All Gauges
	312	21,133
	1,775	168,216
	2,83,476	37,991,945
	398,876	76,563,219
	(h)9,267,713	(h)2,987,819,511
	908	1,797
	1,278	3,623
	(h)31,739	(h)141,517
	......	0·078
	......	0·457
	......	0·002
	......	0·012

(f) Out of these, six were not passengers. (g) Out of these, eight were not passengers. (h) Excluding Tezpur-Balipara railway.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899.

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	19·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·9	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·67	...	35·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	29·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	29·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	30·49	...	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	28·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·81	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	12·5	20	25	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	23·75	32·5	30	48·75	...	...	15	30	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	45	27·5	42·5	...	...	20	30	18·75	27·5
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	25	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·25	35	24·22	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	22·5	35	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	22·66	24·37	31·87	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	19·06	25	19·06	30	...	...	10·94	21·87	16·87	20
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	22·5	25·78	22·5	35·16	...	...	13·12	28·59	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	26·64	27·5	25	36·25	...	...	11·41	25	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	14·69	21·56	24·53	37·08	24·01	35·73	28·38	41·87	15·26	24·17	16·25	21·82
Central—												
Cawnpore	16·67	20	27·13	36·35	25	33·33	27·6	36·35	15·99	18·38	17·19	17·4
Jhansi	14·69	22·19	31·98	39·06	27·66	34·01	31·72	40·31	14·53	22·19	15·1	17·97
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	22·24	36·25	25·83	...	...	25	...	...
Agra	...	...	37·5	42·19	23·12	36·25	28·75	...	13·75	19·84	14·37	20
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	...	...	26·67	...	23·49	31·98	...	...	13·33	20	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	15·68	21·04	28·49	36·67	24·58	33·33	28·49	40	15·36	26·56	16·61	20
Northern—												
Fyzabad	14·69	...	33·33	...	22·81	33·28	...	...	...	23·59	13·75	21·09

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·64	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·59	...	38·1	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·88	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·09	...	18·39	...	36·8	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	55·63	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·1	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·5	52·5	...	...	400	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	38·75	25	57·5	420	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	325	Midnapur.
22·5	27·5	...	...	12·5	27·5	22·5	45	32·5	37·5	330	330	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	47·5	31·25	41·25	320	300	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·06	50	31·25	40	530	380	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	25	20	45	40	70	360	300	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·72	26·25	19·06	25·62	360	340	Cuttack.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	11·56	17·5	15	35·62	21·25	...	280	260	Patna.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	13·12	18·59	18·59	42·19	19·69	28·59	360	300	Bhágalpur.
...	...	14·53	20	14·53	20	15·99	...	25	50	304·69	266·56	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·5	23·7	...	...	13·85	21·41	16·04	38·7	23·96	56·98	314·79	300·78	Benares.
												Central—
16·67	18·18	...	...	14·79	17·97	17·76	30·78	22·24	42·13	278·28	255·99	Cawnpore.
...	20	...	...	12·34	18·44	16·04	30·16	21·35	...	266·56	240	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14·79	...	19·06	38·75	...	...	290·88	...	Meerut.
16·56	21·09	...	...	13·44	...	16·56	35·62	22·5	53·28	270	266·56	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
15·99	20·26	...	...	...	...	17·03	...	15·36	...	296·25 and 300	265	Shahjahanpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
17·34	21·04	...	...	14·84	20	20·47	40	22·19	...	300	280	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14·06	26·87	19·06	33·12	20	...	295	255·62	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued*.

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	10·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	35·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	27·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	21·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	38·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	40	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	36·25	37·5	70	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	35	36·56	60 and 82·5	47·5 and 62·5	...	...	...	...	1·56	1·2
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	35·62	60	70	...	...	8·38	7·5	6·25	5·62
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	2·5
Pabna	...	...	38·75	39·06	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	40	80	60	...	...	3·75	·17(*a*)	5	·17(*a*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	30·62	45	80	...	...	5·57	5·56	3·75	2·83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36·25	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·75	2·5	3·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	34·37	37·5	50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·69	36·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	28·23	38·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	40	...	...	52·5	65	117·5	97·5	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	28·54	40	...	...	...	...	123·07	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37·5	40	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	30·21	38·07	...	...	...	...	...	105 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	30·78	40	...	...	72·5	75	...	...	3·33	4·01	4·01	5
Northern—												
Fyzabad	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(*a*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks, 1899.	Jawar stalks, 1898.	Bhusa, 1899.	Bhusa, 1898.	Sheep, per score, 1899.	Sheep, per score, 1898.	Goats, per score, 1899.	Goats, per score, 1898.	Plough bullocks, per pair, 1899.	Plough bullocks, per pair, 1898.	Districts.
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
2·19	3·12	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	RICE, UNHUSKED.		RICE, HUSKED.		WHEAT.		FLOUR (WHEAT).		BARLEY.		JAWAR.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	33·33	33·33	...	...	29·63	39·06	...	...	20·47	24·37	20	22·19
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15·36	20	40	90	21·07	32·5	25·62	35	12·5	22·5	15·99	21·87
Central—												
Lahore	16·09	22·5	28·59	40	21·35	29·9	24·95	35·62	11·61	21·87	15·26	21·56
South-eastern—												
Delhi	20	25	30·78	36·35	22·24	36·35	26·67	41·04	15·36	21·04	16·3	20
Submontane—												
Amritsar	17·03	25	31·98	45·73	20·52	30·78	23·54	34·79	...	...	...	21·04
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16·67	25	47·66	53·33	23·12	32·03	26·25	34·79	12·92	21·61	11·25	21·04
Western—												
Multan	12·19	18·12	24·22	33·33	24·58	35·52	30·16	37·97	14·84	20	12·81	23·59
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	...	30·31	50	28·75	38·75	...	...	19·06	25	17·81	23·75
Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	24·69	33·91	...	...	...	22·19	14·06	20
Quetta	...	...	...	...	25 to 30	40	60	65	20·62	28·75	17·5	25
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	36·82	...	...	...	...	...	19·43
Sholapur	...	...	34·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·22	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	28·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	30·52	...	...	...	...	...	14·79	20·36
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	33·12	...	...	...	...	...	16·56	25·94
Ahmadabad	21·25	31·25	34·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	25	25	28	36	33·31	52	...	...	16·31	20
Central—												
Jubbulpore	20	22·25	21·62	27·56	25·81	36·37	28·56	42·12	...	...	16	19·06
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	22	29	23	35	31	49	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	34·26	54·4	...	...	...	...	12·5	21·16
Ellichpur	...	...	61·53	66·62	40	53·3	50	57·41	...	...	15·37	20
Amráoti	...	...	40	40	36·36	50	44·44	...	...	...	13·33	20
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	28·8
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·5	26
Cuddapah	17·8	27·9	34·1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·8	29·7
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	17·9	31·1	36·3	54·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	14·9	28·4	26	52·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·1	30·5
Mysore—												
Mysore	18·91	26·47	32·91	43·88	33·31	50·94	68·57	54·85	...	...	...	18·29
Bangalore	13	19·6	38·25	54·87	38·25	58·8	48	54·88	...	...	15·69	23·51

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
24·06	25	...	...	20	21·56	24·06	38·12	...	...	320	305	Ajmere.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
20	21·87	...	...	14·27	21·25	16·67	32·5	36·35	57·5	295	310	Ferozpur.
												Central—
16·98	21·56	...	...	13·54	21·56	17·13	31·67	30·78	55·16	320	328·44	Lahore.
												South-eastern—
18·59	20	...	...	14·53	21·04	18·59	34·79	27·6	47·03	312·81	320	Delhi.
												Submontane—
...	...	...	...	12·5	21·77	15·59	32·66	...	...	...	...	Amritsar.
												Northern—
18·12	24·22	...	...	17·34	22·19	17·81	35·62	33·33	60·36	277·03	290·94	Rawalpindi.
												Western—
16·67	25	...	...	14·06	22·19	20	36·35	...	...	320	320	Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
20·62	27·34	...	...	...	...	24·06	37·81	38·75	65	345	330	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	20·62	34·06	...	...	301·25	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	20	30	...	...	40	...	280 to 300	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
16·56	...	...	...	...	...	19·74	...	24·06	...	...	...	Sholapur.
20·99	30·05	...	...	...	...	25·36	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
16·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	27·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	41	20	31	333·31	318	Nagpur.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	16·69	33·31	25	53·31	260	245	Jubbulpore.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	14	36	23	45	275	260	Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
25	40	...	...	...	...	29·62	50	29·62	33·33	360	320	Ellichpur.
16·67	30·78	...	...	...	...	25	50	26·67	30·78	290	280	Amráoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
16·8	20	...	...	...	...	39·2	56·9	...	...	380·4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	20·4	22	...	...	...	...	22·1	28·6	308·2	351·4	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	56	20	...	253·6	377·1	Bellary.
18·4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238·4	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	19	29·5	...	...	...	...	16·1	37·3	...	...	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	30·1	59·8	...	...	283·9	329·1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	15·7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
19·8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	28·3	...	...	Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	21·55	21·55	...	...	13·01	27·29	72·69	68·07	339·25	346·62	Mysore.
...	...	15·69	24·82	...	...	16·69	35·28	47·25	50·13	359·5	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	47·81	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	110	3·28	4·37	3·28	5
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	110·31	123·07	8·02	10	4·43	5
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	123·07	7·97	6·67	7·97	8·91
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·01	5·73
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	123·12	100	4·01	5	5	6·15
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	145·47	133·33	4·01	3·33	5	5·62
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	60	65	...	...	120	...	125	105	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	37·81	40·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	54·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	51·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	140	120	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	42	42	120	180	90	90	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·28	4	3	...	..
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	120	200	140	120	·31(a)	·25(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	57·6	81·9	...	...	...	...	...	131·3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	119·8	111·3	89·2	51·6	...	...	5·8	6·3
Central—												
Bellary	39·6	47·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	115·2	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	66·7	74·8	123	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·4	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	55·9	57·6	...	...	139·9	131·7	98·8	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	111·7	...	...	...	...	4·3	5·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	68·56	...	...	374	374	140·25	116·87	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	45·81	51·36	...	...	351	342·75	179·81	85·69	9·06	3·5	10	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 153 lbs.

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
										Panjab—
4·01	4·37	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	113	105	*Central—* Lahore.
7·97	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
4·01	6·67	...	...	60	55	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
5·68	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	87·5	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	37	...	...	42	27	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	3·5	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3·5(a)	2·5(a)	...	...	50	50	...	...	90	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
2·5	2·5	...	...	90	85	90	85	60	60	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
3·3	...	...	...	100	120	100	120	100	140	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
3·45	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	160	...	...	130	120	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 748 lbs.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
March 9, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 4	10 4	...	...	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	12 7	14 15	14 6	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 5	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 0	12 0	...	..	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	15 5	37 9	39 3	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 14	13 14	...	...	10 15	11 6	11 6	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 6	13 6	...	...	..	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 5	12 5	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	...	22 15	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	19 1	19 1	23 5	24 11	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 —	14 13	13 —	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	..	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 5	16 —	16 7	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	7 1½	15 3½	13 14½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintiá Hills	5 6	5 —	...	...	5 4	5 —	7 4	7 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	.	...	...	5 —	5 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	30 —	30 —	35 —	35 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	20 —	20 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	10 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	12 — and 14 —	12 4 and 14 8	13 — and 14 4	13 4 and 15 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	18 4	16 14	...	...	...	...
Dacca	11 10	13 —	26 —	26 —	10 10	10 10	10 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 —	17 4	16 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 8	14 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 4 to 12 8	12 8 to 16 —	...	...	10 8 and 14 —	10 8	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 14 and 10 8	9 14 and 10 8	13 — and 14 12	13 5 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	13 —	13 —	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	14 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	14 8	14 8	22 13	22 13	6 10	6 10	14 11	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	10 10	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 —	17 —	20 —	19 —	7 —	7 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 10	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 4	19 8	19 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	15 1	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	14 4	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	37 9	41 —	9 3	10 10	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	17 8	16 —	44 —	44 —	10 10	10 9	16 15	16 —	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 9	9 9	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	...	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7	12 —	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	*	...	...	...	...	21 14	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	11 4	...	10 5	10 5	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 6	11 —	6 4	6 —	6 —	6 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 8	Garo Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	8 12	8 8	Sibsagar.
...	...	...	...	12 —	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 11	10 10½	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 8	...	...	12 12	16 —	10 8	10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	10 9	10 9	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	11 6	12 4	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	24 9	24 9	...	...	22 13	24 9	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	18 —	9 2	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

* Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 2	13 12	18 12	20 —	...	..	...	...
Bardwan	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 8	15 —	...	...	12 — to 15 —	12 —	18 —	18 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	17 —	18 —	28 8	27 —	14 —	15 —	17 8	17 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	12 8	12 8	30 —	25 —	14 —	13 4	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 8	7 —	7 —	18 12	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bogra	18 12	15 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	16 8	18 —	24 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	18 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	..	10 —	8 4	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	17 4	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	21 10	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	13 —	12 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	7 14	18 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 6	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	14 —	16 —	20 —	14 —	15 —	20 —	21 8	22 —	26 —	...	...
Lohárdaga	9 — to 14 —	9 — to 14 —	18 —	18 —	8 — to 13 —	8 — to 13 —	20 —	19 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 14	18 —	33 12	34 12	20 4	19 2	21 6	20 13	...	...	...	...
Hazaribágh	13 —	13 10	22 —	24 —	7 —	10 —	17 12	17 8	...	...	..	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	15 —	16 —	...	18 —	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	18 —	17 —	30 —	32 8	10 —	12 —	18 8	18 —	22 —	23 —	...	...
Patna	20 —	20 —	30 —	35 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 8	23 —	24 —	...	...
Shahabad	17 — and 18 —	17 — and 18 —	27 —	...	10 —	9 — and 10 —	15 — to 18 —	14 — to 17 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	15 8	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 12	17 10	30 4	30 8	12 10	11 4	17 12	17 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	15 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	16 —	35 —	35 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	16 —	17 12	30 —	30 —	11 —	10 12	17 —	17 8	29 —	31 —	...	...
Champaran	16 —	16 —	21 8	21 8	7 —	6 8	15 8	16 —	..	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 8	15 8	22 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	21 —
Benares	15 7	16 3	24 15	25 —	8 7	8 11	15 2	14 12½	24 1	23 14	21 12	21 12
Ghazipur	15 1-	16 6	22 12	22 12	7 —	7 —	12 12	14 8	22 8	22 8	21 6	20 4
Jaunpur	16 8	18 8	26 8	26 8	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 8	26 8	...	21 —
Allahabad	15 —	15 —	23 8	23 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	24 —	23 8	22 —	21 —
Central—												
Banda	14 —	15 8	22 —	25 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	15 —	22 —	28 —	22 8	25 —
Fatehpur	15 —	16 4	22 —	24 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	22 8	28 4	22 —	26 8
Hamirpur	14 —	15 —	21 8	22 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	29 —	22 —	25 —
Jalaun	15 —	15 4	24 —	28 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	30 —	24 —	26 —
Cawnpore	15 4	16 12	24 —	27 —	...	7 —	13 —	13 12	22 8	27 12	23 8	25 8
Jhansi	14 8	15 12	27 4	28 —	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	26 4	30 —	26 —	28 8
Etawah	16 2	16 —	22 4	26 8	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	24 12	27 8	24 4	26 4
Farukhabad	18 1	19 1	37 4	32 11	4 12	4 12	12 4	12 4	24 6	27 4	25 14	27 4
Mainpuri	18 2	19 4	27 8	29 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	24 8	27 8	27 8	29 —
Etah	19 —	19 11	35 6	34 13	4 8	...	15 6	15 —	31 8	31 12	28 4	27 12
Western—												
Meerut	17 8	17 —	24 —	25 —	5 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	17 —	17 —	27 —	29 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	27 —	28 —	23 —	23 8
Muttra	17 4	16 8	29 —	30 12	6 4	6 8	11 12	11 12	28 4	29 8	24 2	24 14
Aligarh	18 —	18 —	31 —	28 —	5 —	5 8	...	11 —	28 —	28 —	25 4	25 —
Bulandshahr	18 12	19 4	31 8	31 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	29 12	30 8	25 12	25 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	16 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	13 —	25 —	26 —	20 —	21 —
Azamgarh	16 8	15 8	24 —	23 15	4 7	4 7	16 10	16 10	25 1	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	19 13	19 13	28 13	29 9	14 6	14 6	16 10	16 10	20 4	26 1	23 6	25 3
Basti	20 8	19 12	25 —	24 —	15 —	16 12	15 8	17 12	...	.	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Rakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 —	12 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	20 —	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	27 —	11 9	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	36 —	36 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 8	22 —	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	15 12	18 12	...	...	..	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	24 — and 32 —	24 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	...	10 —	9 8 and 10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
17 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	22 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 7	...	...	17 2	17 1	13 2	13 2	Puri.
...	...	...	...	17 11*	17 11	...	...	19 11	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	17 —	...	17 —	17 —	...	26 —	22 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Manbhum.
32 —	32 —	...	...	20 — to 22 —	19 — to 20 —	27 —	25 —	12 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	Lohárdaga.
38 2	38 2	...	...	24 12	25 5	38 2	38 2	23 10	23 10	9 8	9 4	Palámau.
26 8	24 —	...	...	21 —	22 —	23 —	24 —	20 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	31 —	30 —	19 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	...	15 —	16 —	27 —	27 —	30 —	35 —	16 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	20 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	34 —	35 —	18 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	..	24 — and 25 —	25 —	28 —	30 —	...	22 —	10 12	10 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	·	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	17 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	21 8	22 10	30 4	35 8	12 8	20 4	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	26 8	25 —	16 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
27 8	27 8	...	...	25 —	35 —	27 8	30 —	25 —	24 —	11 8	11 —	Muzaffarpur.
28 —	30 —	14 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	27 8	18 —	24 8	10 12	10 12	Sáran.
...	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	20 8	25 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	Champaran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	17 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	10 9	16 5	24 3	22 14½	27 2	27 2	10 —	15 8	10 11	10 11	Benares.
...	...	15 12	15 12	22 8	22 —	29 4	28 8	14 8	14 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazipur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	20 6	26 8	20 —	19 8	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	21 —	22 —	22 —	21 12	30 —	30 —	10 —	15 8	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	25 —	...	...	16 8	16 —	11 —	11 —	Banda.
...	...	...	...	21 —	22 8	...	...	10 —	17 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	25 —	26 —	29 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 4	Hamírpur.
...	...	...	...	24 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
...	...	23 —	24 —	22 —	23 8	26 —	32 —	17 —	27 —	11 8	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	24 12	25 12	33 —	34 —	17 4	17 4	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
24 —	24 —	15 —	16 —	22 4	24 8	25 8	29 8	18 8	20 —	11 8	11 —	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	21 12	25 3	30 —	32 11	17 11	19 1	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	30 8	32 8	18 8	18 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	40 —	40 —	19 4	16 8	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	27 —	26 —	16 8	15 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	24 —	28 —	24 —	24 —	30 —	30 —	15 8	15 —	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	22 —	19 —	22 14	24 4	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	15 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	34 —	34 —	18 —	17 8	11 8	11 —	Aligarh.
...	...	25 —	24 —	21 8	22 —	32 4	32 —	10 —	18 —	11 6	11 8	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
20 —	20 —	16 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	20 15	19 15	24 11	23 8	10 15	16 15	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
28 13	28 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	25 3	27 —	20 —	19 3	10 14	10 14	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 8	20 —	20 —	16 12	18 14	10 8	10 8	Basti.

* Ka'ai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	18 —	19 4	29 —	33 —	...	5 4	15 —	16 —	...	...	25 —	28 4
Budaun	18 8	18 8	31 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	26 —	28 —	23 8	24 8
Pilibit	18 8	18 8	33 8	35 —	5 4	5 4	16 6	16 8	20 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Bareli	16 14	17 8	26 4	25 —	5 —	5 —	12 8	12 8	26 4	26 4	23 2	25 —
Moradabad	18 8	19 —	28 8	28 8	5 4	5 4	13 12	13 12	27 8	31 4	24 —	23 12
Bijnor	17 2	18 —	28 2	29 —	4 8	4 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	21 10	22 8
Muzaffarnagar	18 9	19 6	26 6	26 6	...	...	12 1	12 1	25 5	26 6	22 —	22 —
Saháranpur	19 2	19 13	28 3	29 9	4 11	4 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 10	24 11	24 11
Dehra-Dún	18 6	18 —	30 8	30 8	7 —	7 4	12 8	12 8	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partábgarh	18 —	18 —	29 —	30 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	25 —	24 —
Sultanpur	20 —	20 —	27 —	28 8	10 —	10 —	18 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	20 —	21 —
Rae-Bareli	19 —	19 8	30 —	26 —	5 —	5 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	26 —	22 —	26 —
Unao	15 —	17 —	23 —	26 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	25 8	22 —	25 8
Lucknow	16 —	17 8	25 8	30 —	5 4	5 4	13 8	15 —	24 8	27 —	22 8	26 8
Hardoi	16 —	18 8	28 —	33 —	...	...	16 —	20 —	27 —	30 —	28 —	30 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17 —	18 —	26 —	29 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	28 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Barabanki	15 8	18 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 9	15 —	22 —	24 —	22 —	24 —
Gonda	18 12	19 4	32 —	34 —	...	...	16 12	18 4	32 8	32 8	26 —	26 —
Bahraich	19 —	20 —	35 —	39 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	17 —	34 —	37 —	28 —	28 —
Sitapur	17 4	19 8	30 —	32 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	16 —	26 —	34 —	26 —	29 —
Kheri	17 —	20 —	38 —	40 —	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	35 —	40 —	30 —	32 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partábgarh	18 12	19 8	...	31 4	7 —	6 4	12 8	11 7	...	37 8	18 12	18 12
Bánswara	13 12	13 12	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 13	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	15 10	15 3	23 —	21 10	8 9	8 9	8 15	8 15	28 2	11 5	15 10	14 1
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	10 4	16 —	23 —	23 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	13 —	12 8	20 —	20 —	5 4	5 4	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	13 —
Erinpura	14 9½	13 12	21 9	20 2	6 10½	6 14	9 10½	8 8	20 8	19 13	16 15	17 9
Ajmere	14 2½	14 5½	20 2½	20 5½	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	20 8	20 8	18 —	18 —
Abu	12 12& 13 10	12 6½& 13 10	19 9	18 14	6 —	5 12	7 8½	7 9	16 —	16 —	14 13	15 4
Kishengarh	14 8	14 8	20 4	20 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 8	21 12	21 12	*	17 8
Bundi	18 10	19 —	32 12	32 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 —	31 12	37 —	21 —	21 8
Kotah	20 4	20 —	30 8	32 —	6 4	6 4	6 12	6 12	36 —	40 8	20 —	19 12
Jhallawar	15 13½	17 12	37 7	38 2	7 12½	7 13½	12 5½	12 6½	34 2	36 1½	20 11	21 10½
Tonk	14 —	14 —	22 4	22 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	23 8	23 12	20 —	20 8
Jaipur	12 8	13 4	19 —	20 12	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	22 —	22 —	18 12	18 12
Kerauli	16 4	15 15	28 12	30 10	10 5	10 5	11 9	11 9	28 12	29 6	23 12	24 11
Dholpur	16 7½	16 7½	27 0½	28 2	9 —	9 —	10 2	10 2	28 4½	30 11	26 14½	27 9½
Bhartpur	16 4	16 11	30 4	30 1	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	32 8	31 7	27 3	26 2
Alwar	16 —	16 —	23 5	23 10	5 12	5 12	9 4	9 2	25 4	25 5	21 10	21 4
Deoli Cantonment	16 —	16 2	22 8	22 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 13	24 5	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 —	14 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 —	22 8	21 —	18 8	18 —
Balmer	12 2	12 10	...	...	5 8	5 9	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 10
Anádra	12 14& 14 0	12 12& 14 8	...	...	6 2	6 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	15 —	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 10 & 13 3½	13 — & 13 10	18 2	18 10	6 14	6 10½	8 3½	8 —	18 8	18 10	16 14 & 17 4	16 14½ & 17 4
Jaisalmer	10 6	10 13	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 6	13 6	13 9
Bikaner	13 2	13 3½	17 —	17 —	3 12	3 10½	5 15	6 —	...	...	13 8	13 8
Central India—												
Indore	12 —	12 8	21 —	21 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	27 —	27 —	20 —	20 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Gwalior	11 —½	11 11	24 7	24 7	6 6	6 6	7 7	7 7	22 9½	23 6	20 3	21 4
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	19 —	19 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Ferozpur	19 —	19 —	32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	18 —	34 —	33 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Gujranwala	19 —	19 —	35 —	35 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	25 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Gujrat	18 —	18 —	28 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	26 —	26 —	28 —	28 —
Jhelam	17 —	18 —	33 —	45 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	25 —	22 —	21 —	22 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	23 —	25 —	...	...	19 —	18 4	11 —	...	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	18 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	36 —	36 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	32 —	32 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	18 12	22 8	18 12	19 6	31 4	33 12	15 —	15 —	10 10	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	18 8	18 12	19 —	19 —	31 12	32 8	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	27 9	28 2	15 12	15 12	11 2	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	19 13	20 5	26 10	27 8	14 13	14 5	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	20 8	20 15	30 1	30 1	15 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	Sahéranpur.
28 —	28 —	...	...	19 8	19 8	30 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 —	Naini Tal.
18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 —	8 8	8 4	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —§	8 —§	...	...	6 —‖	6 —‖	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 8	...	...	18 —	17 —	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 8	26 —	26 —	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 8	Sultanpur.
28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	25 —	26 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 8	27 —	32 8	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	25 —	26 8	19 —	20 —	26 —	30 —	17 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	25 —	27 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 —	22 —	28 —	29 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
...	...	16 —	...	19 —	21 —	24 —	27 —	17 8	19 —	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 8	24 8	29 8	32 8	18 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	Gonda.
45 —	48 —	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	31 —	35 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	26 —	27 —	21 —	27 —	28 —	29 —	16 8	18 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	25 8	30 —	38 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 5	23 7	39 1	39 1	15 10	15 10	19 2	23 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	22 8	21 4	32 8	32 8	...	12 8	8 2	8 —	Bánswara.
...	...	13 4	13 4	15 3	16 6	28 2	26 9	11 5	10 15	10 2	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	24 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	34 —	34 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 11	...	...	...	...	12 4	...	Erinpura.
...	...	10 8	10 8	17 13½	18 —	22 —	22 —		...	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 7	20 9½	20 3	10 8 & 11 —	10 7 & 10 14	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	18 8	*	18 8	18 4	20 —	19 12	*	*	13 8	13 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 8	34 —	35 —	...	...	10 8	10 12	Bundi.
...	...	...	...	26 8	25 —	30 —	40 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	29 6	29 8	20 8	21 5½	46 9½	47 6½	13 12	10 13	10 1	9 2	Jhalawar.
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	22 4	22 8	...	...	10 4	10 —	Tonk.
*	*	25 —	25 —	17 — & 18 8	17 4 & 19 8	20 —	21 4	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	24 6	24 6	24 6	26 14	...	...	22 8	22 8	11 1	11 1½	Kerauli.
...	...	22 8	22 8	23 14½	24 7½	...	...	16 14	16 14	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 13	26 13	23 8	23 7	32 —	25 —	13 11	12 13	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	21 8	22 —	24 9	25 —	27 —	27 —	12 8	12 10	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	13 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	..	...	13 8	13 9	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 6	21 8	21 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	11 6	11 4	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 14	14 10	19 8	20 5	10 15	10 10	13 11	13 5	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	..	...	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	13 8	22 —	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	..	...	18 —	17 12	...	...	11 4	11 8	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	4 4	19 2	19 4	26 9	27 10	11 15½	19 2	9 —‡	9 —‡	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	25 —	25 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
		16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
‡	‡	22 —	23 —	22 —	23 —	29 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 12	Lahore.
‡	‡	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	24 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Gujranwala.
‡	‡	8 —	8 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
*	*	*	4 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	9 —	14 4	14 4	Jhelum.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Unhusked. ‖ Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE.				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
					Best sort.		Common.					
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgáon	17 —	17 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	24 —	21 —	22 —
Delhi	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Rohtak	17 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	21 —
Karnál	18 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	33 —	33 —	24 —	23 —
Ludhiána	19 —	21 —	32 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	26 —	29 —	21 —	23 —
Jalandhar	21 —	21 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshiárpur	21 —	20 —	27 —	28 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	26 —	17 —	18 —
Gurdáspur	20 —	20 —	39 —	39 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	†	‡
Amritsar	19 —	20 —	31 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	23 —	26 —	20 —	19 —
Siálkot	18 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —
Hills—												
Simla	16 —	15 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —
Kangra	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	17 —	17 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	34 —	34 —	21 —	23 —
Hazára	18 —	18 —	29 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	32 —	25 —	18 —	18 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	33 —	34 —	20 —	20 —
Kohat	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	22 —	21 —
Bannu	20 —	19 —	33 —	35 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	25 —	25 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	16 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	23 —
Jhang	19 —	19 —	27 —	28 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	32 —	32 —	26 —	26 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	29 —	28 —	23 —	23 —
Montgomery	19 —	19 —	20 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	28 —	29 —	23 —	‡
Dera Ismael Khan	18 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	23 —
Muzaffargarh	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	19 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	17 8
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 —	12 12	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	16 —	17 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	26 —	26 —	23 —	24 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	28 —	32 —	24 —	26 —
Quetta	13 12 to 14 12	13 8 to 14 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 2	10 10	13 5	13 5	13 2	13 2
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 2	...	...	13 1	12 5	13 9	12 13	15 10	14 5	15 14	14 9
Alibag	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 11	10 13	13 8	14 10	...	...	12 12	12 12
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 10	6 6	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 15	13 6	*	*	16 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	15 3	15 2	...	...	15 5	16 4	17 3	17 3	24 9	25 7	24 3	24 3
Belgaum	13 3	12 11	...	...	13 7	12 14	13 10	13 2	21 13	20 12	21 7	20 8
Satara	14 2	13 1	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 10	11 10	19 12	19 12	19 15	19 7
Sholapur	13 15	14 7	...	...	11 8	11 15	12 11	13 3	28 2	25 15	24 2	24 2
Bijapur	15 1	15 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	12 5	11 14	28 12	28 12	28 3	28 3
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	10 15	9 11	12 —	10 13	23 8	23 8	18 6	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	13 —	12 5	...	...	10 5	9 8	15 2	11 5	22 —	20 10	21 15	21 3
Nasik	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	9 8	*	*	16 15	16 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	27 10	25 14	22 1	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 9	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13	8 5	22 2	23 2	18 9	18 9
Broach	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	21 8	22 —	16 8	17 —
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	20 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	6 12	9 —	9 —	17 —	18 —	17 —	17 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	12 —	22 —	22 8	17 —	17 8
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 8	9 —	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 —
Kathiawár—												
Rajkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	18 8	19 14	16 3	16 3
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 11	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 5	12 8	12 8	27 9	27 9	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	12 8	12 4	...	...	11 1	9 —	13 13	12 11	22 11	22 11	...	...
Betul	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	28 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 4	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 —	13 12	23 —	23 —	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 7	11 7	34 —	26 11	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittaks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine corocana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	20 —	21 —	26 —	26 —	15 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	28 —	27 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
28 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	22 —	28 —	29 —	16 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	32 —	32 —	13 —	13 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
‡	‡	16 —	18 —	23 —	25 —	33 —	36 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	32 —	32 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	30 —	30 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	28 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	23 —	22 —	24 —	25 —	31 —	27 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 6	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	16 —	16 —	17 —	18 —	24 —	25 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	20 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	27 —	28 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	Peshávar.
†	†	‡	‡	21 —	19 —	24 —	23 —	†	†	16 10	16 10	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	27 —	29 —	34 —	33 —	13 —	13 —	21 4	20 10	Bannu.
												Western—
20 —	24 —	14 —	16 —	22 —	24 —	18 —	22 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
32 —	32 —	40 —	34 —	20 —	20 —	32 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	22 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	29 —	29 —	†	†	12 8	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	24 —	24 —	30 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	23 —	24 —	26 —	28 —	11 —	*	16 4	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 12	11 —	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 12	8 8	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	19 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	17 —	18 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	16 —	15 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
16 3	16 3	...	...	12 8	11 9	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
13 13	14 11	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 13	9 7	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 5	12 5	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 4	10 15	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	16 4	14 9	...	...	13 7	10 15	11 10	12 —	Dharwar.
23 —	22 —	...	...	16 —	13 8	...	...	13 10	11 11	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	*	...	...	19 13	19 13	...	...	16 10	17 8	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	20 14	18 12	...	...	13 6	11 11	11 6	11 6	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	11 15	10 14	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
20 11	20 11	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 1	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	13 11	12 —	10 15	10 9	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
25 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	19 —	17 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	17 8	17 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	16 11	15 9	...	...	11 —	11 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 1	16 —	...	...	14 3	12 13	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	20 9	18 —	...	...	16 —	13 1	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	14 6	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	18 12	17 8	...	...	18 12	15 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardna.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1899—*concluded*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	15 —	...	...	11 4	11 —	12 13	13 —	21 5	21 —	...	...
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	12 15	12 5	...	...	12 5	14 1	14 1	14 9	...	21 3	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 12	14 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	17 8	18 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	28 —	30 —	...	...
Bálághát	12 —	12 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	22 8	27 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	15 —	10 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	12 9	13 3	..	...	...	...	18 14	17 10	38 —	25 5	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilápur	18 4	18 4	..	...	16 —	16 —	18 4	21 5	...	...	...	...
Raipur	10 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 2	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	35 8	35 —	...	22 8
Básim	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 12	6 8	11 —	10 —	33 —	32 —	...	...
Akola	11 4	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	32 —	34 8	...	...
Ellichpur	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	16 —	16 —
Amráoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	25 —	24 —
Wun	11 —	12 —	...	..	7 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	32 —	25 —	20 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	10 1	10 2½	*	*	5 10	6 —	7 7	8 10	19 1	19 12	19 12	19 12
Boláram	10 —	10 1	*	*	5 13	5 13	11 1	11 1	18 15	20 2	*	*
Chadarghát	8 12	10 —	*	*	6 4	7 8	10 —	12 8	20 12	22 8	22 8	25 —
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	17 10	16 14	21 2	18 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 13	19 2	19 2	17 3	16 13
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	25 11	25 11	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	26 13	24 11	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 13	23 11	22 3	21 —	21 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	32 14	30 13	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	22 13	22 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 —	21 2	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 8	20 8	23 11	*	*
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 14	16 8	17 8	15 8	16 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 8	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...		...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	14 —	20 2	19 2	21 —	*
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 13	14 —	...	...	21 10	21 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 11	15 14	...	...	26 3	26 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 3	15 6	14 —	20 14	20 14
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	17 8	17 8	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	11 6	17 13	17 13	19 2	16 14
Mysore—												
Mysore	11 8	10 —	...	...	9 12	9 2	11 —	11 2	...	20 —	...	20 —
Bangalore	10 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 3	8 3	10 8	10 —	25 —	16 4	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	10 8	10 —	...	...	9 8	7 8	11 —	8 4	...	...	...	...
Hassan	10 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	25 —	18 —	...	...
Shimoga	12 10	11 9	13 10	12 10	8 6	7 14	13 10	12 1	29 6	27 5	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	36 —	32 —	20 —	18 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	8 8	6 8	7 8	9 —	9 8	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 13	8 9	...	...	7 2	6 12	8 1	7 11	13 4	13 2	10 2	10 10

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	17 6	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	22 —	20 —	...	...	16 4	15 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	...	...	16 13	16 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chanda.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	15 —	9 —	9 —	Basim.
...	...	...	...	17 8	19 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	Akola.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	18 8	18 8	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	...	...	16 —	10 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
21 —	21 —	*	*	17 8	17 8	*	*	10 9	10 9⅜	9 2¼	9 2¼	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	17 1	17 4	*	*	*	*	8 12	8 12	Bolaram.
...	*	*	*	18 12	17 8	*	*	12 8	12 8	8 12	8 9	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
19 5	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
20 2	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
31 —	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 and 12 2	10 13 and 12 2	Bellary.
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
24 —	21 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
23 10	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	Godavari.
												East Coast, central—
29 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
20 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
18 11	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
16 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
24 10	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
28 11	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
20 10	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 5	Tinnevelly.
20 3	18 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
18 —	16 —	...	20 —	9 12	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 4	10 8	Mysore.
25 —	26 —	...	...	12 8	8 —	...	...	8 8	7 —	10 8	9 —	Bangalore.
25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
32 —	24 —	...	...	8 —	...	...	...	9 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	Tumkur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	5 —	10 —	9 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	9 —	...	...	11 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	Kadur.
28 0	28 6	...	...	13 10	10 8	...	...	11 —	9 7	11 —	10 8	Shimoga.
36 —	32 —	30 —	30 —	14 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
22 —	21 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 8	Coorg.
*	*	...	...	11 3	10 10	...	...	8 15	8 15	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 9, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 26TH FEBRUARY, 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 25TH FEBRUARY, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 26th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 26th February, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 26th February, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 25th February, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th February, 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 25th February, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 26th February, 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 25th February, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	694	1,740	11,84,017	680	1,745	12,78,000	732	99,[illegible]5,192	99,44,000	...	51,192
Bengal Central	162	125	27,370	219	125	32,700	262	1,72,554	1,74,000	1,446	...
Bengal-Nágpur	181	862	1,66,370	193	1,186	1,95,000	164	11,91,910	14,31,000	2,39,090	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	752	1,36,481	181	868	1,46,000	168	10,77,480	11,36,000	58,520	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	5,752	274	21	2,800	133	30,029	20,200	...	9,829
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	807	90	9	3,200	356	6,123	8,200	2,077	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	4,22,275	233	1,815	4,94,000	272	33,80,935	39,85,000	6,04,065	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	607	36	17	600	35	3,918	5,000	1,082	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,35,985	131	1,023	1,49,000	146	12,10,909	11,42,000	...	68,909
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,039	75	54	3,800	70	33,354	30,400	...	2,954
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,11,324	96	1,165	1,12,000	96	8,37,354	7,96,000	...	41,354
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	27,099	92	296	21,300	72	2,64,720	1,59,000	...	1,05,720
Bengal and North-Western system	162	827	1,32,376	100	928	1,56,000	168	10,90,056	11,40,000	49,944	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	20,514	89	231	25,000	108	1,74,926	1,83,000	8,074	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	28,451	99	398	33,300	84	2,04,112	2,53,000	48,888	...
Burma	223	936	2,20,894	236	936	2,58,000	276	18,29,830	16,48,000	...	1,81,830
Total	266	10,178	26,24,361	258	10,817	29,10,700	269	2,15,03,402	2,20,54,800	5,51,398	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	287	2,886	7,25,552	251	2,886	6,53,000	226	60,33,579	53,47,000	...	6,86,579
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	1,72,091	197	1,013	2,04,000	201	14,95,728	16,35,000	1,39,272	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	319	818	3,01,305	368	825	2,87,000	348	24,49,779	19,42,000	...	5,07,779
East Coast (b)	116	536	76,344	142	752	75,400	100	4,88,751	5,26,000	37,249	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	66	28	2,484	89	28	2,500	89	16,741	15,300	...	1,441
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(c)	...	8	600	75	(c)	4,200	4,200	...
Total	261	5,143	12,77,776	248	5,512	12,22,500	222	1,04,84,578	94,69,500	...	10,15,078
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	8,07,095	541	1,491	9,52,000	639	56,87,899	72,56,000	15,68,101	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,79,096	605	461	3,26,000	707	20,20,572	25,16,000	4,95,428	...
Madras	258	840	2,09,561	249	840	1,83,000	218	16,89,337	13,89,000	...	3,00,337
Total	480	2,792	12,95,752	464	2,792	14,61,000	523	93,97,808	1,11,61,000	17,63,192	...
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	297	18,113	51,97,889	287	19,121	55,94,200	293	4,13,85,788	4,20,85,300	12,99,512	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	39,187	242	162	25,900	160	3,33,940	1,95,000	...	1,38,940
Tarkessur	320	22	7,658	348	22	8,000	364	60,313	48,600	...	11,713
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	16,555	41	400	25,300	63	1,43,702	1,90,000	46,298	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,700	47	...	10,500	10,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,600	48	...	8,700	8,700	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	6,127	93	66	7,500	114	41,221	49,500	8,279	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	4,928	137	36	2,900	81	30,424	20,900	...	9,524
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	17,889	229	78	17,900	229	1,22,620	1,29,000	6,380	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	2,059	37	55	2,800	51	19,188	24,600	5,412	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	11,342	222	51	13,000	255	80,218	78,000	...	2,218
Bársi	156	21	4,658	222	21	4,000	190	26,861	30,700	3,839	...
Total	135	891	1,10,403	124	960	1,10,600	115	8,58,487	7,85,500	...	72,987
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	1,490	20	74	6,800	92	16,804	44,200	27,396	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	6,968	61	114	13,600	119	68,058	88,500	20,442	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	86	35	2,604	74	34	2,000	59	17,910	15,200	...	2,710
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	82,342	247	334	80,500	241	6,05,057	6,04,000	...	1,057
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	422	32	13	700	54	3,220	6,100	2,880	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	19,271	178	108	11,900	110	1,19,096	83,700	...	35,396
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	4,587	459	10	2,000	200	30,530	26,100	...	4,430
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	3,923	59	66	2,300	35	36,014	18,600	...	17,414
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	6,307	68	93	6,000	65	48,727	50,200	1,473	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,821	63	29	2,500	86	10,834	16,700	5,866	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	4,193	53	79	4,700	59	25,436	28,900	3,464	...
Rajpipla	13	19	267	14	24	1,100	46	880	4,800	3,920	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,267	58	25	1,400	56	11,177	9,800	...	1,377
Total	133	996	1,35,462	130	1,003	1,35,500	135	9,93,743	9,96,800	3,057	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	126	334	32,286	97	334	49,200	147	2,52,643	3,00,000	47,357	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	40	3,100	67	46	4,300	93	26,901	28,700	1,799	...
Jámnagar	38	54	1,413	26	54	2,300	43	12,525	16,100	3,575	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	10,500	10,500	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	21,836	60	407	35,700	88	1,86,134	3,05,000	1,18,866	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,953	33	60	2,500	42	15,836	23,800	7,964	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	4,554	48	94	7,700	82	47,875	59,400	11,525	...
Total	86	952	65,142	68	1,016	1,03,200	102	5,41,914	7,43,500	2,01,586	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,952	55,08,896	263	22,100	59,43,500	269	4,37,70,932	4,52,11,100	14,31,168	...

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, *the 10th March, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI of 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 26th February, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 26th February, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 26th February, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 25th February, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 25th February, 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 25th February, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 26th February, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 25th February, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	654	1,740	11,84,017	680	1,745	12,78,000	732	5,32,97,586	5,38,17,000	5,19,414	...
Bengal Central	183	125	27,370	219	125	32,700	262	10,81,080	9,27,000	...	1,54,080
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,66,370	193	1,186	1,95,000	164	54,57,183	62,97,000	8,39,817	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,36,481	181	868	1,46,000	168	55,50,208	56,69,000	1,18,792	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	5,752	274	21	2,800	133	1,48,534	1,35,000	...	13,534
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	807	90	9	3,200	356	51,801	38,800	...	13,001
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	4,22,275	233	1,815	4,94,000	272	1,78,02,816	2,08,25,000	30,22,184	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	607	36	17	600	35	36,385	35,700	...	685
South Indian	166	1,042	1,35,985	131	1,023	1,49,000	146	82,18,457	75,95,000	...	6,23,457
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,039	75	54	3,800	70	2,37,713	2,20,000	...	17,713
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,11,324	96	1,165	1,12,000	96	62,95,749	49,00,000	...	13,95,749
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	27,099	92	296	21,300	72	17,55,385	11,43,000	...	6,12,385
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,32,376	160	928	1,56,000	168	56,14,662	58,72,000	2,57,338	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	20,514	89	231	25,000	108	7,86,980	9,30,000	1,43,020	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	28,451	99	398	33,300	84	9,16,703	12,27,000	3,10,297	...
Burma	186	936	2,20,894	236	936	2,58,000	276	76,05,989	77,06,000	1,00,011	...
TOTAL	243	10,178	26,24,361	258	10,817	29,10,700	269	11,48,57,431	11,73,37,500	24,80,069	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	7,25,552	251	2,886	6,53,000	226	3,15,77,273	3,32,53,000	16,75,727	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,72,091	197	1,013	2,04,000	201	79,46,266	90,97,000	11,50,734	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	3,01,305	368	825	2,87,000	348	1,40,76,179	1,29,44,000	...	11,32,179
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	76,344	142	752	75,400	100	26,36,094	24,06,000	...	1,70,094
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	2,484	89	28	2,500	89	88,147	86,100	...	2,047
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(*c*)	...	8	600	75	(*d*) 4,257	(*e*) 5,400	1,143	...
TOTAL	235	5,143	12,77,776	248	5,512	12,22,500	222	5,63,28,216	5,78,51,500	15,23,284	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	8,07,095	541	1,491	9,52,000	639	2,58,76,668	3,25,24,000	66,47,332	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,79,096	605	461	3,26,000	707	1,27,03,459	1,47,68,000	20,64,541	...
Madras	261	840	2,09,561	249	840	1,83,000	218	1,03,66,359	94,30,000	...	9,36,359
TOTAL	379	2,792	12,95,752	464	2,792	14,61,000	523	4,89,46,486	5,67,22,000	77,75,514	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,113	51,97,889	287	19,121	55,94,200	293	22,01,31,933	23,19,11,000	1,17,79,067	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	39,187	242	162	25,900	160	15,76,880	13,02,000	...	2,74,880
Tarkessur	278	22	7,658	348	22	8,000	364	2,85,583	2,68,000	...	17,583
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	16,555	41	400	25,300	63	(*f*) 2,47,343	13,13,000	10,65,657	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,700	47	...	(*g*) 13,300	13,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannath-ganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,600	48	...	(*h*) 16,700	16,700	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	6,127	93	66	7,500	114	3,66,068	4,20,000	53,932	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	4,928	137	36	2,900	81	2,63,134	2,40,000	...	23,134
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	17,889	229	78	17,900	229	7,14,387	7,25,000	10,613	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij*	45	55	2,059	37	55	2,800	51	(*i*) 88,256	1,44,000	55,744	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	11,342	222	51	13,000	255	6,68,767	6,72,000	3,233	...
Bársi	125	21	4,658	222	21	4,000	190	1,23,589	1,14,000	..	9,589
TOTAL	147	891	1,10,403	124	960	1,10,000	115	43,34,007	52,28,000	8,93,993	..
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	1,490	20	74	6,800	92	88,412	1,45,000	56,588	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	6,968	61	114	13,600	119	3,21,257	3,94,000	72,743	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	2,604	74	34	2,000	59	95,294	1,10,000	14,706	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	82,342	247	334	80,500	241	32,95,457	35,48,000	2,52,543	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	422	32	13	700	54	55,327	51,300	...	4,027
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	19,271	178	108	11,900	110	6,30,935	5,73,000	...	57,935
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	4,587	459	10	2,000	200	1,87,393	1,78,000	...	9,393
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	3,923	59	66	2,300	35	2,71,543	1,74,000	...	97,543
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	71	93	6,307	68	93	6,000	65	3,10,939	3,16,000	5,061	...
Kolhápur	57	29	1,821	63	29	2,500	86	79,138	77,000	...	2,138
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	4,193	53	79	4,700	59	1,86,474	1,94,000	7,526	...
Rajpipla	11	19	267	14	24	1,100	46	6,585	13,200	6,615	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,267	58	25	1,400	56	54,099	60,500	6,401	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,35,462	136	1,003	1,35,500	135	55,82,853	58,34,000	2,51,147	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	32,286	97	334	49,200	147	15,30,364	15,88,000	57,636	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	3,100	67	46	4,300	93	1,80,965	1,65,000	...	15,965
Jámnagar	38	54	1,413	26	54	2,300	43	(*j*) 97,001	97,800	799	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,500	71	...	(*k*) 33,900	33,900	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	21,836	60	407	35,700	88	10,68,636	13,63,000	2,94,364	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	1,953	33	60	2,500	42	1,08,541	1,39,000	30,459	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	4,554	48	94	7,700	82	3,81,947	3,63,000	...	18,947
TOTAL	75	952	65,142	68	1,016	1,03,200	102	33,67,454	37,49,700	3,82,240	..
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,952	55,08,896	263	22,100	59,43,500	269	23,34,10,247	24,67,22,700	1,33,06,453	..

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 29th April and from 23rd December, 1898, to 25th February, 1899.
(*f*) From 10th November, 1897, to 26th February, 1898.
(*g*) From 1st December, 1898, to 25th February, 1899.
(*h*) From 15th October, 1898, to 25th February, 1899.
(*i*) From 1st May, 1897, to 26th February, 1898.
(*j*) From 8th April, 1897, to 26th February, 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June, 1898, to 25th February, 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.*,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 25th, 1899.

Fine, quiet and unusually warm weather prevailed over a large part of the country during most of the week under review. During this period there was no rain of importance throughout the Indian area while there was a fairly steady increase of heat. On Sunday the 19th the highest maximum recorded was 99°·2 at Cuddapah, but on the following day for the first time this season a maximum exceeding 100° was reported, and from that occasion onward to the close of the week maxima exceeding 100° were daily reported. These quiet settled conditions were disturbed towards the close of the week by a fairly considerable storm. The first indications of this storm were afforded by the Ispahan and Teheran observations on the 21st. On the 22nd the disturbance was apparently still near Ispahan and was growing deeper, while on the 23rd it was approaching Quetta, on the 24th it had reached Eastern Rajputana and on the 25th West Bengal. The disturbance was a very rapidly moving storm having a pressure deficiency near its centre of between 0·20″ and 0·25″, but on the other hand it affected the weather only to a small extent. Dust-storms and dust-haze have been reported in the districts passed over by the storm and light rain, and snow and hail have been received in Baluchistan, Kashmir, part of the North-Western Himalayas and at the stations of Sirsa, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Darjeeling and Sibsagar. A considerable fall of temperature occurred over Persia, Baluchistan and the Indus Valley as the storm advanced, but this fall did not extend eastward and a cold wave was never a marked feature of the disturbance.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 19th.*—Pressure had fallen briskly over North-East India, thus intensifying the low pressure over Bihar and North Bengal, while it had risen in the North-West. Pressure was highest over the West Punjab and Rajputana and lowest in Bihar, and gradients were steep over the Gangetic Plain. A fresh westerly wind prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, while variable light airs prevailed elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Bombay, the Central Provinces and Tenasserim and was normal or excessive elsewhere. A little snow and hail had fallen at Murree and Minimarg and light rain at Sibsagar and Moulmein.

Monday, February 20th.—There had been no important change in the general conditions. North-westerly to westerly winds light to strong in force prevailed over North-Western and Northern India and light variable breezes elsewhere. The mean temperature was low over Bombay, Tenasserim and Assam and was more or less excessive elsewhere. There had been no rain or snow.

Tuesday, February 21st.—Pressure had increased almost everywhere. The increase had been greatest and large over Bihar and North Bengal, so that the low pressure area in that region had filled up and pressure had become much more uniform generally. The wind directions had not changed much, but the force of the wind down the Gangetic Plain had diminished. Temperature had fallen in West Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and was below the normal in that area. It was also below the normal along the West Coast and in Tenasserim, and elsewhere it was generally excessive. Sibsagar reported a trifling shower. The most important changes on this day were in Persia where the barometer was falling rapidly with a cloudy sky.

Wednesday, February 22nd.—The changes over India were unimportant and pressure remained uniform throughout the country. In Persia, however, the barometer was still falling rapidly, the storm was intensifying and about ½″ of rain had fallen at Teheran and Bushire. In India, beyond a barometric fall in Baluchistan, conditions were unaffected by this disturbance and the weather was quiet with light and variable winds and no rain. The heat during the previous 24 hours had been less than usual over part of Burma, Bengal, the Gangetic Plain and the west and south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the mean temperature was excessive.

Thursday, February 23rd.—A very rapid recovery of pressure had occurred in Persia and a rapid fall over Baluchistan and the Indus Valley. In the latter

regions the temperature was rising, the wind increasing and becoming more southerly, and the sky clouding over, but the influence of the storm was very sharply defined, and except in the extreme north-west the weather over India remained quiet, fine and settled. The weather was cooler than usual over North-East and Central India, as well as parts of Burma and the South of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the heat was excessive more particularly at Quetta.

Friday, February 24th.—The storm, which was passing through Eastern Persia on the 23rd, had reached Eastern Rajputana where the barometer had fallen very rapidly and was 0·23" below the normal. The winds were cyclonic and squally over North-Western India in the storm area and the temperature was very high, but the weather was less disturbed than might have been expected and the rainfall amounts were everywhere small. Light snow and rain had fallen in Baluchistan and Kashmir and rain at Sirsa. Beyond the north-west the weather over India remained quiet and fine with lower mean temperatures than usual over North-Eastern India and Burma and higher mean temperatures over the Peninsula.

Saturday, February 25th.—The storm, moving very quickly, had reached West Bengal. There had consequently been a rapid barometric fall over North-Eastern India and a rapid barometric recovery over North-Western India. The winds were squally and cyclonic in the north-east, while light airs and calms were reported in the north-west. Dust-storms and dust-haze were reported from the central districts of the country. Light snow and rain had been received in Kashmir, and light hail or rain at Mussoorie, Ranikhet, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Darjeeling and Sibsagar. The weather was much cooler than usual over the east of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces and slightly cooler over Central Bengal and Burma, but elsewhere the heat was excessive. Over the Peninsula the influence of the storm was not felt and the weather was quiet and warm.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions have been somewhat unsteady during the week under review over Burma, North-Eastern India, the central parts of the country and South India, but has been fairly steady in most other provinces. The most marked features in the temperature conditions were—(1) the low temperatures which appeared in the Upper Assam Valley on the 20th and subsequently spread over the whole of North-East India, and (2) the hot wave which preceded and accompanied the storm that entered North-Western India towards the close of the week.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data for the week :—

Province.	February 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·7	+0·7	+0·8	—0·6	—0·5	—2·5	—2·4	—0·5
Assam	+1·1	—0·9	—0·7	—0·6	—2·3	—1·7	+0·2	—0·7
Bengal	+1·2	+1·4	+0·9	—1·8	—2·6	—2·1	+0·8	—0·3
Orissa	+3·1	+2·0	+2·3	+0·5	+0·9	+1·2	+2·9	+1·8
Bihar	+1·0	+2·3	—1·1	—1·9	—1·9	—0·7	+1·7	—0·1
Chota Nagpur	+1·8	+1·2	+0·1	—1·4	—2·3	—2·1	+1·9	—0·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·1	+3·1	+0·4	—0·6	—0·7	+1·9	+1·2	+1·1
Punjab	+4·2	+2·3	+1·7	+2·1	+3·7	+5·6	+0·8	+2·9
Sind	+3·9	+1·7	+3·4	+5·8	+5·5	+7·9	+0·2	+4·1
Rajputana	+2·3	+2·8	+1·7	+2·0	+3·0	+9·5	+3·8	+3·6
Gujarat	—0·2	+0·4	+1·4	+2·6	+3·7	+4·8	+3·0	+2·2
Central India	—0·2	+2·0	—0·3	—0·4	—1·9	+3·6	+4·7	+1·1
Central Provinces	—0·3	+0·8	—0·3	+1·1	—0·9	—0·2	+3·7	+0·6
Berar	—1·0	+0·5	+1·5	+2·9	+1·4	+0·5	+3·9	+1·4
West Coast	—1·7	—1·0	—0·7	—0·5	—0·2	+0·2	+0·7	—0·5
Bombay Deccan	—1·6	—0·5	+0·9	+1·9	+2·0	+1·9	+2·4	+1·0
Mysore	+2·8	+3·2	+2·3	+1·5	+3·8	+4·9	+4·1	+3·2
Madras Coast	+3·4	+2·6	+3·1	+1·0	+1·9	+1·1	+0·3	+1·9
Madras Deccan	+2·8	+3·2	+3·3	+3·6	+4·2	+4·7	+2·7	+3·5
South India	—0·4	+1·7	+1·0	—2·9	—0·6	+1·9	+2·4	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	+1·3	+1·5	+1·1	+0·7	+0·8	+2·0	+2·0	+1·3

The general temperature of the whole country was higher than usual on each day of the week, the excess being greatest and amounting to 2° on the 24th and 25th. On the latter day every province except Burma reported an excess of temperature. The provincial variations show that the heat during the week was about normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, the West Coast, and South India, and was more or less excessive in all other places, the excess being as much as 4° in Sind. The maxima or day temperatures were very steadily excessive during the week, and as mentioned above the thermometer for the first time this season recorded readings exceeding 100° on several days in Southern and Central India.

Rainfall.—The week under review has been one of exceedingly light rainfall. Most of the light scattered showers which have been received during the week were attributable to the rapidly moving depression which crossed Northern India between the 23rd and 25th, but there was some rain due to local causes in Assam between the 19th and 22nd. As mentioned in the general summary the rainfall accompanying the depression was exceedingly slight considering the intensity of the storm and the rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that effective rain, *i. e.*, rain averaging over one-tenth of an inch was received only in three of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, East Bengal, the Assam Valley, and the hills of the North-Western Provinces, though rain in small and unimportant amounts was received in addition in the Surma and Hills divisions of Assam, Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills, the submontane divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the South-East and South Punjab, the Punjab Hills, the Baluchistan Hills and the north division of the East Coast. All other parts of the country were rainless throughout the week. In the case of East Bengal the average actual rainfall was slightly heavier than usual, and in the case of the Assam Valley and of Baluchistan the rainfall was exactly normal, but in all other places even where rain had been received the amount was less than the small normal fall.

As a consequence of this light and generally deficient fall the condition of the seasonal rainfall returns has not improved and indicates a considerable seasonal deficiency over a large part of the country. In the eastern and central divisions of Bengal, Bengal Hills, the Bihar division, the east of the North-Western Provinces, Malabar, South-Central Madras, Coorg and Berar, the total rainfall from the 1st of January has been more or less excessive and in the Assam Valley, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Oudh divisions, the East Submontane division of the North-Western Provinces and the south of Madras, the total fall has been about normal, but in all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been short of the normal, and over a considerable part of the country no rain whatever was received during the whole period.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 25th February, 1899. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 1st January to 25th February 1899. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 1st January to 25th February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0·07	— 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·30	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0·17	— 100
	4. Upper do.	0	0·12	—0·12	0·21	0·33	— 36
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·18	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·22	0·12	+0·10	1·84	1·50	+ 23
	7. Assam Surma	0·01	0·28	—0·27	1·29	2·13	— 39
	8. Do. Hills	0·06	0·20	—0·14	1·23	1·94	— 37
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·20	0·20	0	2·07	1·98	+ 5
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	1·07	1·51	— 29
	11. Central do.	0·03	0·08	—0·05	2·10	1·18	+ 78
	12. North do.	0	0·07	—0·07	0·89	0·94	— 5
	13. Bengal Hills	0·05	0·19	—0·14	1·86	1·52	+ 22
	14. Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	0·08	1·18	— 93
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·08	—0·08	1·32	1·41	— 6
	16. South Bihar	0	0·05	—0·05	2·41	1·11	+ 117
	17. North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	1·47	1·07	+ 37
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·05	—0·05	1·20	1·00	+ 20
	19. South Oudh	0	0·04	—0·04	1·05	0·99	+ 6
	20. North do.	0	0·04	—0·04	1·05	1·14	— 8
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·04	—0·04	0·38	0·78	— 51
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·19	0·96	— 80
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·07	—0·07	1·13	0·95	+ 19
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·01	0·18	—0·17	1·04	2·37	— 56
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·11	0·48	—0·37	2·73	4·61	— 41
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0·02	0·09	—0·07	0·22	1·17	— 81
	27. South do.	0·02	0·13	—0·11	0·04	1·12	— 97
	28. Central do.	0	0·19	—0·19	0·63	2·08	— 70
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·25	—0·25	0·80	2·62	— 69
	30. Do. Hills	0·05	0·82	—0·77	3·43	5·69	— 40
	31. North Punjab	0	0·33	—0·33	2·07	3·09	— 33
	32. West do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0·52	0·81	— 38
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0	0·04	—0·04	0·78	0·49	+ 59
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0·58	0·37	+ 57
	35. Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	0·67	0·36	+ 86
	36. Mysore	0	0·02	—0·02	0·04	0·10	— 60
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·17	— 94
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0·26	0·16	+ 63
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·09	—0·09	0·24	0·70	— 66
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·09	—0·09	0·34	0·86	— 60
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·07	—0·07	0·27	0·83	— 67
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·09	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·05	—0·05	0·01	0·61	— 98
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·02	0·61	—0·59	2·03	3·94	— 48
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·10	—0·10	0·20	0·65	— 69
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·12	—0·12	0·01	0·37	— 97
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·46	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·06	0·06	0	0·11	0·47	— 77
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·09	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·29	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·08	— 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0·01	0·50	— 98
	56. Do. South	0	0·04	—0·04	0·37	0·84	— 56
	57. Madras South	0	0·14	—0·14	1·31	1·12	+ 17

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 2nd March 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th March.*—No rain fell during the week except scattered local showers. The water-supply is generally sufficient. Some sowings are being carried out in parts. The standing crops are generally in fair condition. The harvest is yielding a fair to normal outturn. Pasturage is scarce, but fodder is generally sufficient. Pri ces have risen slightly in parts of the Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain fell in one taluka of Khandesh. The standing crops have been injured by drought in one taluka of the Upper Sind Frontier. American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. The reaping of the late crops continues in seventeen and preparations for next season are being made in ten districts. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and Belgaum. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind. Agricultural stock is generally healthy. Prices have fallen in five and risen in four districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th March.*—The rain which fell during the week over a considerable part of Bengal Proper and in Orissa has benefited spring rice, which is still being transplanted, and helped the ploughing of lands for autumn rice and jute. The spring harvest is in progress, and generally promises to yield a good outturn. The pressing of sugarcane still continues in several districts. Opium is being collected in some districts, and the yield is reported to be fair. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Prices are on the whole stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th March.*—With the exception of a slight shower in one district the weather has been clear and seasonable during the week. More rain is said to be needed in a few districts. The standing crops are thriving. Irrigation where necessary and the pressing of sugarcane continue. The spring crops are fast ripening and are being harvested in parts. The extraction of opium is in progress. Except for slight damage by frost and rats in places prospects are favourable. Supplies and fodd r are sufficient. Prices have risen or are falling in some districts, otherwise they are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Slight rain fell in parts of the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts, but more is badly wanted throughout the province. Ploughings for the autumn crops continue. The condition of the irrigated crops is good to average. Some of the crops on unirrigated areas have totally failed and most of them are drying up for want of rain. Crops are being damaged by rats in parts of Umballa and by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Delhi, Lahore, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Jullundur and Lahore, falling in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{9}{16}$ to $20\frac{1}{4}$, gram 19 to 25, barley 29, bulrush millet 18 to $24\frac{1}{4}$, maize 25 to 33, great millet 25 and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th March.*—The weather is generally clear and the heat is increasing steadily. Slight showers of rain fell in parts of the Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts during the week. The threshing of the autumn crops has nearly been completed and the pressing of sugarcane continues. The reaping of the spring crops is in full swing in the

north of the Provinces and has nearly been completed in the south. The estimated outturn is 45 to 60 in Bhandara, 90 to 105 in Mandla and 90 in the Chhindwara Tahsil. In the northern half of Damoh crop prospects are gloomy. Damage estimated at a lakh of rupees has been caused by the hailstorm of the 11th February to the standing crops in 50 villages of Saugor. Employment for agricultural labour is scarce in parts of Saugor and the harvest migration has brought some beggars over the border from Lalitpur and village relief has been granted to 437 destitute and infirm paupers in the Khurai and Banda Tahsils. Prices continue very easy in Saugor, thus obviating distress. Fodder is scarce in the Bargarh Tahsil of Sambulpur. Wheat is selling dearer than usual in Damoh, Hoshangabad and the Nagpur country. The rates for gram and *juar* rate very low, and rice is singularly cheap, in Seoni, Balaghat and Chhattisgarh. The cheapest prices are—wheat 19½, gram 30, rice 22½, and *juar* 27 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 12, gram 16, rice 11⅞ and *juar* 10 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th March.*—In Lower Burma threshing has been completed. In Upper Burma most of the dry weather crops have been sown or transplanted. Harvesting of maize and gram has commenced in Minbu. The standing crops are doing well. The price of paddy has fallen nearly one-tenth in Rangoon and to a less extent in Prome, Thongwa and Bassein, but has risen slightly in Pegu, Amherst and Mandalay and very considerably in the Northern Shan States.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th March.*—Rain fell in all districts except Goalpara and the Garo Hills. Ploughing for early rice in the Assam Valley Districts and for low land winter rice in Sylhet continues. Gathering of mustard and pulses, hoeing of tea and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The outturn of the mustard crop is below the average and prospects of sugarcane are generally good. Pruning of tea is finished. Land is being prepared for the jute crop in Goalpara. Fodder is scarce in Cachar, the Naga, Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in parts of Sylhet and water insufficient in the two latter hill districts. Prices—common rice, Silchar, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Nowgong 16, Sylhet 17, Sibsagar 12 and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th March.*—The standing crops are in good condition. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Tumkur and Chitaldrug and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) in Mysore Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga and risen in Kolar and Mysore.

COORG: The threshing of rice and coffee-picking continue in parts. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food grains are stationary.

Berar.—*For week ending 8th March.*—The days are growing warm but the nights continue cool. Harvesting of the winter crops is well advanced and land is under preparation in all districts except Amraoti for the ensuing rain crops. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of three districts. The price of *jowar* has fallen in Akola and Buldana.

HYDERABAD: Slight rain fell during the week. Harvesting of the spring crops is progressing. The standing winter rice crop is in fairly good condition. Prices of grain continue to fall in parts. Prices—wheat 9½, coarse rice 10½ and *jowari* 22¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 8th March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock is healthy and pasturage sufficient. Prices continue normal. The condition of opium is fair in Bhopal and Malwa and good in Gwalior.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th March.*—Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily except in Merwara. The state of the crops is

generally good but they have been damaged to some extent by frost in Ajmere-Merwara. The average estimated outturn of the spring crops in Merwara is 6½ annas. Cattle are generally in good condition. A scarcity of fodder prevails in Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypur and Bikanir. Prices are rising in Ajmere and 3 States, falling in 3 others, and steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 90 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date amounts to 4,243 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were—349 in Ajmere, 4,807 in Merwara and 964 in Marwar. Prices—Ajmere 18, Beawar 22 and Marwar 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 7th March.*—The weather is fine. Prices continue below normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 8th March.*—No rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is generally fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary, wheat selling at 18, and maize at 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 4th March.*—No rain fell during the week. The weather is daily getting warmer. The price of rice is 8½ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

☞Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.

No. 159.—Mr. T. Stoker, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th January 1899.

No. 164.—The services of Mr. J. K. Batten, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 15th March, 1899.

No. 458.—The services of Captain W. E. Jennings, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 16th March, 1899.

No. 467.—The services of Captain A. Hooton, I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 16th March, 1899.

No. 1011.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Karavalur in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tiruppur, Mangalam, Somanur, Sulur and Singanallur on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 23rd March to the 12th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival and cattle fair at Karavalur.

The 17th March, 1899.

No. 1024.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste-paper from Calcutta into any part of British India.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th March, 1899.

No. 350.—The services of Captain C. Herbert, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 358.—The Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., Advocate General for Bengal, is granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the 30th June 1899.

The 15th March, 1899.

No. 379.—The services of Captain T. S. Barton, 2nd Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

No. 119.—The services of Captain J Chatterton, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Commandant of the Lakhimpore Military Police Battalion, *vice* Captain G. R. Row, whose term of office will expire on the 23rd April, 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 14th March, 1899.

No. 305-*F.*—Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, in charge of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is permitted to retire from the public service, with effect from the 11th February, 1899.

On the retirement from the service of Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, the following arrangements are ordered, with effect from the 11th February, 1899:—

(i) Mr. H. C Hill, Conservator, 1st grade, is placed in charge of the School Circle, and is also appointed Director of the Forest School.

(ii) Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the 1st grade.

(iii) Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, and officiating in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.

(iv) Mr. J. Nisbet, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, is promoted to the 3rd grade of Conservators.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th March, 1899

No. 724-*I.A.*—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they relinquished charge of their plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

Captain C. J. Gunning, 1st Madras Pioneers.

Lieutenant I. A. Keble, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 377-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. H. R. Armstrong as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi.

The 15th March, 1899.

No. 398-*G.*—With reference to notification No. 25-G., dated the 4th January, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Alessandro DeGoyzueta as Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 16th March, 1899.

No. 404-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the conditions notified in clause 94, India Army Circulars, 1898; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant C. A. Elliott, Royal Engineers, on deputation on the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway, for twelve months.

Leave pay service, 9th year, commenced 25th July, 1898.

No. 740-*I. B.*—Captain F. H. B. Commeline, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 26th January, 1899, and during the absence on leave of Major F. W. P. Angelo, or until further orders.

No. 431-*E. B.*—The services of Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

The 17th March, 1899.

No. 752-*I.B.*—Under the provisions of section 650A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

No. 412-*G.*—The services of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of the office of Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

No. 417-*G.*—Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1899.

No. 1228-*Gl.*—Mr. J. W. Welsh, Deputy Postmaster-General, Burma, is granted furlough for twelve months, with effect from the 1st March, 1899.

Mr. W. T. Vansomeren, C.I.E., Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Postmasters-General, and is placed in charge of the Burma Circle, with effect from the 1st March, 1899.

The 17th March, 1899.

No. 1261-*Gl.*—Mr. W. Siddons, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Didwana Division, is granted furlough out of India for one year and six months, with effect from the 25th March, 1899.

Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. Siddons, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

The 17th March, 1899.

No. 1281-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and of all other powers in this behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 787-S.R., dated the 17th February, 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies

hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith :—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
British . .	£ 1 sterling	R15 ; but in the case of Bills of Exchange (Article No. 13, Schedule I) R10 only.
French . . .	1 franc .	$\frac{3}{5}$ of a Rupee, *i.e.*, Fcs. 25= R15.
German . . .	1 mark .	$\frac{3}{4}$ of a Rupee, *i.e.*, Mks. 20= R15.
United States or Canadian . .	1 dollar .	R3 0 0
Chinese . . .	1 tael .	R2 0 0
British (Asiatic Possessions) . .	1 dollar* .	R1 8 0
Mexican . .	1 " *.	R1 8 0
Japanese . .	1 yen .	R1 8 0
Persian . . .	1 krán .	R0 4 0

* That is, the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar", which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th March, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 274.—Major W. F. Coleman, Suffolk Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Bellary, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. A. Vowell, whose tenure has expired. Dated 20th February, 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 275.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Burma :—

Captain E. S. Jackson, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant F L. Fryer, resigned. Dated 25th February, 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 276.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second Lieutenant Douglas Moncrieff Govan, Royal Sussex Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—22nd February, 1899.

Lieutenant Charles Sumner Stooks, South Wales Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—14th February, 1899.

No. 277.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second Lieutenant Aloys Reginald Sprenger. Dated 10th November, 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 278.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining :—

2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers.

Thakur Jor Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 279.—Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, British Service, Officiating Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command, to officiate in command of a second class district in the Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, *vice* Major General T. A. Cooke, who has vacated. Dated 28th February, 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 280.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the staff corps ; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing ; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C F. Field, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, for one year. Pension service,—27th year commenced 8th May 1898.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 281.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 21st February, 1899, pages 1110, 1111 and 1112.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

21st February, 1899.

* * * * * *

Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-General Edmund Faunce, C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 7th February, 1899.

Major-General Robert Cecil Richard Clifford, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 7th February, 1899.

Colonel Hopton Scott Stewart to be Major-General. Dated 7th February, 1899.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel

whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

F. G. R. Ostrehan. Dated 20th March, 1898.

C. W. Harris. Dated 17th October, 1898.

R. J. Scallon, C.I.E., D.S.O. Dated 4th November, 1898.

G. B. Stevens. Dated 5th November, 1898.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, or Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army :—

H. L. Dodgson. Dated 21st October, 1898.

W. S. Delamain. Dated 4th November, 1898.

E. L. Holloway. Dated 5th November, 1898.

Indian Army, Colonel Charles Lewis Prendergast, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 31st January, 1899.

* * * * * *

INDIA OFFICE,

21st February, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Departments and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 21st December, 1898.

Richard Charles Graham Mayne, C.B., substantive Colonel in the Army.

Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B. C.I.E.

Dated 30th December, 1898.

Alexander Pringle.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 11th November, 1898.

Alfred Bassett Pritchard.

Dated 4th December, 1898.

Charles John Corfield.

James Clinton Hollway.

George Goring John Sutton Jones.

Dated 18th December, 1898.

Brevet Major James Gibbon Turner.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 30th November, 1898.

Bernard James Petre.

Dated 21st December, 1898.

Ernest Frederick Hood.

Dated 31st December, 1898.

William Augustus Bailey.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Archibald Francis Stewart, from the Durham Light Infantry Dated 21st March, 1897, but to rank from 4th August 1894.

Lieutenant Walter Stewart Leslie from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 22nd September, 1898, but to rank from 9th February, 1898.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 4th July, 1898.

Fitzstephen Henry Bridges.

Dated 2nd October, 1898.

John Chalmers Simpson.

Dated 3rd October, 1898.

Edward Gardiole Delacour de Labilliere.

Dated 5th November, 1898.

David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer.

Evelyn Henry Dunsford.

Edward Frederick Holland.

John Mackenzie.

Ashley Ernest Jewett.

Hubert Cecil Delacour Jarrett.

William Gordon Hutchinson.

John Gilderdale Jennings.

Dated 6th December, 1898.

Allen Robert Betham Suttleworth.

To be Second Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenant Charles Ashton James, from the Border Regiment. Dated 19th October, 1898, but to rank from 20th February, 1897.

Second Lieutenant William Vellacott Richards, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 26th September, 1898, but to rank from 20th February, 1897.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 4th August, 1897 :—

John Cavendish Freeland, 8th November, 1898.

Robert Nicolas, 8th November, 1898.

Lawrence Balfour Cloete, 7th November, 1898.

Guss Conrad Morris, 6th November, 1898.

Philip Howell, 27th October, 1898.

William Leigh Maxwell, 9th November, 1898.

Bertrand Richard Moberly, 7th November, 1898.

Malcolm Stewart McQueen, 8th November, 1898.

Mervyn Robert Howe Webber, 22nd November, 1898.

Ralph Mackie, 21st November, 1898.

Thomas MacCallum Nicholson, 21st November, 1898.

Patrick Neil Craigie, 20th October, 1898.

Reginald Hugh Anderson, 29th October, 1898.

Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, 7th November, 1898.

Robert Charles Byam Yates, 26th October, 1898.

William George Broughton Ischia Hawley, 25th November, 1898.

Vernon Percy-Smith, 8th November, 1898.

Frederick George Edward Lumb, 21st November, 1898.

Harold Scott Erskine Franklin, 22nd October, 1898.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Assistant Commissaries:—

Thomas Power (since deceased), Commissariat Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 3rd October, 1898.

Evon Highway, Public Works Department, India. Dated 29th November, 1898.

Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

Robert Walter MacAlister, Madras Public Works Department. Dated 1st September, 1898.

Arthur Perks, India Public Works Department. Dated 29th November, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service:—

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 28th January, 1899.

John Cyril Holdich Leicester.

Hubert Innes.

William Southwick Willmore.

Albert Elijah Walter.

Corrie Hudson.

Leslie Thomason Rose Hutchinson.

Charles Frederick Weinman.

Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas.

Alexander Mathers Fleming.

Ellacott Leamon Ward.

John Norman Walker.

Vivian Heathcote Roberts.

John Elliott Robinson.

Charles Henry Benjamin Adams.

George King.

Thomas Spinks Ross.

George Patrick Thomson Groube.

Pandit Piaraylal Atal.

William MacMullen Pearson.

David Claude Kemp.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned Officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain John Plowden Morton, Madras Establishment. Dated 7th November, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel James Edward Porteous. Dated 26th January, 1899.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.

Major-General Joseph George Fagan. Dated 31st January, 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major Syed Hassan, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st January, 1899.

* * * * * *

ERRATUM.

The date of retirement of Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Patrick Kilcoin, Madras Barrack Department, is 1st May, 1898, and not as stated in the London Gazette of 20th September, 1898.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 282.—It is notified that with effect from the 1st April 1899, the establishment of native officers with His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard is increased by one Ressaidar and will be as under:—

1 Risaldar.
1 Ressaidar.
2 Jemadars.

PENSIONS.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 283.—First Class Assistant Surgeon Reginald Riddle Wale, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 284.—First Class Assistant Surgeon Francis Blake, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 285.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

14th March 1899.

Thomas Gordon Blois-Johnson.
Henry Burroughes Ford.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 286.—The promotions of 1st class Assistant Surgeons J. Prentie and G. Murphy, notified in G. G. O. No. 180 of 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval, are to have effect from the 27th January 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 287.—*2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Tara Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Shiu Raj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sawan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1898.

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Man Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Mukand Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie Major, *vice* Bahram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 288.—*Body-Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras*—

Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Barath Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th January 1899.

No. 289.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Harnam Singh, transferred to the 13th Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 2nd December 1898.

Kot Dafadar Santa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh, promoted, with effect from the 10th January 1899.

No. 290.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Kot Dafadar Ahmad Mir to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Bahadur Khan, resigned, with effect from the 24th January 1899.

No. 291.—*7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse)*—

Jemadar Durgai Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Habibullah Khan, promoted, with effect from the 29th October 1898.

No. 292.—*5th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Abdur Rahman to be Subadar, and Havildar Nilakanthu to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramdas, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

No. 293.—*21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Venkanna to be Subadar, *vice* Shamsuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th November 1898.

Color Havildar Lingayya, from the 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to be Jemadar, to complete establishment, with effect from date of transfer.

No. 294.—*22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Husain Beg to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Venkatakrisnama to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Daud Ali Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Srinivasulu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th February 1899.

No. 295.—*19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Gokaran to be Subadar, *vice* Mahadeo Rao Pawar, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Hanuman Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Durga Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 1st January 1899.

No. 296.—*26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Mul Singh to be Jemadar, to complete establishment, with effect from the 21st January 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 297.—*(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry*—

Jemadar Sikandar Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Wadhawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

No. 298.—*6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Wali Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Sher Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Rasul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th December 1898.

No. 299.—*1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Lachman Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Jit Bahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanak Sing Thapa, seconded for service in the Survey Department, with effect from the 1st April 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 300.—Captain Hugh Newcome Waymouth, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 12th February 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 301.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded Silver Medals for Long Service and Good Conduct for the quarter ending 31st March 1899 :—

Without Gratuity.

Acting Sergeant Major Thomas Hoar, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor John McQueen, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Donald McLelland, Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Store Sergeant Lee-Horsley, Ordnance Department.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 302.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for meritorious service with annuity and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuity for the year ending 31st March 1900, under provisions of clause 1·15, India Army Circulars of 1888, and Article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

Color Havildar Shamsodin, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Drum Major Yankaya, pensioned from 5th October 1898.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

1st Lancers.	No. 468, Sowar Ghulam Rasul Khan. No. 440, Sowar Amir Khan.
2nd Lancers.	No. 646, Sowar Mir Inayat Ali. No. 668, Sowar Bhawani Pershad.
3rd Lancers.	No. 437, Sowar Hasan-u-din. No. 500, Sowar Imam Ali Khan.
4th Lancers	No. 558, Sowar Faiz Muhammad Khan. No. 520, Sowar Abdul Karim Khan.
1st Infantry.	No. 844, Sepoy Umra Khan. No. 858, Sepoy Anseri.
2nd Infantry.	No. 2301, Sepoy Sahebdin. No. 2674, Sepoy Bahadur Singh.
3rd Infantry.	No. 1930, Fife Major Parsaji. No. 1961, Sepoy Kamta Singh.
4th Infantry.	No. 853, Sepoy Mahip Singh. No. 1022, Sepoy Anwar Khan.
5th Infantry.	No. 1298, Sepoy Mallarji. No. 1568, Sepoy Thaba.
6th Infantry.	No. 2108, Sepoy Musician Philip Antony. No. 2474, Lance Naick Abdul Rahamon.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 732, Sowar Suban Rao, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 658, Sowar Basharat Khan, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 493, Sowar Sundal Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 878, Sepoy Bholaram, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2420, Sepoy Umrao Singh, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 328, Sepoy Badlu Singh, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 578, Drummer Somiah, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 1400, Sepoy Sayyid Sharif, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2508, Naick Sukhmangalsingh, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 303.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—Charles Herbert Atkins, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Captain, *vice* Browne, retired.

No. 304.—In G. G. O. No. 163, dated the 10th February 1899, *for* "Arthur Evile," *read* "Arthur Evill."

No. 305.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Charles Frederick Merriman resigns his commission.

No. 306.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Charles Valentine Jacob to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wrafter, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

George Evans Ostoche, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Jacob, promoted.

No. 307.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Francis Gyde Heaven resigns his appointment as Commandant.

Captain Auberon Arthur Howell, I.S.C., to be Commandant, with the rank of Captain, in the Indian Volunteer Force, *vice* Heaven, resigned.

No. 308.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Captain William Hugh Sprott resigns his commission.

No. 309.—*Poona Volunteer Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant Alexander George Norman to be Lieutenant, *vice* Khambatta, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Thomas Plimmer resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 310.—Brevet Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Military Works Department, is appointed Director General of Military Works and granted the temporary rank of Major General, with effect from the 9th March 1899, *vice* Major General N. Arnott, R.E., who has vacated.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 311.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
2nd Lieutenant T. Gracey, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	16th December 1898.
2nd Lieutenant G. J. P. Goodwin, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	19th December 1898.
Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent .	23rd December 1898.
Captain T. C. Watson, V.C., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	14th January 1899.
Lieutenant A. C. L. McCormick, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	14th January 1899.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 9.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the date specified:—

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer C. T. Amor—9th November 1898.

No. 10.—The following appointments will take place with effect from the 1st April 1899:—

Mr. J. Andrews, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, to officiate as Inspector of Machinery, Dockyard Kidderpore, *vice* Chief Engineer C. Fuller, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine, Dockyard Kidderpore, permitted to proceed on leave.

Mr. W. S. Furminger, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, to be Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, *vice* Chief Engineer J. Andrews.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 11th and 17th March 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service .	Major John Fenton Evans .	13th March, 1899.	Calcutta .	...	...
1st Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	Lieutenant Reginald Weston Young.	13th March, 1899.	Lucknow .	...	...
Royal Artillery . .	Major C. A. Ryan . .	16th March, 1899.	Ferozepore .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and 17th March, 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of absence without leave.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Godfrey Hugh Massey Baker.	Lieutenant .	Royal Artillery.	13th June, 1898.	Not known.	21 15 0	...	(Assets remitted to England for payment to the official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Bolton.)

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th March, 1899.

No. 100.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on return from leave, was placed on special duty in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, and was thereafter appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 579, dated the 30th December, 1898.

No. 101.—Mr. C. H. Hill, Locomotive Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Williams on leave, or until further orders.

The 14th March, 1899.

No. 104.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 105.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated 20th February, 1899, Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 106.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 72, dated 20th February, 1899, Rai Pundit Prem Nath Bahadur, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 9th March, 1899.

No. 94.—Mr. W. C. Davis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 95.—Mr. R. M. Slane, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), with effect from the 27th February, 1899, and until further orders.

No 96.—Mr. F. W. Eicke. Examiner. Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, during the absence of Mr. E. Lund on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 97.—Mr. J. Patch, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

No. 98.—Mr. W. P Godfrey, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I (new classification), with effect from the 23rd February, 1899, and until further orders.

No. 99 —Mr. G. E. Coles, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 11th March, 1899.

Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 11th March, 1899.

The 14th March, 1899.

No. 103.—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is temporarily transferred to Bengal and appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th February, 1899, during the absence of Mr. W. Connan on furlough, or until further orders.

The 15th March, 1899.

No. 107.—The services of Brevet Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 13th March, 1899.

No. 102.—Mr. H. S. Pike, Officiating Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 12th January, 1899.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 996 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 11th March 1899:—

No. 77 of 1899.—George Falvey Beyts, district engineer, East Indian Railway, Allahabad, in the North-West Provinces of India. *A collapsable dooly, dandy, stretcher and easy chair combined.*

No. 78 of 1899.—George Drury Coleman, merchant, of 7 King street, Cheapside, in the county of London. *An improved compressed food for horses, cattle, and like animals.*

No. 79 of 1899.—Vickers Sons and Maxim, limited, of the River Don works, Sheffield, in the county of York. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.*

No. 80 of 1899.—John King, mechanical engineer, Charles Downes, boiler maker, and Mihangel Ap Iwan, doctor of medicine, all of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic. *Improved apparatus for heating feed water, promoting water circulation, and generating steam in locomotive and other steam boilers.*

No. 81 of 1899.—Thomas Beamont Abbott, chemist, of Foster street, Sale, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. *A handle for kerosene tins and the like.*

No. 82 of 1899.—Henry Tetlow, heald and wire manufacturer, of Varley street, Miles Platting, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster. *Improvements in machines for sizing yarns and threads.*

No. 83 of 1899.—Otto Siebold, chemist, of 19 Köthener strasse, Berlin, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire. *A process for the production of a relishing soluble meat extract.*

No. 84 of 1899.—Michael James Burke, locomotive and carriage superintendent, Morvi railway, and Charles Percy White, resident engineer, Morvi railway both residing at Morvi, Morvi state. *Improvements in a combined buffer, screw coupling and side chain.*

No. 997 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 73 of 1898.—David Roché, retired mariner, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London. *A new or improved method of raising and lowering fire escapes and the like.* (Specification filed 20 February 1899.)

No. 205 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in and connected with the distributing mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 1 March 1899.)

No. 211 of 1898.—The Linotype company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors, and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. *Improvements in and connected with the moulding mechanism of linotype machines.* (Specification filed 1 March 1899.)

No. 261 of 1898.—Louis Pearce, architect, of Adelaide street, Fremantle, Western Australia. *Improved means for altering the gauge of railway rolling stock.* (Specification filed 4 March 1899.)

No. 299 of 1898.—Emile Arthur Stein, chemist, of Brussels. *Improvements in the sterilization and purification of water and other substances.* (Specification filed 4 March 1899.)

No. 303 of 1898.—Sebastian Kistler, manufacturer, of Adl. Medenau, Germany. *Detachable sole and heel fastenings.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)

No. 304 of 1898.—William Rufus and Sophus Henry Krichauff, engineers, both of 75 King William street, in the city of Adelaide, South Australia. *An improved spark arrester.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)

No. 322 of 1898.—Clarence Ross Gillett, manufacturer, of 9 River street, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S. A. *Improvements in acetylene gas generators.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)

No. 328 of 1898.—Herbert Thomas Hamilton, joiner, of 29 Chatham street, Prahran, near Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria. *A new and improved washing board.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)

No. 339 of 1898.—Francis Hugh Fox, woollen manufacturer, of Tonedale mills, Wellington, Somerset. *Improvements in the methods of constructing "pattis" or leg-bandages in combination with spats.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)

No. 340 of 1898.—Herbert Wilfred Perry, assistant engineer, Madras Railway company, residing at Ammur, in the North Arcot district, Madras presidency. *An improved quadruple power water-lift.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

No. 374 of 1898.—Henry Turnour Armitage, gentleman, of 2 Colville gardens, Kensington, London. *Improvements in the manufacture of black tea, from the green tea leaf, and in apparatus for the purpose.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

No. 474 of 1898.—David Carl Bendix, chemist, fellow of the Institute of Chemistry, of Great Britain and Ireland, of the British Alizarine company, limited, Silvertown, Victoria Docks, London. *Improvements in the manufacture of dry alizarine colours.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

No. 477 of 1898.—Edward Carstensen de Segundo, consulting engineer, of 28 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London. *Improvements in apparatus for sterilizing milk and other nutritious substances.* (Specification filed 2 March 1899.)

No. 35 of 1899.—John Pullman and Edward England Pullman, manufacturers, both of 17 Greek street, Soho square, London, and Ernest Edward Munro Payne, analytical chemist, of Aylesbury, in the county of Buckingham. *Improvements in the process of leather manufacture.* (Specification filed 7 March 1899.)

No. 998 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 95 of 1888.—Richard Morris. *An improvement in filters.* (From 6 March 1899 to 6 March 1900.)

No. 203 of 1890.—Frederick Grinnell. *Improvements in automatic fire extinguishers.* (From 20 May 1899 to 20 May 1900.)

No. 20 of 1892.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.* (From 31 March 1899 to 31 March 1900.)

No. 326 of 1892.—Charles Hodgson. *Improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 14 April 1899 to 14 April 1900.)

No. 1 of 1893.—Jacques Aime Vagner. *A novel system of burner for mineral oil.* (From 11 April 1899 to 11 April 1900.)

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull. *Improvements in the burning of bricks and tiles.* (From 13 March 1899 to 13 March 1900.)

No. 204 of 1893.—William Bennett Rickmann. *An improvement in railway carriage lamps.* (From 10 April 1899 to 10 April 1900.)

No. 313 of 1893.—William Bull. *An improved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney.* (From 9 April 1899 to 9 April 1900.)

No. 4 of 1894.—James Price Cleghorn. *Manufacture of Indian cement.* (From 13 March 1899 to 13 March 1900.)

No. 6 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in apparatus for working railway points and signals.* (From 7 April 1899 to 7 April 1900.)

No. 47 of 1894.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.* (From 26 April 1899 to 26 April 1900.)

No. 29 of 1895.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in or applicable to filters of the pasteur type.* (From 3 April 1899 to 3 April 1900.)

No. 999 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 127 of 1894.—William Henry Grant and William Ward Hill. *Solah topees.* (Specification filed 7 December 1894.)

No. 153 of 1894.—Alfred Oblasser and Charles Therye. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of electric accumulators.* (Specification filed 11 December 1894.)

No. 269 of 1894.—William Perkins. *Improvements in oil lamps.* (Specification filed 5 December 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 224 of 1892.—Joseph Lindsay and John Nicoll Lindsay. *Improvements in apparatus for forming cranks on spafts.* (Specification filed 6 December 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*c*) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 11th March, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th March, 1899.

	Total amount of Notes in Circulation.			Reserve in Coin and Bullion.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	Total.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,30,90,000	10,03,84,545	11,34,74,545	4,20,22,445	76,75,041	4,96,97,486
Allahabad	...	1,09,33,455	1,09,33,455	2,23,20,052	...	2,23,20,052
Lahore	...	2,21,52,665	2,21,52,665	3,23,84,245	...	3,23,84,245
Bombay	70,97,475	6,74,55,925	7,45,53,400	1,17,08,818	1,49,54,293	2,66,63,111
Karachi	...	70,31,050	70,31,050	26,86,455	...	26,86,455
Madras	30,75,790	2,97,88,715	3,28,64,505	2,20,53,785	...	2,20,53,785
Calicut	...	8,64,545	8,64,545	2,17,670	...	2,17,670
Rangoon	...	77,06,740	77,06,740	1,26,78,100	135	1,26,78,235
	2,32,63,265	24,63,17,640	26,95,80,905			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,79,920			
Total			26,87,00,985	14,60,71,570	2,26,29,469	16,87,01,039
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						...
Net Total						16,87,01,039
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
Grand Total						26,87,00,985

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th March, 1899.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 70,83,032 a. 6 p. 11; Public Deposits at Branches . 1,14,60,052 11 10	1,85,43,085	2	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,21,01,673	10	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,65,242	6	9
Sundries	22,71,692	5	4
RUPEES	10,23,81,693	9	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	67,50,284	0	0
Other authorized Investments	72 47,893	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	2,24,41,999	4	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,95,97,486	0	10
Bills discounted and purchased	1,86,11,759	7	3
Balances with other Banks	5,37,590	3	6
Bullion	1,755	11	8
Dead Stock	12,94,438	5	11
Stamps	11,517	9	5
Sundries	16,13,513	14	6
	7,81,08,237	9	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,11,74,252 a. 0 p. 1; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,30,99,203 15 5	2,42,73,455	15	6
RUPEES	10,23,81,693	9	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th March, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 33·1.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Powell, Mr. Samuel Thomas, late a Relieving Station Master in the E. I. Railway at Tundla in Agra district.	Tundla	14th August, 1898	District Judge of Agra, on 20th February, 1899.	Deceased left a Will. Mrs. Clarina Lilian Powell, the widow of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Thelwall, Mr. B. A.	Rangamati, in the District of Jalpaiguri	28th August, 1898	District Judge of Rangpur, on 21st February, 1899.	Deceased left a Will. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Fraser, Lieutenant Samuel.	Dinapore	13th January, 1899	District Judge of Patna, on 24th February, 1899.	No Will found. Mrs. Sarah Fraser, the widow of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Lowe, Mrs. Clara	Allahabad	5th February, 1897	District Judge of Allahabad, on 19th February, 1899.	Deceased died intestate. Deceased's husband, Mr. William Lowe, has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mayes, Mr. C. A. (Sub-Divisional Officer, Public Works Department, Pakokku)	Pauk in the Sub-Division of Pauk.	22nd January, 1899	Deputy Commissioner, Pakokku on 25th February, 1899.	No Will found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Piper, Mr. C. (of S. S. *Barow Fairlie.*)	Presidency General Hospital.	2nd March, 1899	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 7th March, 1899.	No Will has been found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Rebeiro, Mr. M. S. (Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, Bankipore.)	Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.	Not reported	District Judge of Patna, on 9th December, 1898.	Ditto.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March, 1899.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1859-60.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 28th February, 1899	1,75,98,100	1,91,26,800	13,83,10,300	2,75,44,500	1,37,87,000	3,700	...	19,87,72,300	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,25,000	4,800	21,66,21,434
Add—																						
Amount of Stock transferred to London	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March, 1899	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March, 1899	2,50,000	...	2,10,000	8,000	...	...	...	2,18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,68,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March, 1899	1,06,500	15,800	1,20,500	33,400	...	...	...	1,59,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,700	...	2,68,900
	1,79,54,600	1,91,42,600	13,86,90,800	2,75,91,900	1,37,87,000	3,700	...	19,92,16,000	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	45,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,74,24,334
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	84,200	12,69,900	3,59,400	5,000	...	...	17,18,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,18,500
Balance on 15th March, 1899	1,79,54,600	1,90,58,400	13,74,20,900	2,72,32,500	1,37,82,000	3,700	...	19,74,97,500	6,934	5,000	300	15,500	41,300	5,700	74,734	5,000	2,000	39,500	46,500	1,27,700	4,800	21,57,05,834

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Jan., 1899, enfaced from India 10,088 lakhs, re-transferred from London 9,275 lakhs.
„ 16th Jan., 1899, „ 31st „ „ ditto 21 „ ditto 30 „
„ 1st Feb., „ „ 15th Feb., „ ditto 10 „ ditto 4 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 28th „ „ ditto 16 „ ditto 10 „
„ 1st March „ „ 15th March „ ditto 8 „ ditto 17 „

10,143 lakhs. 9,336 lakhs.
9,336 „

Balance against India . 807 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th March, 1899.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No. 2112.—Under Rule VII of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May, 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the first quarter of 1899-1900 has been fixed at 1*s*. $4\frac{1}{16}$*d*., the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R6-0-6 approximately.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th March, 1899.

No. 4.—First class Assistant Surgeon Guru Charan Das Gupta, *Rai Bahadur*, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, Junior Medical Officer, Haddo, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 16th March, 1899, or from the date he may avail himself of the same.

The 14th March, 1899.

No. 5.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon John Vincent James are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th March, 1899.

No. 31.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of February, 1899 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1899.	
Bernardmyo .	Burma . .	2nd Feb.	Closed.
Bharatkhali .	Bengal . .	4th ,,	Opened.
Cuttack Chauliaganj.	Orissa . .	15th ,,	Ditto.
Dharmsala Kotwali Bazar.	Punjab . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Dipalpur . .	Ditto . .	21st ,,	Ditto.
Etawah (Saugor) .	Central Provinces	1st ,,	Ditto.
Girdao . .	Sind . . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Khirabad Camp*	Punjab . . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Kollegal . .	Madras . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Meerut Race Course.	North-West Provinces.	21st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto . .	Ditto .	25th ,,	Closed.
Myotha . .	Burma . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Samrala Camp* .	Punjab . .	10th ,,	Opened.
Ditto .	Ditto . .	20th ,,	Closed.
Shabkadar . .	Ditto . .	2nd ,,	Opened.
Wattawella .	Ceylon . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.

* Opened in connection with Military Camps of Exercise.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
		1898.	
Alluru Road .	Bezwada-Madras Railway.	20th Dec.	Opened.
Ammanabrolu .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Appikatla . .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
		1899.	
Arambakkam .	Ditto .	23rd Feb.	Ditto.
Athmalgola .	East Indian Railway.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Barang . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Barmer . .	Jodhpur Bikaneer Railway.	5th ,,	Ditto.
Bhadrak . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th ,,	Ditto.
		1898.	
Bitragunta . .	Bezwada-Madras Railway.	20th Dec.	Ditto.
Chinna Ganjam .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Chirala . .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
		1899.	
Cuttack . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th Feb.	Ditto.
Dhaumandal .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Dhoravari Chattram.	Bezwada-Madras Railway.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Gummidipundi .	Ditto . .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Jajpore Road .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Jenapur . .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Kaithal . .	Southern Punjab Railway.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Kapilas Road .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th ,,	Ditto.
		1898.	
Karavadi . .	Bezwada-Madras Railway.	20th Dec.	Ditto.
Kavali . .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
		1899.	
Kenduapada .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th Feb.	Ditto.
Khantapara .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Khotar . .	Powyan Steam Tramway.	8th ,,	Closed.
Kolayat . .	Southern Punjab Railway.	1st ,,	Opened.
Kuchman . .	East Indian Railway.	25th ,,	Ditto.
Markona . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Minjur . .	Bezwada-Madras Railway.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Nayudupeta .	Ditto .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
		1898.	
Ongole .	Ditto .	20th Dec.	Ditto.
Padugupadu .	Ditto .	20th ,,	Ditto.
		1899.	
Pedapariya .	Ditto .	23rd Feb.	Ditto.
Ponneri . .	Ditto .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
		1898.	
Singarayakonda .	Ditto .	20th Dec.	Ditto.
		1899.	
Soro . . .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th Feb	Ditto.
Sullurupeta .	Bezwada Madras Railway.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
		1898.	
Surareddipalem .	Ditto .	20th Dec.	Ditto.
		1899.	
Tada . . .	Ditto .	23rd Feb.	Ditto.
		1898.	
Talamanchi .	Ditto .	20th Dec.	Ditto.
Tanguturu . .	Ditto .	[illegible] ,,	Ditto.
Tetta . .	Ditto .	[illegible] ,,	Ditto.
Ulavapadu .	Ditto .	[illegible] ,,	Ditto.
Vetapalemu .	Ditto .	[illegible] ,,	Ditto.
Vyas Sarovar .	Bengal Nagpur Railway.	20th ,,	Ditto.

NOTE.—On the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandhar Railway the names of the following offices have been altered :—

"Bhavnagar B. G. J. P." to "Bhavnagar Terminus B.G.J.P."
"Malia B.G.J.P." to "Malia Hatina B.G.J.P."

H. A. KIRK,
Director, Traffic Branch.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th March, 1899.

No. 5-A.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the date specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant A. J. Craven, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Temporary	2nd Feby., 1899.
Lieutenant W. A. Stokes, R E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	4th Feby., 1899.
Lieutenant C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	8th Feby., 1899.
Lieutenant A. C. Scott, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	21st Feby, 1899.

S. C. TURNER, *Colonel,*

Director General of Military Works in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 6th March, 1899.

No. 620-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, was granted privilege leave for two months and eight days, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th December, 1898.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 7th March, 1899.

No. 6.—Mr. A. Morse, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for seven months, with effect from the 8th April, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 11th March, 1899.

No. 8.—Mr. H. Luckstedt, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under Articles 348 and 349 of the Civil Service Regulations, special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 22nd April, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Manager, North Western Railway.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Bengal has, under Article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted to Mr. F. Peacok, Receiver, High Court, extraordinary leave without allowances from 12th April to 30th November, 1899.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter from the 4th Dragoon Guards, dated at Rawalpindi, this 13th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4785, Private George Herbert Campbell.
Age,—24 years.
Height,—5 feet 9 inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, fair; eyes, blue.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—1st December, 1898.
Place of Enlistment,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Parish and County in which born,—Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—10th March 1899.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rawalpindi.
Marks,—Lineal scar on left thimor eminence (ball of thumb).
Left Rawalpindi with a bicycle.
Did not desert while on furlough.
Under six months' service.

G. SULIVAN, *Lt.-Col.,*

Commanding 4th Dragoon Guards.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th March, 1899.

No. 360.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st March, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th March, 1899.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant J. H. D. St. John, for six months.
Lieutenant S. D. Vale, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th March, 1899.

Abbott, Miller & Co.
Adlam, E. C., Tea Dist. Labour Supply Association
Bass & Co. (Timber Merchant.)
Bennet & Co.
Berger, George C., late of Ahmedabad Mill Manager.
Bijon Hotel, The Manager.
Binge, A. T.
Bonsted Bros. & Co.
Calcutta Coal Company.
Chapman, A. P.
Chapman, F., care of Hart, Esq.
Cox & Co., C. S.
Dair & Co.
Evans, Fraser & Co.
Rein, Henry.
Hodge, J.
Hodgkiss, James.
Hony. Secy., International Sporting Club.
Horrockses, Miller & Co.
Jacob & Co.
Jones, Thomas.
King & Co., J. H., Merchants.
Knight, L., Imperial Hotel.
Knight, S., Imperial Hotel.
Kuriger Therese.
Kurunara, D. A., Jeweller.
Leiton, James.
Leslie, Lyall & Co.
Lorraine, Miss A.
McWilkin & Co.
Metins, Mr. and Mrs.
Meyers, A., Representative of Mr. Albert Lehman.
Murconlf & Co.
Parke Davies & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
Pattison, E.
Pritchard, H. F.
Puddephatt & Co.
"Quarterly Review," Editor.
Ragdy, Eugen.
Rhoimpore, Sugar Mill Work, The Agent.
Service & Co., George.
Stewart, Miss, care of Mrs. G. Richardson.
Stiller, Lazzar.
Stubbs, W.
The Trustees of the Moshin Fund.
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson.
Treacher, W. G.
Tukster, W. T. H.
Turelli & Co.
Vincent & Co.
Watson & Co., P
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Andree, R. M.
Appogee, T., care of Mrs Sherman.
Ash, W. H.
Barlow, D. G.
Bates, W. Lindon.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Beavis, M., Miss.
Penditte, Peter.
Bennett, D. F.
Berryman, A. C.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bowton, W.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, J. H
Buhon, H. R.
Carpenter, W. F.
Cashmore, H. D.
Catchpole, G. W.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Cochrane, P. J.
Conningham, F. E.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cowie, E. H.
Crape, E.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Cubbin, J. F.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Deane, H. A., Major.
d'Humiere, Robert, Vicomte.
deMeder, Mrs.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Douglas, S. K.
Draper, J. J.
Earl, Mrs.
Engles, J.
Fagan, J. C.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss
Foley, J. N.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilies, C.
Fussell, B. H.
George, G.
Gould, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green R., Mrs.
Greene, Miss H.
Groves, T. B.
Hancock, A. E.
Harris, S. K., Major
Hay & Co., John.
Higgins, H W.
Isbister, John, D.
Jamie, D. M.
Jenkings, Mrs. Rosa.
Jenkinson, G.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
King, Mrs.
Klatz ust.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S. N.
Kulka, J.
Langman, A.
Leonard, E.
Lea, Standish.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Marsden, H. W.
McGillivray, D.
McIntosh, E.
McKenzie, J. A.
Mellard, G. U.
Menzer, K.
Michel, M., Prof.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Moxham, H.
Muller and McLeon.
Newman, F.
O'Brien, A.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Parker, Wm.
Parsons, M. H. Reid.
Patterson, R. F.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Perrin, E. C.
Pflanger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Pinto, W. G.
Porter, T.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Rannie, D. M.
Richardson, E.
Richardson, E. C.
Robb, D. St. John.
Robinson, F. J.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Smedley, R.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, R. R.
Sommer, Paul.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Stanley, W.
Stoddart, M. A., Mrs.
Stoddart, T.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Stuart, D. Mackenzie, Capt.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Theilmann, E. E., Mrs.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Walker, A. O.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Willkinson, W.
Wilson, G. H.

Registered Letters.

Ballenter, B., Messrs.
Bayson, Kathleen, Mrs.
Freund Josef.
Foster, Howlden, Capt.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Staines, J. A.
Von. Thurn and Taxis Alexander Prince.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th March, 1899.

Cobb, J.
Tristein, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H.
Avant, Miss.
Atkinson, Alex., H., Mrs.
Baboo Baynath Chowbey.
Brodsky, Sophie, Miss.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Biscoe, C. E., Tyndall, Rev.
Bradshaw, H. S.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
Cardozo, Maria, Mrs.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Clark, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Connell, Alex., Rev.
Dempster, David.
Deronzeer, P.
Dodd, J. R.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Drummond, A. E., Miss.
Elmore, John H.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Goddard, Horace.
George, Elias.
George, D.
Giles, N.
Glaser, Curt Wilh.
Green, W. B.
Gauchrane, Mrs.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Hahn, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Harvey, E. J.
Hays, John, E.
Hartley, W., Mrs.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Keil, Maurice, L.
Long, W. D.
Longridge, A. H., Rev.
Lindquist, Karl Axel.
Lambert, J.
Leathley, Miss.
Luige, Marcenaro.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Moritz, M.
McCarten, H., Revd.
Mohomad, Miya.
Murray, M. Annie, Miss.
Mallalue, R.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Nightingale, Miss.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Oviedo, Francisco.
Pelite, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Plurto, H.
Primadis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Porter, Atwell, Mrs.
Rutter, Alg.
Roodrow, James.
Rudd, Norman.
Rose, L.
Roberton, Alfred, J.
Ricketts, Miss.
Robertson, James C.
Sen, B. B.
Stead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Sorrow Manvill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Skshetuski, B.
Spencer, B., Miss.
Sweeney, Mrs.
Sams, Miss.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter, G.
Thomas, W. T.
Vignan, A. Du.
Witkowski, C.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurm, Movis.
Wilkinson, L., Miss.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 18th March, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	23rd Mar.	Per P. & O. Str from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	18th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo . . . at 3 P.M.	23rd ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Pulawan.*
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd ,,	Per B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto A.M. At 5-30	21st ,,	Ditto.
South African Ports . . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Umginto.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ½ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ½ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *viâ* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ½ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *viâ* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st April, 1899, the limits up to which postal parcels addressed to Ceylon and Hong Kong may be insured will be as follows:—

To Ceylon . . R1,800 (in place of R1,000).
To Hong Kong . £120 (in place of £50).

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 3rd March, 1899.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Agricultural Department.

UPPER CLASS.

Session 1899-1900.

The session of the Agricultural Department of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, will open on Monday, the 5th June.

Candidates for admission should apply to the Principal before the 15th April, 1899.

For admission to the Upper Agricultural class an applicant must have one of the following qualifications:—

(*i*) He must have passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University, and be under 23 years of age.

(*ii*) He must have passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University by the B. Course or possess other sufficient educational qualifications, be under 23 years of age, and, in addition, have received a nomination from the Bengal Government.

(*iii*) He must have had a general education qualifying him to follow the instruction in the Upper Agricultural Class, and must also receive a nomination from Government for admission as a special student. To be eligible for a nomination under this rule, a candidate must either have landed property of his own or be recommended by some influential landholder who desires to train him to take part in the management of his estate, or he must otherwise satisfy Government that he intends to make practical use of his agricultural training. Students entering under this rule will be termed special agricultural students. They will not be subject to any maximum limit of age, but will not be entitled to the privileges conferred on passed students under Rules 11 and 12, even though they should obtain fully signed diplomas in due course after passing the necessary examinations.

Applications for admission must be in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from the principal.

Rules 11 and 12 referred to are as follows:—

(11) Two appointments annually are assigned to students holding a fully signed diploma

—one in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service. The right of selection for these appointments will rest with Government, and the students who gained the highest marks at the examination for diplomas will not necessarily be selected.

(12) Holders of fully signed agricultural diplomas who do not get the guaranteed appointments referred to in Rule 11, but who wish to compete for the examination for admission to the Provincial, Subordinate Executive and Opium Services, may submit their names through the Principal to Government for nominations. These applications for nominations will be considered, provided the applicants appear to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be otherwise suitable for admission to these services.

LOWER CLASS.

The lower course of study will be open to students of the Sibpur College who have completed their second year in the apprentice department and to teachers sent from Training Schools with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 16th March 1899.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4a. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8a.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy :—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.

Do.	do.	30th June, 1895.	Price R2.
Do.	do.	30th June, 1896.	Price R1.
Do.	do.	31st Dec., 1896.	Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تلک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي :— يعنے چار ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه ارنس ارلا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعنے چار ارنس والا ٹين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه ارنس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت بارہ روپيه *

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنہ؛ آٹھہ اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھہ آنہ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or,	post-free,	R17-12.
½	„	R8-8,	„	R9-0.
¼	„	R4-4,	„	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন			১৭, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা		১৭৸৹
৷ আধ	„	„	৮৷৹	„	৯,
। পোয়া	„	„	৪৷৹	„	৪৸৹

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিনকোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
„	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
„	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
„	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
„	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works. (Under revision.)	

* Date of Edition on sale.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press)

MANUALS.

VII. Surveying (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. Drawing (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. Simple Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one (in the Press)

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunnya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.
Cape's Mechanics. 8a.
Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.
Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.
Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.
Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.
A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.
History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part 3a.
Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.
Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.
Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.
" " (Canal "). R1-4.
" " (College "). R2-0.
P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.
" Measurement Book. R1-4.
Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.
Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.
Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.
Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.
Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.
Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.
Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.
Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.
Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.
Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.
Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.
Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.
Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.
Irrigation by Rajbahas,
Irrigation Tract, No. I.
" " " II.
" " " III.
} 4a. each.
Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.
Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1800. 8a.
Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1805. 8a.
Shakesperian Readings, viz.:—
1. Taming of the Shrew,
2. Othello,
3. Macbeth,
4. Comedy of Errors,
5. Merchant of Venice,
} Each 4a.
Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1804 and 1808 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans.
Madras, 99 Plans.
Bombay, 91 Plans.
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans.
Oudh, 21 Plans.
Rajputana, 4 Plans.
British Burma, 19 Plans.
Central Provinces.
} Each 5a.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.
† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.
Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7.
" VI, " Nos. 24 and 25,
" VII, " Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,
Extra No., April 1870.
} 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI, 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a. each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.

Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.*,
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1876:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
„ the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 6	8 6 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 6	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.

The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „	„ 145	„ 96	„ 54
„ twelve „	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete Series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.
Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.
Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881 Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2*a*.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2*a*).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11*a*. (2*a*.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15*a*. (2*a*.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6*a*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a* 3*p*. (2*a*. 6*p*)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4*a*. 3*p*. (2*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4*a* 6*p*. (2*a*.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri 1*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto In Nagri 2*a*. 6*p* (1*a*)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. 9*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p* (1*a*.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri, 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9*p* (1*a*.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1*a*. (1*a*.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment), In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6*p*. (1*a*)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6*a*.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2*a*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3*p*. (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p*. (1*a*.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a.*)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a.*, including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12*a.*)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a.* 3*p.* (1*a.* 6*p.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12*a.*).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a.*)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4*a.*)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart.*, Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Hymenopters, Vol I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a.*)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a.*)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4*a.* (1*a.*)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3*a.*)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12*a.* (4*a.*)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto Appendix, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8*a.*)

Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4*a.*)

Complete set. R12-4. (R2-12.)

Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March, 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a.*)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap., boards. R2 (4*a.*)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6*a*). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14*a.*)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6*a.*)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a.* (1*a.*). No. 2 R1 (1*a.* 6*p.*)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—

Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7*a.*)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and 2 of 1898-99. R1 (6*a.*) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12*a.* (5*a.*)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6*a.*) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97 and 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R3 (6*a.*) each.

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7*a.*)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8*a.* (2*a.*)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5*a.*) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12*a.* (2*a.*)

Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8*a.* (1*a.*)

Report of the Researches into the Muhammedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2*a.*)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8*a.* (2*a.*) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April, 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6*a.*)

Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6*a.*)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12*a.* (2*a.*) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap. boards. 12*a.* (3*a.*)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12*a*.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6*a*.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to December, 1898. Royal 8vo. 8*a*. (2*a*.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to October 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8*a*. (2*a*.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India. Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12*a*.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap., paper cover. 8*a*. (3*a*.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13*a*.), Vol. II, R3 (13*a*.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8*a*.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10*a*.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8*a*.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6*a*.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1*a*)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5*a*.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1*a*.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4*a*.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897. 17th Issue. R1 (2*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12*a*. (2*a*.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12*a*.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6*a*.), interleaved. R2-8 (8*a*.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4*a*.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Account, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December, 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5*a*.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5*a*.) Complete, R5 (8*a*.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8*a*. (3*a*.) each.

Ditto **Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** F'cap., paper. 8*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.) each.

Ditto, **Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R1-8 (7*a*.) each.

Ditto, **Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99,** R3 (10*a*.) each.

Ditto, **Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R1 (0*a*.) each.

Ditto, **State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** R5 (12*a*.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99.** 9*a*. (3*a*.) each.

Ditto, **and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works.** 8*a*. (2*a*.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1897-98, R2 (4a.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1897-98. R6 (R1).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1a. 0p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March, 1897—In English. Price R1-8 (4a.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4a.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3a.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10a. (2a.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1898. R1 (3a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8a. (2a.)

MEDICAL.

Report of the Calcutta Building Commission.. R1 (2a.)

Supplementary Report of the Calcutta Building Commission. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto Appendix. 8a. (3a.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8a.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2a.)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (1a. 0p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3a.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

JUDICIAL.

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—

for 1897. 2a. (1a.)

for 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for 1898. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5a. (1a.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14a. (2a.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8a.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12a. (3a.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4a. (1a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2a. (1a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4a. (1a. 0p.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8a.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8a.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8a.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	**ditto**	**in Bengali.**	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**in Arabic.**	R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**in Uriya.**	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	**in Hindi.**	R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.*

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1898. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto **ditto** on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1897. R1-8 (4a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (½a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, Esq. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, Esq. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural • Ledger, 1898, No. I 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, Esq., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	**ditto,**	**Volume II.**	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**Volume III.**	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years ol , will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Partially Destroyed by White-ants.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 027918 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R5,000 and No. 027322 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R2,100, 100979 and 100981 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the undersigned as administrator of Doyal Chand Dutta, and No. 025225 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R10,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, which was last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom none of the Notes were ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—HARI LALL SIL,
Residence—*No. 95, Muktaram Babu's Street, Calcutta.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. O 29711, of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for R1,000 only, originally standing in the name of Nahor Singh, and last endorsed to Nahor Singh, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of Proprietor—NAHOR SINGH,
Son of
PARTAB SINGH,
Resident—*Pamal Tahsil, Ludhiana,*
Post Office Baddowal, Punjab.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th March, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
•The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR SIR KHWAJA AHSANULLAH took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS asked:—

"I. Is it not the fact that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Government assessment is 50 per cent. and that the sír is assessed 25 per cent. lower than the raiyati standard?

"II. Is it true that in determining the assessment standard for revenue in villages in the Central Provinces during the new settlements Government was influenced by the theory that the Central Provinces are tracts mostly free from famine? Is it not the fact that experiences of the last five or six years have belied this theory?

"III. Is Government aware of the fact that the patel in the Central Provinces, before the advent of the British rule, though he suffered from want of fixity of tenure, realized many direct taxes, such as plough-tax, marriage-tax, a tax on offences, oil-tax, etc., which he was allowed to recover from tenants in addition to rents plus the free unassessed enjoyment of his home farm?

"IV. Will Government be pleased to state if Government, on a report made by the Commissioner of Settlements, was obliged to give relief to malguzars in the Wardha District, and if relief so kindly given and so gratefully appreciated is enough in view of the hardships and losses suffered by landowners since the new settlement?

"V. Will Government, in view of the above circumstances, be pleased, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner, to consider the advisability of ordering a lower assessment in cases of sír land in places where the assessment is 60 or 65 per cent. plus cesses, or by ordering a general relief to landholders of such tracts, and, where the margin for culturable waste does not exist, by ordering a fifty per cent. settlement as in the North-Western Provinces?"

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ replied:—

"*Question I.*—The answer to the first part of this question is that 50 per cent. of the net assets is the ordinary standard of assessment in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The answer to the second part is that the Local Government may allow the assessing officer, as a matter of grace, to make a reduction in estimating the rental value of sír lands, when the number of proprietors is great and their circumstances poor. In such cases 25 per cent. reduction on tenants' rates is usually prescribed as the maximum.

"*Question II.*—The share of the rental or malguzari assets which is taken by the State as revenue in the Central Provinces has been determined by a number of considerations, chief among which has been the standard of assessment found to have prevailed in the past and the observed ability of the malguzars to pay the assessments thus imposed. The standard of assessment has not been influenced by any theory, but by the ascertained facts of past experience. If vicissitudes of seasons occur in the Central Provinces as elsewhere, there are appropriate and sufficient remedies other than that of revising the standard of assessment; and these remedies, as the reply to a later question by the Hon'ble Member will show, are commonly applied.

"*Question III.*—The Hon'ble Member's description of the position of the patel in the Central Provinces before the advent of British rule is probably accurate. There is no doubt that the patels levied imposts from the cultivators which would be illegal under British rule. The Hon'ble Member need not be reminded that the patel's position under the Mahratta Government in the Central Provinces was not in all respects an enviable one.

"*Question IV.*—Abatements of land-revenue aggregating Rs. 3,197 in 1897-98, Rs. 3,197 in 1898-99, Rs. 2,771 in 1899-1900, and Rs. 54 in 1900-1901 have been granted in the Wardha District on account of temporary decline in the occupied and cropped areas. The Government of India have no reason to think that the relief thus given is insufficient.

"*Question V.*—The 'above circumstance' is presumed to be the alleged hardships and losses suffered by landowners in the Wardha District since the new

settlement. The Wardha District was one of the least affected parts of the Central Provinces during the recent famine, and no circumstances have come to the notice of the Government of India which lead them to think that the relief asked for by the Hon'ble Member is required. In districts where the losses of landowners have been undoubtedly heavy, relief, through suspensions and remissions and temporary reductions of land-revenue, has been given on a large scale, and the Local Administration is fully competent to deal with the Wardha District if the relief already given is found by it to be insufficient."

COURT-FEES ACT (1870) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, be taken into consideration. He said:—" When this Bill was introduced it was explained that its object was, first, to provide a check on the under-valuation of estates by persons applying for probate of a will or for letters of administration: and, secondly, to place on a more satisfactory footing the existing law relating to the realization of the duties payable on probates and letters of administration.

The Select Committee have kept to these two points, and have abstained from considering various suggestions which have been made for altering the general law on the subject of succession-duty, either in the direction of obliging Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists to take out probate or letters of administration, or to exempt Native Christians from that obligation, as being quite outside the scope of the present measure. The alterations which the Committee have proposed in the Bill as introduced are confined to what they consider will be improvements in the procedure for giving effect to the object in view. These alterations are fully explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Committee's report, and I need not take up the time of the Council by repeating what is there said."

The Hon'ble MR. REES said:—" My Lord, the Hon'ble Member has referred to the case of 'the Native Christians'. Under the existing law every Indian Christian's estate valued at over Rs. 1,000 pays succession-duty on the whole estate at 2 per cent., as it is compulsory upon their heirs and executors to take out probate or administration under the Succession Act, from the operation of which Hindus, Muhammadans and Buddhists are exempt. Similarly, under the Administrator General's Act, where no person has taken out probate or administration of a deceased Christian's estate within a month after his death, the Administrator General may take proceedings, and it is the duty of the District Judge to report in such cases to the Administrator General and to take possession of the property pending probate or administration.

"The exempted classes, or rather all Indians other than Native Christians, Hindus affected by the provisions of the Hindu Wills Act, and Parsis,—who have their own succession law,—only pay the 2 per cent. on such debts due to the estate as they cannot recover without the aid of a succession certificate, and they take out a certificate for the collection of such specific debts, and pay 2 per cent. on that amount and no more. Nor, in their case, can the Administrator General intervene except in the Presidency-towns, and only for the protection of the estate.

"The reason for this inequality of treatment is that the Succession and Administrator General's Acts are based on English law, and were intended to apply primarily to the English in India and to races having a foreign domicile but residing in this country, to persons other than Muhammadans and Hindus, the latter expression so clearly referring to a race and not a religious distinction that it includes Sikhs and Jains in this behalf. Sir Henry Maine on introducing the Bill had said that after exempting Hindus and Muhammadans the Legislature had been brought successively to except nearly every native race in India, and in accepting an amendment empowering the Governor General in Council to exempt any race, tribe or sect and also every part of such race, tribe or sect, he said :—

'If necessary, therefore, it would be possible to exempt Native Christians from the operation of the Act.'

"Similarly, in introducing the Bill for the exemption of Parsis from the Administrator General's Act, or certain parts thereof, the Legal Member of the Government said:—

'There is no doubt that the Act was originally intended to apply chiefly, if not solely, to Europeans and other persons with a foreign domicile residing in India.'

"The Indian Christians in Mysore and Coorg were accordingly exempted when the State of Mysore was under British administration.

"It is clear that what was intended was a race and not religious exemption. True, Buddhist and Muhammadan are religious designations, but Hindu also signifies inhabitant of Hindustan. The object was to exempt the inhabitants of Hindustan, who were subsequently given the permissive Probate and Administration Act.

"The object of the present amendment of the Court-fees Act is simply to prevent evasions of the existing law, but important changes are made, and I gratefully acknowledge, on behalf of the Christians of the South, the amendment now made in Select Committee in section 20, Act VII of 1889, whereby the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority's power to remit penalties is considerably extended.

"But the provision requiring valuation and prepayment of court-fees before issue of order entitling to probate and administration will work hardly as regards the Christians of the Malabar Coast. It may be said that they are in the same position as other Indian Christians; but in fact they are, as is shown above, not in the same position as their immediate neighbours in Coorg and Mysore, and it must be observed that they occupy, as a community, at many points along the coast, a higher position in the Hindu world than many other classes of Native Christians, and very generally have small estates which are dutiable. Their position is well known to those who have lived among them, and are familiar with the famous controversy of the Malabar rites arising out of the reluctance of Christians in this part of India to break entirely with the Hindu social system, the property law of which they were, till the Succession Act was passed, enabled to retain after becoming Christians.

"Though unlike most bodies of Indian Christians they have property, they are none the less far from rich, and prepayment of fees will hit them harder than Hindus, in regard to whom payment of court-fees on probate and administration is optional, and harder than Indian Christians elsewhere, who as a rule are few, and possess no sufficient property to bring them under the operation of the Act. Upwards of three-quarters of the Christian community in India are found in Madras and the States of Travancore, Mysore and Cochin, and on the Malabar Coast they form, in some districts, no less than 25 per cent. of the population. They, and the not inconsiderable number of Christians in other parts of India, are therefore entitled to a hearing.

"It is not, I know, convenient to make proposals of a general character on the amendment of a fiscal Act, but the Succession, the Probate and the Court-fees Acts have before now been amended by one and the same enactment, the subjects with which they deal being intimately connected, and it is a particular class which feels an amendment such as that now before the Council, the more particularly as the Madras authorities, acting, as it seems to me, on a right interpretation of Chapter IIIA of the Court-fees Act, enforce the existing law with the help of the local Revenue-officers.

"Had there been a fair prospect of support, I would have suggested, as an alleviation, that a clause be added to section 19I permitting the Court to require the applicant to furnish security, with one or more sureties, for the prepayment of the court-fee, which now becomes imperative. In the papers relating to the Bill the opinion is expressed over and over again that it is hard on the poor to raise the money for prepayment, and that under section 19I prevention in future, of what certainly was no doubt an irregular procedure, will increase that difficulty, as they will not now have the order on which they used to borrow the money for paying the fees. They

cannot do without borrowing, and can no more get their estates administered than the planters can get their estates cultivated without advances. There are manifest objections to the acceptance of security for the payment of court-fees, but the incidence of this tax is as unequal as the circumstances are exceptional, and that the principle is not unknown to fiscal legislation is evident from the provisions of sections 41, 64, 106, 107, 128, 138, 144 and 161 of the Sea-customs Act (VIII of 1878), section 7 (5) of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act (VIII of 1896), from section 5 of the Opium Act, 1878, and from the provisions for taking security from persons holding licenses or leases for manufacture or sale of exciseable articles in the Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Indian Excise Acts. In none of these cases, however, is security taken by a Court for money due on account of court-fees.

"The succession-tax is none the less a duty though paid in the form of court-fees, and any increased stringency as regards collection affects chiefly Indian Christians. I hope their case will be considered upon its merits whenever an amendment or consolidation of the existing law on this subject, which I think cannot be long delayed, is under consideration."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said:—"As a member of the Select Committee and as a minor contributory cause of the inception of this Bill, I desire, with Your Excellency's permission, to make a few observations on the remarks which have just fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Rees. The Hon'ble Member has referred in forcible terms to the hardship likely to be inflicted on the Native Christians of Southern Madras and to the complaints which they have made. But there are other large Native Christian communities in India besides those of Madras, and not a word of complaint has come from them. They are content to discharge the obligations which the law has imposed on them. Why should the Madras community be an exception? My Lord, I have personal experience of a large population of Native Christians in Burma—the Karens—who are, equally with the Madras people, affected by the Probate and Administration Law. These people are Christians of a robust type and are always content to pay their way as other loyal subjects of Her Majesty pay their way. In the time of the disturbances in Burma these Karens not only showed their loyalty by paying their taxes cheerfully, but embodied themselves into a battalion and shed their blood for the Government of Her Majesty; and I have never known of any claim made by a relation for exemption from probate or administration duties on the estate of a Karen killed in action. With regard to Native Christians, I recollect that on a recent occasion, while the Contract Amendment Bill was being debated, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees alluded to the prosperous condition of the peasantry of Madras; and the Native Christians, I presume from his remarks, form a large proportion of that prosperous community. I think I recollect the Hon'ble Member saying that the Contract Amendment Act was not required by them. They were too rich for that; they were too well off; there was no usury; raiyat lent money to raiyat on friendly terms and at nominal rates; there was no stringency in the money market; everybody was prosperous: we heard of hoards of money waiting for investment. Now, however, when the Court-fees Bill—a Bill designed simply to enforce payment of lawful dues—is proposed, we are told that the Native Christians can't afford to pay these dues. In short, my Hon'ble friend's argument comes to this: that the Native Christians are too rich for the Contract Act and too poor for the Court-fees Act. This, to say the least, is somewhat of an equivocal position and one hardly to be recognised by the Legislature. As regards the mixed Hindu-Christians, to whom allusion has also been made, it appears to me as if the intention of the advocacy of these bodies might popularly be described as 'running with the hare and hunting with the hounds'. As Christians, they are glad to have the benefits of probate and letters of administration: as Hindus, they wish to claim exemption from the lawful fees for these benefits. This, too, is a position which can hardly be recognised by the Legislature. In regard to the valuation and the stricter provisions made for collection of the revenue by the Bill now before the Council, I would remark that in two important points the Bill adopts the actual procedure which has been followed in Bombay for the last twenty-five years without difficulty, as has been

vouched to us by the High Court of Bombay through its Registrar. The present Bill insists that for purposes of collection of legitimate dues the applicant for probate or letters of administration shall submit a schedule and a valuation, and that until this has been done no order entitling the applicant to probate or letters of administration shall be passed. This, my Lord, from the papers which are before the Council, has been the actual practice in Bombay, and I think we may consider ourselves in very good company indeed in following that practice, and adopting it in the present Bill. As regards security to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees has referred,—the security instead of actual payment of fees,—it has also been found in Bombay that justifying sureties in certain cases of administration have, as a rule, a tendency to over-estimate the estates in order to secure higher fees, and therefore I should imagine the result of substituting security for payment of fees would not be so much to the advantage of the applicant as my Hon'ble friend seems to think. In regard, lastly, to the suggestion which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rees made about the two per cent. fee on a valuation of estates: in the papers submitted by the representative of the Christians in Southern Madras an attempt was made to show that it would be more just if applications for probate or letters of administration were valued as suits are, and if the formulæ of valuation as given in Part III of the Act were to be adopted for the valuation of estates for purposes of probate and letters of administration. But, my Lord, a glance at the *ad valorem* schedule of that Act will show that, whereas the fee for probate or letters is two per cent. on the market-value of the estate, the fee for a suit averages between seven and eight per cent. on the value of the subject-matter calculated according to the formulæ of Part III of the Act. If, then, the formulæ of Part III were to be adopted for valuing estates for probate purposes, the advocate of the Southern India Christians could not object if the Government raised the fee from two per cent. to seven or eight per cent., in which case, I take it, these shrewd Christians would not thank their advocate.

"These, my Lord, are the only remarks which I have to make. My Hon'ble friend was on the Select Committee and has had somewhat the advantage of us, inasmuch as we did not know the line he would take in the debate. I hope, however, that the Bill may be found to have emerged from my Hon'ble friend's criticism without a blemish."

The Hon'ble PANDIT SURAJ KAUL said:—"My Lord, in supporting the motion now before Your Excellency's Council, I desire to offer the following observations. The Bill as introduced was carefully considered at the meetings held by the Select Committee and amended after thorough discussion. The Bill not only protects the interests of Government, but is also calculated to have a beneficial effect upon the private rights of those who may be affected by it. The Select Committee, I venture to think, has very wisely entrusted to the Revenue-officer of the district the work of preliminary inquiry into the true value of an estate in regard to which probate or letters of administration may be applied for.

"Some persons are of opinion that the Civil Court is a better agency than the Revenue-officers for determining the value of property in such cases. It is true that the Court has got the Subordinate Judge, Munsif or a Commission to do what is necessary, but on the other hand the Revenue-officers can resort to more valuable sources of information, *viz*., the revenue, settlement, and village records, (2) the personal and local knowledge of such Revenue-officers as the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector, and (3) of the Collector himself. It is impossible to suppose that these officers will make an unduly high estimate of the value of property for the benefit of the Government. Whatever assessment of value may be made by the principal Revenue-officer of the district after proper investigation and consideration will certainly be a correct one, and under all the circumstances must be more reliable than any that could be made through the agency of a Civil Court. The estimate made will generally be such that it will neither cause any loss to Government nor make the party concerned pay more than the amount which is strictly due.

"No one will, I think, deny that in India, of all the officers in a district, the Collector is the one in whom people naturally place entire confidence, and upon whom they look as their sympathiser and just arbitrator between the Government and its subjects; and, this being the case, there can be no doubt that the action of these officers in such cases must and will always produce satisfactory results. The relations of Collectors with the people in their districts are as a rule all that they should be, and I may here say that it is to be regretted that frequent transfers of such officers are unfortunately calculated to affect those relations in an undesirable manner.

"My Lord, notwithstanding these considerations, the Select Committee has provided in the Bill that, in the event of an objector not being satisfied with the assessment of value by the Collector, the Court shall make a further investigation and thereupon come to a decision which shall be final and conclusive, and every possible contingency has thus, I think, been amply provided for.

"The Bill, as amended, is, in my opinion, a suitable measure and one that may, without any hesitation, be passed by Your Excellency's Council."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"The Bill is one to amend the Court-fees Act so as to give the Revenue-authorities greater facilities for recovering the full amount of the tax they are entitled to by the present law on probates and letters of administration. But if the present tax is in some respects anomalous and unjust in its incidence, and if the method of realizing it is unsatisfactory, it may well be the duty of those Members of the Council who so think to call these matters to the attention of Your Excellency's Government, and to point out that, if they agree to the proposed measure, it is only as a temporary makeshift, and that the only reason why they do not press for the necessary changes at present is that the limited scope of the Bill renders it impossible.

"In fact, the question reduces itself to the practical issue whether we should refrain from giving increased facilities for the collection of the tax until the tax itself is placed on a juster and more equitable basis. This renders it necessary briefly to consider the objections to the tax and to its method of collection, and to explain why, though regarding it as unsatisfactory, I do not vote against the Bill.

"This tax is in the nature of a succession-tax or death-duty. But there is no general succession-duty in India. It is only collected in cases in which probate or letters of administration are taken out of the Courts, or when a certificate is required from the Court to sue for the debts of a deceased person, but the tax is collected not as a direct tax, but in the veiled form of a court-fee on the document issued by the Court The result, however, is that a tax of two per cent. on the whole estate of a deceased person, including land, is payable by that class of Her Majesty's subjects in India which is compelled by law to take out letters of administration in case of intestacy.

"That class has to pay the tax equally, whether they make a will or not. This is a comparatively small class, consisting mainly of Europeans, Eurasians, Native Christians and Jews. The bulk of the inhabitants of India—Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists and Muhammadans—are exempt from this compulsion. They pay practically under the Succession Certificate Act only on such debts of the deceased as they wish to recover through our Courts. If they should desire to take out probate or letters of administration, they are enabled to do so under the Probate and Administration Act, and then they must pay on the whole estate; but it is optional to do so or not.

"There is the further anomaly that if a Hindu makes a will in Bengal or the Presidency-towns his representative is compelled to pay the full tax—if he makes one elsewhere it is optional. There is a further anomaly that if the Hindu is governed by the Mitakshara school of Hindu law his representatives escape even the tax on debts if the property is joint, because the other members of the family succeed by survivorship and not by inheritance.

"The history of the various Acts which have led to these results was discussed in 1889 on the debate on the Bill to amend the Probate and Administration Act and on the Succession Certificate Bill, and attention was then drawn to the

unequal incidence of the tax. Again, in the debate of the 27th March on the Budget of 1894 I drew attention to the fact that this tax operated practically, though unintentionally, as a tax on Christianity in India.

"I will not weary the Council with going into complicated details which will have to be considered some other time. The position broadly is this: it is possible that some day there may be a direct succession-duty in India as there is an income-tax, apart from court-fees. But in spite of severe financial pressure the Government has decided for the present against such a tax.

"They also decided that they could not fairly make it compulsory on the native inhabitants generally to take out letters of administration because it was a foreign procedure unknown to them and alien to their habits—a hardship and a thing difficult to enforce — and unnecessary for the protection of their estates.

"The Acts which render the taking out of letters of administration compulsory are the Succession Act of 1865 and the Administrator General's Act.

"The Succession Act consists of two parts—one a general law of succession, the other a procedure for taking out probates and letters of administration.

"The effect of the Act and the Administrator General's Act is to render the taking out of probate or letters of administration compulsory on all those who are governed by the first part, that is, by the general law of succession there laid down for all but the Hindus and Muhammadans, etc., who have their own personal laws of succession.

"Now this compulsion was introduced in the first instance not for fiscal purposes but for the protection of the estates of Englishmen and other migratory foreigners in India, and I admit that for them it is necessary.

"The general law of succession prescribed by the Succession Act was made applicable to all who had no personal law of succession of their own, and it was because on conversion Native Christians became relieved from the Hindu and Muhammadan law of succession that they came under the Succession Act. This was right and necessary to furnish them with a settled law of inheritance.

"But the compulsory procedure which compels them to take out letters of administration on intestacy is as alien to their habits and as unnecessary for the protection of their estates as if they had remained unconverted.

"It seems unjust that conversion because it changes the rule of inheritance should subject them not only to a tax but drive them into a legal proceeding which they do not want and is no benefit to them.

"The remedy is to place Native Christians in the same position as to letters of administration in cases of intestacy as their unconverted brethren.

"If they can afford the luxury of making wills, I think they may be content to be in the same position as a Hindu in Bengal or the Presidency-towns.

"The relief can easily be given not by exempting them from the Succession Act, but by enacting that the provisions of the Succession Act and the Administrator General's Act as to letters of administration in cases of intestacy shall not apply to them but they shall be in the same position as Hindus and Muhammadans and be subject to the Probate and Administration and Succession Certificate Acts.

"The other inequalities which concern the Europeans and others can wait until there is a full reconsideration of the whole question, for they must take out letters of administration and pay some court-fee upon them. But the injustice of the position of the Native Christian is so great that one may well press for its immediate redress.

"What the effect on the spread of Christianity may be I do not know any more than I can say what effect it would have in England if the profession of Buddhism rendered its professors exempt from succession-duties. Possibly many persons might see points in Buddhism as the Way of Deliverance which they do not at present.

"I press for this because these Native Christians are a feeble folk. It has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton these Christians continue loyal. They are a very long-suffering people. How long-suffering is seen by the fact that the Catholic Christians can get no redress as to the hardship of the marriage laws.

Their converts are branded as bigamists, their children bastardized and the priests turned into criminals. They have been told to get redress under the Native Converts Act, which does not apply to them. Yet there has been no public outcry, no public reviling of the Secretary of State. So far as is known, they have not gone further than to pray for his enlightenment—prayers which, I trust, may be heard.

"I mention this to show that the absence of disloyalty among these Christians is no argument to show they are not suffering a great injustice. It only shows they are like the early Christians—ready to turn the other cheek when smitten.

"Then there is the further point that this Bill as originally introduced, throws on the Courts the duty of investigating the value of estates for revenue purposes. This is very objectionable in principle. The Courts ought to have nothing more to do with the valuing of estates than with the valuing of incomes.

"However, the evil has been somewhat abated by the Select Committee, and further by one of my amendments.

"The necessity for the Bill arises mainly from the Hindus and Muhammadans, who have an option of applying for letters of administration, trying to evade the duty. It is mainly because I recognise that this is very extensively done, particularly in the mufassal, that I appeal to these further facilities being given for the collection of this most unsatisfactory tax."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I share the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Rees with reference to the hardship that at present the Native Christian in Southern India suffers. It occurred to me that this was not the proper occasion to go fully into that question. If my Hon'ble friend had not touched upon it, and if he having touched upon it there was none to oppose it, I should probably not trouble the Council with any observations; but fortunately for me it so happens that there is one who has practically exhausted the whole subject. Most of what I had to say to indicate the difficulty has already been said, and in that way it may be a relief to the Council; but I must point out that it is not a question of loyalty at all as the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton has stated. It is rather a question of equality of taxation. If in the administration of a law a hardship is felt by a certain class, it would be a very curious interpretation of loyalty to say that those people are not to put forward their objections against the hardships that they are suffering. Nor does it follow that because the Burman Christians are so submissive as to shed their blood therefore they are to go on shedding their rupees where they are not bound to do. It is, I think, a method of defining loyalty which does not commend itself to me. That they have for a long time submitted to it—and unconsciously submitted to it—is no argument whatever. In every law that we change we find that that law has been submitted to for a number of years, and we change the law with the fact before us that the law has been submitted to for a number of years. Therefore, the question whether the law has been submitted to ungrudgingly for a number of years or not is utterly irrelevant. The question rather is whether the law is just or whether the law is productive of hardship. If the legislature finds that there is a hardship produced by a particular law, I would say it is their duty to remove the evil, although not a single person who suffers from the hardship has come forward to complain of that hardship."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"There is one part of the speeches of my Hon'ble friends Sir Griffith Evans and Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu with which I entirely agree, and that is the statement that the present occasion is not one in which the very wide subject on which they have spoken can be considered by the Council. The question before us is that of making more certain than it is at present the collection of certain duties which are prescribed by law. I hold that this is a mere question of procedure, and this is not the time to raise the question whether the duties themselves are such as ought to be imposed by Government. They already exist in the law as it at present stands. I am quite aware that there is a certain amount of inequality in the administration of the succession-duties. It is a subject which is, however,

surrounded with many difficulties, and these difficulties have been amply laid before the Council by my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans himself in March, 1889, but I rather think he took a different view then from what he takes now; for to quote from sentences he spoke then it would appear that his doctrine at that time was that the duties he now urges that the Native Christians should be exempted from should rather be extended to the Hindus and Muhammadans. He points out perfectly correctly that there is an inequality in the duties :—

"It has long been seen that it would be fair in principle to render the payment of such duties compulsory on all alike. But principle is one thing; practice is another."

"And then, talking of the possibility of making the whole of the inhabitants of India pay duties of the kind, he says :—

"What can be got out of them in the way of succession-duties without friction or injustice, it is, I take it, the duty of the Government to itself and to the class which pays these duties to get."

"And he finishes up by saying :—

"It is not unlikely that means will some day be devised for bringing property held under the Mitakshara law within the reach of a succession-duty. I do not think the difficulties will be insuperable."

"I am perfectly prepared to agree that there is an inequality between certain classes in India in respect to the succession-duties, but I am much more inclined to seek to remove them, not in the way which is at present indicated, namely, by exempting the Christians, but in the way in which Sir Griffith Evans himself indicated in 1889, namely, by extending the succession-duties to those classes who are at present, without intention, exempt from them. However, I will finish up by saying, as Sir Griffith Evans and Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu have said before, that I agree that the present is not the occasion on which this rather difficult subject can be discussed by the Council. That may have to be done at some future time, but there is one remark which I would like to make, and that is that I think far too much prominence has been given in the discussion to one particular point.

"To hear the Hon'ble Mr. Rees speak of Madras, one would think that no persons but the Native Christians in that Presidency contributed to this tax. Now I have the figures before me here of the last three years, and I find that the whole presidency of Madras during that time contributed about Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 a year; Bombay and Sind, which contains about half the number of the population of the Presidency of Madras, contributed four times as much; Bengal, which contains half as many inhabitants again as the Madras Presidency, contributed from six to ten times as much as the Madras Presidency. It is obvious, therefore, that these probate-duties are not confined in any way to Native Christians generally, and still less to Native Christians in Madras: the principal contributors are at present the Hindus and Muhammadans of Bengal and Bombay.

"Another suggestion has been made in this matter by Sir Griffith Evans, and that is, that the whole subject is foreign to the duty of the Civil Courts. I can only say, looking at it from a purely financial point of view, that I would be perfectly willing to adopt on the whole question a procedure like that at home, that is, that the Civil Courts are only put in action after a certificate has been given by the revenue-authorities that the valuation of the estate is so much. We do not put upon the Civil Courts any duty in the way of collection; we simply say that they must do the same in respect to applications for probate and administration as they do in respect of all other proceedings before them and see that the applications to them are made on a properly stamped document. If we were to lay upon the Revenue-officers the necessity of certifying the duties in every case, the result would be that every person who wished to take out probate or administration would have first of all to go to the revenue-authorities and then have the investigation pursued as to the value of his property. Now the whole Bill as passed by the Select Committee is a Bill intended to allow the proceedings for probate and administration to proceed as far as possible without

any intervention of the part of the Revenue-officer. If the Revenue-officer finds occasion for intervention he has the power to intervene, but I fancy that in by far the majority of cases the Revenue-officer having the power to intervene will not make use of it unless an obvious intention to defraud the revenue was apparent. That is a procedure which from the point of view of the applicant for probate or administration is far more simple and far more easy than laying upon him the necessity of first making an application to the revenue-authorities and satisfying the revenue-authority regarding the sufficiency of his valuation.

"This leads me to another observation which the Hon'ble Mr. Rees made, that is to say, in regard to taking security. I do not think that the Civil Courts should have power to take security. It is not their business to collect the revenue for Government, and they will not, like the Revenue-officers, take the responsibility of seeing that the security is sufficient for purposes of revenue. If the whole matter is handed over to the Revenue-officers, then I have no objection whatever to giving the Revenue-officers within certain limits the power of taking security rather than insisting upon the money being paid down beforehand; but if the matter is to be left to the Civil Courts then I can only quote what the High Court of Calcutta and what the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans have said in the matter, that it is not the business of the Court to see that revenue is properly collected."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that in the new section 19 H (6) of the Court-fees Act, 1870, proposed by clause 2 of the Bill, as amended, for the words "officer authorized" the words "person authorized by the Court" be substituted, and that to the same the following be added, namely:—

"The person authorized as aforesaid to hold the inquiry shall return to the Court the evidence taken by him and report the result of the inquiry, and such report and the evidence so taken shall be evidence in the proceeding, and the Court may record a finding in accordance with the report unless it is satisfied that it is erroneous."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is two-fold. One is to relieve the Court of the District Judge from having to hold the inquiry itself and enable him to depute somebody else to do so. The other object is to provide some machinery for the making of a report and provide a procedure.."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ:—"I am quite willing to accept this amendment. I understand it is practically applying to these cases a somewhat similar procedure to that laid down in the Civil Procedure Code for local investigation by a Commissioner, and it is, I think, a desirable provision."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that to the new section 19I of the Court-fees Act, 1870, proposed by clause 2 of the Bill, as amended, the words "on such valuation" be added, and that after the same the following sub-section be added, namely:—

"(2) The grant of probate or letters of administration shall not be delayed by reason of any motion made by the Collector under section 19H, sub-section (4)."

He said:—"The object of this amendment is, in the first place, to make it clear that the fee is to be paid on the valuation of the assets by the affidavit of the applicant in the first instance. The second part is intended to make it compulsory upon the Court to grant probate at once upon a proper affidavit of valuation being before it, reserving the question of the investigation that may be made by the revenue-authorities afterwards and not to delay the grant of probate because probates or letters of administration, where they are compulsory, are absolutely necessary for the administration of the estate, and if they are not granted quickly the delay may cause loss to the estate and therefore it is necessary to have these grants made at once. In order to make the position of my Hon'ble friend the Financial Member more easy, I have in a later portion

introduced an amendment which enables him directly to collect any excess which may be found on the inquiry at the instance of the Revenue-officers as an arrear of land-revenue; so that they will have the fullest opportunity of collecting it afterwards without delaying the probate."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ:—"I am quite willing to accept this amendment also. The Select Committee in dealing with the Bill recognized that no delay ought to take place in granting probate while an enquiry was going on whether an estate was under-valued, and it is desirable to make the matter quite clear especially having in view my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans' next proposed amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND:—"I quite agree with my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rivaz. From my point of view I think we are amply protected by the power which is given to the Collector to intervene, and that power being given, I do not think there is any occasion to lay upon the Civil Court the necessity of postponing the actual grant of probate or letters of administration. The interests of the revenue are sufficiently protected in the power of the Collector to intervene, and I do not think it is necessary to protect them further by ordering or sanctioning any delay in the issue of probate or letters of administration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that in the new section 19J of the Court-fees Act, 1870, proposed by clause 2 of the Bill, as amended, between the words "Any" and "penalty" the words "excess fee found to be payable on an enquiry held under section 19H, sub-section (6), and any" be inserted. He said:—"The object of this amendment is closely connected with the next one, and I have to say a few words to explain it. When this duty was first introduced it was considered desirable, if I may say so, to veil the character of it as a succession-duty, and to treat it merely as an ordinary court-fee, and to depend upon the ordinary penalties attaching to people who pay in insufficient court-fees. The consequence was that many expedients were resorted to. First of all, the Revenue-officers had to depend on indirect pressure, as an improperly stamped document was not receivable in evidence, under one section, and under another section an improperly stamped document was invalid. Then they introduced various amendments which were unnecessary except for fiscal purposes into the Probate and Administration Act, and which will have to come out some day, and they trusted to this policy of side pressure in order to get the full court-fees. Now that that has failed they have asked for a direct power of enforcing the revenue through the intervention of the Revenue-authorities, and it has of course become unnecessary to keep up the other side checks and the side pressure which existed before. I have therefore by these words given to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Member what he had not got by the Bill as amended by the Select Committee. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee rendered it at least an open question in point of law as to whether the word 'penalty' would have covered the excess fee which was found upon an enquiry under this Act to be leviable. I have therefore put in a provision for the benefit of the revenue that if an excess is found to be due by an inquiry under this Act, it shall be leviable in the same way as a penalty under the Act and as if it were an arrear of land-revenue. That puts my Hon'ble friend the Financial Member in a sufficiently strong position not to need the other side pressures, and therefore when I come to the next amendment I will explain how I propose to take some of them away."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ:—"When this point was considered by the Select Committee we were somewhat divided in opinion as to whether the Court or the Collector was the better agency to collect these excess fees. Personally I prefer the agency of the Collector, and now that I am fortified with my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans' opinion I am quite prepared to accept his amendment."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND:—"I agree with my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS moved that in clause 2 of the Bill, as amended, after the new section 19J of the Court-fees Act, 1870, proposed thereby, the following be added, namely:—

Sections 6 and 28 not to apply to probates or letters of administration.

"19K. Nothing in section 6 or section 28 shall apply to probates or letters of administration."

He said:—"Owing to this duty being levied as a court-fee on a grant of probate or letters of administration, the result was produced that although the probate had been stamped by the Court on payment of a duty, yet if the duty were insufficient the documents would be improperly stamped and an objection could be raised to its admissibility in evidence or even its validity. Now, inasmuch as probates and letters of administration are letters of authority to administer property, it was, of course, exceedingly inconvenient that they should be subjected to any invalidity of this kind. They stand on an entirely different footing from that of ordinary documents not properly stamped, and now that there is a power on the part of the Revenue-authorities to apply for the excess revenue and to collect it themselves, it is unnecessary to continue these side pressures at all. There are one or two others which ought to have been removed—notably the provisions for revoking probates because of untrue statements in inventories; but these matters were not before the Select Committee and, inasmuch as they are sections in the Probate and Administration Act, I doubted if I should be justified in proposing their removal now."

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ:—"I have no objection to this amendment either, but it is a matter that more concerns the Hon'ble Finance Member than myself."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND:—"There is a provision in the Stamp Act that, when the amount of a stamp-duty has been adjudicated by the Revenue-officer, it shall not be called in question afterwards. I think this proposal of my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans follows exactly those lines, namely, that when the Revenue-officer has had his opportunity of intervening and has not intervened or through his intervention the proper duty has been adjudicated, no question may thereafter be raised from the point of view of the revenue as regards a sufficiency of the duty. I am perfectly prepared, therefore, to accept the amendment proposed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as now amended, be passed. He said:—"In doing so I hope my Hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans will allow me to express my acknowledgments to him for his careful study of the Bill and for the improvements which have been effected by his amendments."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS:—"I do not desire to say anything on this motion except to remark that no real answer has been attempted to the grievance of the Native Christians. That they do not pay the bulk of the tax renders it easier and cheaper to relieve them. That I, when discussing the inequality of the tax in 1889, did not point out the special hardship to Native Christians, is not strange seeing that I am not a Native Christian myself, and had not had my attention at that time directed to their position. But that is no reason why I should not come to their aid when I see how they are fallen among tax-gatherers and are sore smitten. To me the time of the Council appears to have been properly spent, and I should not have felt justified in allowing this Bill to be passed without protest, as it increases the injustice under which the Native Christians are suffering."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CURRENCY-NOTES FORGERY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the forgery of currency-notes and bank-notes be taken into consideration. He said:—"I mentioned, when I presented the Report of the Select Committee, that the objections which had been taken on several sides to the Bill as originally framed were, so far as I understood, removed by the alterations which the Select Committee had made in the form of the Bill. I trust I may take the fact that no amendments have been proposed by any of the Hon'ble Members of Council as an indication that they have been sufficiently satisfied on this point."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS said:—"Perhaps I may say one word as to the amendments made in Select Committee. For the most part, as Hon'ble Members are aware, those amendments were formal with the exception of two amendments in substance, and two only. The first is one to which, I think, everyone will agree. We have made it a substantive offence to counterfeit a currency-note or bank-note. The second amendment is to some extent a weakening of the law, but it is an amendment which was suggested to us from several sides and which we have seen our way to adopt. We have divided the original first section of the Bill into two parts. The first part punishes the offence of trafficking in forged and counterfeit notes. In that case it will be sufficient for the prosecution to prove that the person who traffics in the note or attempts to deal with it as a genuine thing, knew or had reason to believe the note to be forged. It is quite clear that a man commits an offence if he has a forged note in his possession which he has reason to believe to be forged and tries to pass it. Then comes the question of the next section; and here we have modified the original proposal of the Bill. We have gone back from the rule of English law, a law which has been in force for forty years, and we have put in, in deference to the representations received, an extra burden of proof on the prosecution. We have provided that wherever a person is found in possession of forged or counterfeit notes which he knows or has reason to believe are forged or counterfeit, that the prosecution must, in addition, prove that he intended them to be used as genuine. In English law it is sufficient if the notes are found in his possession and if he cannot prove that his intentions were lawful. We have reversed the proof and laid the burden on the prosecution of proving not only that the accused was in possession of the forged notes, but also that he intended these forged notes to be used for some fraudulent or wrongful purpose. I thought it right to make this explanation, because I see in many quarters that there were apprehensions as to what might be the effect in India of introducing the English law."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said:—"I am glad, my Lord, that the Draconian severity of section 489A of the original Bill in respect of *possession* of forged notes has been softened by section 489C of the amended Bill. May I make a suggestion that, as the burden of proof of dishonest knowledge and intention has now been laid on the prosecution and as the punishment has been reduced from transportation for life to imprisonment for seven years, and as the offence has also been made bailable, arrest by a police-officer without a warrant may be disallowed. My reason for making this suggestion is this. I speak chiefly with reference to the province which I represent, in which I may mention for the information of the Council that the whole of the great export staple—rice—of the province is annually purchased with hard silver rupees. Last year the sum paid for the rice which was brought to the ports of Burma was eleven and one-third crores of rupees paid in hard silver. The Burmans have an aversion to the use of currency-notes. Efforts have been made for the last twelve years, as the Hon'ble Financial Member probably knows, to induce them to use currency-notes, but the efforts have been attended with very small success indeed, and any added terror—any addition to the distrust and suspicion with which Burmans look upon currency-notes—in the shape of arrest by a police-

officer without a warrant would, I take it, very likely postpone still further the realization of our object."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but he seems to me to be proposing an amendment in the Bill without giving notice of any such amendment."

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON :—"I am aware of this, Your Excellency, and must apologise for it, but I thought I might make a suggestion in case the Hon'ble Member in charge might have thought fit to make a slight alteration in the schedule and change the words 'arrest without warrant' to 'arrest with warrant of a Magistrate'."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—"I think I can give the Council a very good reason why the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton's proposal should not find acceptance. In the first place, I think he is not quite right in speaking of the aversion which the Burmans have to using currency-notes. What the Burmans do with these currency-notes is this—they have at the end of the rice season a very large amount of silver in their possession. This silver they desire to retain until the next rice reason comes round. They accordingly present their silver to the Currency Department and take out those very currency-notes of which, according to the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton, they have such an abhorrence. They keep these notes in their possession until the next rice season comes round, and then they take them to the Currency Office, change them for silver, and use that silver for their rice transactions up-country. I am not afraid of ruin dropping upon the Currency Department by reason of the Burmans ceasing to use currency-notes. There are a very large number of people in India who are not Burmans, and I am perfectly satisfied with the amount and the security of our circulation. What I wish to point out with reference to the particular point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton would be that his amendment would go to weaken the whole procedure of—"

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT :—"There is no amendment before the Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton has not moved any amendment and cannot at this stage move one."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND :—"I shall say then that the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton would destroy the whole efficiency of the Bill. What would actually happen is what has happened in most cases, namely, that these counterfeit notes would be brought to the Currency Office, they would be there presented for payment, they would be found to have been forged, and the person who presented them would be handed over to the police for inquiry. If it was made part of the law that the police should not have this authority to arrest without warrant, then the man would simply go away, and the possibility of investigating the case would cease."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT here explained that this was the stage in the Bill at which it was in the power of the Hon'ble Member to move an amendment if he wished to do so. Rules 28 and 29 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business provided that, on a Bill being taken into consideration by the Council, an Hon'ble Member might move an amendment without the usual notice if no Member of Council objected to his doing so. HIS EXCELLENCY gathered, however, that Mr. Smeaton did not wish to proceed further in the matter.

The Hon'ble MR. SMEATON said that he did not desire to proceed further.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy. He hoped, he said, at the next meeting of the Council to move that the Bill be passed.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT (1894) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said:—" I see that it is stated in the List of Business that my object is stated in the title of the Bill. With all deference to the Hon'ble Member who has charge of the Legislative Department, I think it would require a large amount of perspicacity for anyone to see my object stated in the title of the Bill. As a matter of fact, I am proposing to open an entirely new chapter in our fiscal history, and which I have already endeavoured to make plain, in language which is not legal and not legislative, but which, I fancy, has been understood, by statements made in the newspapers.

" I propose to ask the leave of the Council to introduce a Bill which will have the effect of conferring upon the Government a power to impose countervailing duties in the case of bounty-fed sugar imported from European countries. I shall not take up the Council's time by explaining the economic effect of bounties and of countervailing duties. I take it for granted that Hon'ble Members know these matters as well as I do myself, and, if I refer to them for a short time, it is only with the object of introducing to the Council the facts with regard to which I shall have to satisfy them in asking leave to introduce this Bill.

" It is well known that the effect of bounties is two-fold. It affects in two entirely opposite directions the interests of the consumer and the producer. So far as regards the consumer, it brings the article of consumption to the market at a cheaper price than would otherwise be available to him. In that respect he receives benefit. But the producer looks at it from a different point of view. It supplants in the market the produce which he would otherwise bring to it by a competitive produce which has attached to it an artificial advantage. England, of course, is, as regards sugar, a nation of consumers. No project for the imposition of countervailing duties has there been made; but India, on the other hand, is, to a very large extent, a nation of producers, and the productive interests of the country in respect of sugar are, as I hope to satisfy the Council, extremely important, and ought to be safeguarded by any measures that we can take. As regards the interests of the producer, I shall quote some official documents which have reference to them, and will show that sugar is a particularly important product in this country. Hon'ble Members will no doubt excuse my beginning my quotations by a reference to an old Financial Statement—that of 1877-78. Sir John Strachey in talking of sugar in that statement says:—

'It is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces, and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue.'

"Then again, when the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, made a representation about a year ago on the subject of sugar, they also drew attention to the extreme importance of the productive interests connected therewith. They enclosed a memorandum from the firms interested in the sugar industry in Calcutta, in which it was said:—

' The importance of cane cultivation in the agricultural scheme of almost every Province in India is perhaps hardly appreciated, except by those officials whose duties have brought them into association with the settlement of land-revenue. The remark may be found in many a settlement report that in such and such tracts the entire rent, and therefore the entire revenue, is paid from the cane-field. " The peasants say," writes the Settlement-officer of Bareilly, " that sugarcane is to other tillage as the elephant to other beasts." In almost every settlement report and district gazetteer of the Punjab, of the North-Western

Provinces and of Oudh, the extremely important position held by sugarcane in maintaining agricultural prosperity is prominently noticed, as the extracts quoted below sufficiently indicate;'

and then they proceed to make the extracts justifying the statement. Again, in a report from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces received the other day, talking of the possibility of the reduction of cultivation of sugar in the North-West, he says:—

'The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction in the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach a maximum of 250,000 to 300,000 acres. Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far-reaching injury to landlords, tenants and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugarcane-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected, not indeed directly, because the land-revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rents that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and thus cripple the resources of the landlords.'

"Perhaps these extracts will show the importance which is attached from the agricultural and economic point of view to the maintenance of sugar cultivation. With reference to the interests of the consumer, which I mentioned are entirely in the opposite direction, there is one very considerable discount to be reckoned in India, and that is, that the bounty-fed sugar is a refined sugar, and the sugar which is affected by it in this country is mostly the refined article. The common people of this country, that is, the poorer classes, do not, for the most part, consume refined sugar, although they are taking to it lately in larger quantities. The principal staple, however, of their consumption is unrefined sugar, and, so far as we can trace it at present, although the unrefined sugar has to a certain extent been affected by the large importation, to which I will presently allude, of bounty-fed sugar, still it is mostly in the direction of the cheapening of refined sugar that the effect of this bounty-fed import has been seen. Accordingly, although the consumer has benefited by the cheapness of the bounty-fed importations, yet the consumer who is so benefited is not the poorer classes but the classes who are comparatively well able to bear the burden of the removal of the cause cheapening their sugar. I find that the report made by the West Indian Commission expresses this view even with regard to England. They state:—

'It has, we believe, been argued that the reduction in the price of sugar which has resulted from the bounty system is such a source of gain to the British Empire as a whole that it would not be right for Your Majesty's Government to initiate any measures to bring about the abolition of that system. In that argument we do not concur. * * The benefit which the British Empire as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on a limited class, namely, Your Majesty's West Indian and other subjects dependent on the sugar industry. * * We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the abolition of the bounty system is an object at which Your Majesty's Government should aim, if they should see their way to securing that result, and that the accomplishment of such an end is worth some sacrifice, provided always that such sacrifice would be really effective and would not involve evils out of all proportion to those which it is desired to remove.'

"Of course we are not, so far as this Legislative Council is concerned, considering the interests of the West Indian subjects of Her Majesty; but the very expressions here used might be adapted to India with a small variation, and we might say that the benefit which India as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on one class, namely, the agricultural population which is dependent on the sugar industry of the country.

"I wish to bring before the Council the actual facts of importations into this country so as to show to what an extent in recent years the importation of bounty-fed sugar has increased. I have before me the statistics of importation for the last twenty years stated in thousands of hundredweights. The facts are that for the first ten years the importation of sugar was about one million hundredweight; towards the end of that period it had risen to one million and

a half hundredweight. By far the largest portion of this, almost the whole of it, was Mauritius sugar. European sugar hardly entered into the figures at all. In none of the first five years was there any European importation at all, and during the last five years there was an importation of 15,000, 10,000 and 11,000 hundredweight in three of the years concerned. After 1890, although the importation from Mauritius continued and rather increased, that is to say, moved up from about one million three hundred thousand to one million six or seven hundred, yet the importation from Austria and Germany vastly and suddenly increased. The year 1890-91 was almost the first year in which German sugar was imported, and in that one year 709,000 hundredweight were imported. The figures then fell off for a short time, but during the last three years, 1896-97-98, the amount which has been imported from Austria and Germany combined has been 874,000 hundredweight; then the year after that more than two million hundredweight, and in the ten months of this year more than a million hundredweight has been received. This is a very large and a very sudden increase, and I will mention the facts to which it is due. In 1897 the Government of the United States passed an Act, upon which the Bill now before the Council is framed, by which they imposed countervailing duties upon sugar. The effect of that Act was to cut out the bounty-fed sugar of Europe from the markets of the United States. The consequence was that that bounty-fed sugar was driven to find its market in India, and it found its market very suddenly and very abundantly. Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that a couple of years ago the attention of Her Majesty's Government was drawn to the critical condition of the sugar industry in the West India Islands. They sent out to inquire into the subject a Commission of which two members were my own distinguished predecessor Sir David Barbour, and the Hon'ble Sir Edwin Collen's distinguished predecessor Sir Henry Norman. They made a report in which they showed that the sugar industry of the West India Islands, upon which the commercial prosperity and even the administrative possibilities of the West Indian Colonies depended, was in an extremely critical state, and they attributed it all to the existence of the bounty system. Thereupon Her Majesty's Government took what they considered the only means of having the bounty system revised, namely, they proposed to call a Conference of the various European Powers in order to consider the whole question of bounties. At that time the Government of Belgium had had its attention drawn to the subject, and they met the invitation to Conference issued by Her Majesty's Government by stating that they had already taken measures to have a Conference of the Powers. This Conference took place in Brussels in the summer of 1898. It was a Conference which came to no practical conclusion. The proposals regarding the dropping of the bounty system were opposed for various reasons, mainly by France and Russia, but no practical conclusion was come to. The Conference separated on the understanding that the Government of the King of the Belgians would continue by diplomatic action to pursue its object. At the instance of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce we had taken measures to have India represented by a member at that Conference, and Mr. Ozanne, who was a recently retired Civil Servant of the Presidency of Bombay, was the Indian representative. After the Conference separated we received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Madras, and also from the Chamber of Commerce of Upper India, in which they recommended that now, as the proposals of the Brussels Conference proved ineffective, we should at once take measures to impose a countervailing duty. Madras is to some extent an exporting Province, and it grows a fair quantity of sugar; but Cawnpore, the seat of the Chamber of Upper India, is the centre of a most important sugar industry and is much more in touch with the subject and much more closely affected by it than any of the other Chambers. The Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta has also taken up the subject, and I find from their last annual report that they recommend the imposition of countervailing duties as the only alternative in the event of further negotiations regarding the abolition of bounties proving futile, and that a continuance of unrestricted importation will probably result in the closing of the remaining sugar refineries in the district of Jessore, a large number of which have already ceased to work.

"But I am a little in advance of the subject when I refer to the closing of

the sugar refineries. I wish to show that it is not merely a matter of theory, but an ascertained fact that the sugar industry of this country has been very adversely affected.

"In India altogether about 3,000,000 acres are under sugarcane cultivation. Of this, 1,300,000 are in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,000,000 are in Bengal, and the remaining 700,000 are scattered over the other Provinces of India. It is obvious, therefore, that by far the most important Province from the sugar-producing point of view is that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Now, we have obtained very full particulars of the recent condition of the sugar cultivation and of the sugar-refining industry in the North-Western Provinces, and I may at once say that the immediate effect upon cultivation has not been very great. Apparently the production has diminished, taking the whole of India, from about 3,000,000 to about 2,600,000, that is to say, a drop of about 13 per cent.; but there are many reasons why cultivation should not be immediately affected. In the first place, the natives of this country are extremely conservative in their habits and customs. It is very difficult to move them from the existing cultivation, and they will for a long time sustain loss in that cultivation before absolutely giving it up. Moreover, agriculture is largely carried on under advances for delivery of actual produce, and these obligations are obviously obligations which can only be carried out by continuing cultivation, so that the mere depression in the price of sugar does not make itself immediately seen in the reduction of cultivation. It will do so ultimately beyond a doubt. As regards refineries, however, we have strong evidence that the importation of bounty-fed sugar is causing very serious disaster. In a letter from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces he tells us:—

"There has been a substantial decrease in the acreage under cane in those parts of the Province where the margin of profit on the cultivation is least, this decrease being probably due to the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Further experience is, however, required to arrive at certain conclusions in this respect.

'Foreign sugar does not as yet compete with *gur*, but it is now competing with refined sugar for home consumption, of which article it has seriously reduced the exports. It has also already caused the closure of numerous refineries, while it has seriously endangered the stability of others. The Director gives statistics showing that 120 refineries have stopped working, but his figures on this point are incomplete. He has since informed the Lieutenant-Governor that no less than sixty have been closed in a part of the district of Azamgarh alone, of which no account is taken in his memorandum.

'The price of refined sugar has been reduced about 12 per cent. in five years, and this decline has had a general lowering effect on all sugar prices.'

"He goes on to report also that—

'The information available points to the probability of the further cheapening of the production of bounty-fed sugar in the future, to its importation in increasing quantities, and to the further under-selling of the native refiners.

'It is of much more importance to these Provinces to preserve their sugar industry on the basis of present arrangements than to have a cheap foreign sugar supplied to the consumers of the refined article.

'There is no prospect of native processes being so improved that refineries could hold their own against the foreign competition assisted by bounties."

"I may mention that in the description of the condition of things in the North-Western Provinces we are not dependent upon the reports of the North-Western Provinces alone. For example, in reply to our enquiries, which we issued last September, we have a report from the Resident of Hyderabad regarding the sugar consumption in Berar. He says:—

'In 1893-94 the imports of refined sugar from the North-West Provinces were 27,702 maunds; in each subsequent year there has been a steady decline till in 1897-98 the quantity imported amounted to only 11,638 maunds, or considerably less than half the former quantity. A more than corresponding rise is to be observed in the imports of refined sugar from Bombay port; commencing at 50,158 maunds in 1893-94, the figure has now risen to 1,27,625 maunds, or more than 2½ times the former import.'

"So that, whether this sugar which had been imported in Bombay and Berar is bounty-fed or not, it is obvious that the conditions of the trade are at present

such that a Province, which had formerly a large supply from the North-Western Provinces, has ceased to derive its sugar from there. The same is the case as regards the Punjab. The Government of the Punjab have not as yet sent us their report but they have sent us in anticipation of the report a telegram which I shall read. They say :—

'Imported sugar almost entirely superseding Indian refined sugar in towns. Consequently great falling off in imports of refined sugar from North-Western Provinces, previously the chief source of supply. Native sugar refineries are also gradually being closed. In the Punjab, cultivation, though not extending, has not fallen off, as the demand of the agricultural population, which is chiefly for unrefined sugar, is still sufficient to maintain prices at a level which renders cultivation profitable.'

"It will be seen, therefore, that the information which we have received as to the condition of the North-Western Provinces in respect of their sugar industry, whether we look at what has been said by the Government of the North-Western Provinces itself, or by the effect as observed from the outside by the Government of the Punjab and the Resident of Hyderabad who represents the Berars, is the same, namely, that the prospects of the industry in the North-Western Provinces are very much like the prospects which have been described by the Commissioners who were sent to investigate the matter in the West India Islands. As regards Calcutta it may be sufficient for me to refer to the statement of the Chamber of Commerce in their last annual report—a statement which I have already quoted—

'In any case a continuance of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar would probably result in the closing of the remaining sugar refineries in the district of Jessore, a large number of which had already ceased to work.'

"I have some further information which I might lay before the Council regarding the falling off in the price of sugar which, of course, is the direct effect of the importation of the bounty-fed sugar and through which those deleterious effects I have been describing have been operating. The general falling off in prices during the last three years has been (at Cawnpore) a falling off of about one and a half rupees out of a price of about 11, 12 and 13 rupees per maund—a sufficiently serious falling off to necessitate the closing of the refineries, and, when the refineries are closed, there must, no doubt, follow a falling off in the cultivation. I think therefore the Council may take it as proved that we are in the presence of a real danger to an important industry ; and I trust they are sufficiently convinced that the time has come when, if we are to protect our sugar industry in this country, which is extremely important, it is necessary for us to take measures against bounty-fed importations. Of course we might wait a little longer; we might wait till our refineries are still further closed, and till the raiyats are so impoverished as to give up cultivation altogether ; but it is better in these matters, I think, to take protective measures beforehand, because it is far more easy to revive and encourage an existing industry than to restore one which has been by adverse circumstances extinguished.

"It is hardly necessary for me to touch upon the extent of bounties, or on their effect upon the trade of foreign countries. We are legislating only as regards India. But I would like to point out that the measure we are taking, or which I am asking the Council to take, is not necessarily a measure that condemns the action of foreign countries in putting bounties upon their sugar. We have only regard to our own internal concerns, and it may be perfectly possible for us even to approve the action of foreign Governments in putting a bounty upon their sugar and at the same time to take measures to prevent their having an injurious effect upon our own cultivation. I observe that the argument which the representative of France laid before the Brussels Conference as justifying the granting of sugar bounties in France was this. He said it is all very well for England to denounce sugar bounties. England is the mistress of the seas; she can look forward with confidence even to a state of isolation arising out of war ; foreign ports will still be open to her and her ports will be open to importation from foreign countries ; but in the case of France it is exactly the opposite. If France is isolated and an enemy of France has

command of the seas, then the result might be a very serious national disaster. It is the duty of the Government of France, as a mere question of national preservation, to take care that France shall be independent of foreign countries in the matter of her provisionment. If a certain quantity of sugar is absolutely necessary for the inhabitants of France, then the Government of France must take care that that amount of sugar shall be forthcoming within an area that is under her own command, and, if the cultivation under normal circumstances is not sufficient to produce it, it is legitimate for the Government, by the operation of bounties, to give sufficient encouragement to the internal cultivation of sugar. It is therefore a matter of internal administration. What I point out with regard to this is that we may quite agree with them. We are not bound in any way to denounce the system of bounties as a matter of internal administration of any foreign country. We only wish to protect our own industry, and we claim the same right to preserve our industry in this country as foreign nations no doubt claim to preserve and encourage the sugar industry and sugar cultivation in their own territories."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India and in the local official Gazettes in English. He said:—"The Bill, I may state, is in form a sufficiently simple one. It is copied in its wording from the Bill which is actually operative in the United States of America. We take power to impose, in addition to the ordinary tariff which is levied under the Tariff Act, a further duty equal to the amount of bounty which is granted by any foreign nation. The wording of the Act is in short the same as the wording of section 5 of the United States Act of the 24th July, 1897. In the United States they have a slightly different form of legislation from ours; that is to say, the Act itself imposes the duty, but lays down directions that the Executive shall prescribe rules for its assessment and regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. In this case we have slightly modified the procedure, and we give the Government power to impose the necessary duties as well as to lay down these rules and regulations. I hope that the Act will be considered sufficiently simple to pass without being referred to a Select Committee, and it is the intention of the Government to pass it if possible without its being examined by a Select Committee during the currency of the present session."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"I should like to say that I support this Bill. As the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has said, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce urged that legislation in this direction might be undertaken. It might be urged that if foreign Governments are generous enough to give us sugar under cost-price it would be rather foolish of us not to take the sugar on those low terms and grow something else on our sugar land. I think, as the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has pointed out, the interests of the producer in India are greater than the interests of the consumer, and as the unrestricted importation of beet sugar is likely to kill the sugar industry in India altogether, I think that legislation will be of great benefit to a great many people in India. With reference to the Hon'ble Sir James Westland's remarks with regard to the passing of the Bill this session, I should like to call his attention to one point, namely, that in putting the Bill into operation there may be cases of great individual hardship. I understood him to say that the probability was that the duty which would be imposed would be equivalent to the bounty that the foreign Governments give. I think it is highly improbable that the price of sugar will rise in India to the extent of the duty that will be imposed. I may say that there has been a very large quantity of beet sugar sold 'to arrive,' as it is called, in Calcutta, that is, shipment for months ahead, and if the price of sugar does not rise to the same extent as the amount of the duty, then I think the buyers of that sugar will probably be very heavy losers by this legislation, unless

provision is made to avoid this; and I hope the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, in making arrangements to bring the Bill into operation, will consult the mercantile community in the matter."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said: "The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur was good enough to mention this matter to me before the commencement of the proceedings in Council. There is a provision in the Tariff Act as it stands which alters the terms of contracts in which the conditions as regards the payment of customs-duty have been altered by new legislation. I do not know if that would go far enough in giving relief in the cases to which the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur refers; but in legislation like that which I have just been announcing it is always difficult to enter into the matters of detail to which the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has referred before taking up the general question, because it is necessary to keep our intentions secret pending preliminary consideration, and it is impossible therefore to consult people in regard to details. However, I hope to be able to settle this matter in consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, and possibly in consultation with the sugar merchants who represent the industry in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"I very gladly welcome this Bill. I consider it to mark a very important epoch by way of a departure in the fiscal legislation of this country. The reasons for my considering so I shall reserve for a future occasion, as the Hon'ble Financial Member has stated that very probably this measure will be brought up for discussion and determination during this session. I will at present only make this observation that even from the point of view of the consumer it is quite easy to shew that this measure will be a welcome one."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 20th March, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th March, 1899.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 11.   CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

APPROPRIATION REPORT
ON
THE ACCOUNTS
OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FOR
1897-98.

BY

A. F. COX,

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.

CONTENTS.

APPROPRIATION REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF 1897-98.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Throughout the report the figures are tens of rupees (Rs. 1 = R10), with the last two figures cut off for brevity, thus, 149,7 reads one hundred and forty-nine thousand seven hundred tens of rupees.

1. The Budget Estimate of 1897-98 anticipated a deficit of 2,464,0, notwithstanding that the rate of exchange, 14·46*d.*, taken in it, resulted in an improvement of 1,360,0 as compared with the Estimate of 1896-97. Owing to a continuation of the drought of 1896, the Estimate anticipated a loss of 1,337,8 under Land Revenue and Railway earnings, while it provided 3,641,2 for actual famine relief. The expenditure however exceeded even this large provision, owing mainly to the monsoon rains being late though ultimately very favourable. There was also a renewal of plague which necessitated expenditure on preventive measures in every Province, but especially in Bombay.

2. In addition to the calamities of famine and plague, the Government of India had to meet heavy charges in repairing the damage done to buildings and Railway works by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897, which affected the north-eastern parts of the country. The earthquake was followed by trouble on the North-West Frontier, which involved additional military expenditure of 3,848,0. The expenditure on Famine Relief exceeded the Budget provision by 1,684,4, chiefly in the Central Provinces and Madras. In the former, relief had to be continued later than had been expected, because a series of bad seasons before 1896-97 had greatly impoverished the people; while in Madras the extent of the distress was under-estimated. There were excesses too in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, mainly due to the late arrival of the monsoon rains. Altogether the loss of Revenue and additional expenditure, due directly or indirectly to famine, amounted to some 8,920,8. To meet these unforeseen demands it was found necessary to reduce expenditure on Railway Construction; to postpone till January 1898 all other expenditure that could be postponed; to stop the sale of Council Bills for 14 weeks from September 8th to December 15th, and to obtain a remittance from the Secretary of State of one crore of rupees by means of Bank drafts. There was a large falling off under Opium Revenue, and Salt yielded a worse result owing to the postponement of actual payment to the following year on the security of Government Paper under rules in force in Madras. On the other hand, there was a considerable and unexpected improvement under Railways owing to the movement of grain into the famine districts and the conveyance of troops to take part in the Frontier Operations, while the special demand for canal water resulted in a large improvement in Irrigation Revenue. The greatest improvement was however due to the rise in the rate of exchange from 14·46*d.* to 15·35*d.*, which produced a saving (including exchange compensation) of 1,648,2. The net result of the year's accounts is a deficit of 5,359,2.

3. No changes in classification of Revenue and Expenditure requiring special notice were made during the year.

4. The following summary gives the Budget and Account figures of 1897-98, which are reviewed in this report. The details will be found in the statements on pages 584 to 596 :—

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Revenue and Expenditure.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
63,774,6	63,154,3	A Principal Heads of Revenue .	11,229,4	10,816,8
841,3	872,2	B Interest	3,550,0	3,472,3
2,982,8	3,370,6	C Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,891,2	2,869,5
1,689,2	1,723,5	D Civil Departments . .	15,467,8	15,739,6
1,023,1	941,0	E Miscellaneous . . .	5,913,0	5,716,8
...	...	F Famine	3,666,2	5,363,1
...	...	G Construction of Railways .	7,3	3,8
20,682,4	21,260,9	H Railways	23,499,2	22,693,5
3,122,5	3,569,8	J Irrigation	3,111,7	3,144,1
679,6	667,8	K Buildings and Roads . .	5,780,1	5,418,9
881,3	881,9	L Army Services . . .	24,195,5	26,996,8
...	...	LL Special Defence Works .	19,4	23,7
...	...	M Provincial Surplus + or Deficit— . . .	—1,190,0	—457,7
...	...	Imperial Surplus + or Deficit — .	—2,464,0	—5,359,2
95,676,8	96,442,0	TOTAL .	95,676,8	96,442,0

Receipts. Budget.	Receipts. Accounts.	Other Transactions.	Outgoings. Budget.	Outgoings. Accounts.
—2,464,0	—5,359,2	Imperial Surplus or Deficit as above	...	...
...	...	N Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and Other Works	6,588,6	4,328,5
6,924,9	6,077,8	O Permanent Debt . .	...	...
1,000,0	5,000,0	Temporary Debt. . .	...	...
502,4	...	P Unfunded Debt . . .	...	308,2
1,497,5	2,944,6	Q Deposits and Advances .	...	...
91,5	45,0	R Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . .	...	...
...	...	RR Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	336,9	553,6
...	...	S Guaranteed and Subsidized Companies, Capital Accounts	1,274,0	1,406,8
...	...	T Remittances . . .	15,0	333,8
13,000,0	9,506,1	U Secretary of State's Bills .	13,025,3	9,472,8
16,280,5	16,706,1	V Cash Balance, April 1st .	...	...
...	...	Ditto, March 31st .	15,593,0	18,516,7
36,832,8	34,920,4	GRAND TOTAL .	36,832,8	34,920,4

Comparison with the year 1896-97.

5. The comparison in respect of revenues with the year 1896-97 is as follows :—

REVENUES.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Difference. 1897-98, greater (+) or less (—).
Principal Heads of Revenue	62,192,4	63,154,3	+961,9
Interest	1,082,6	872,2	—210,4
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	3,011,6	3,370,6	+359,0
Civil Departments	1,678,6	1,723,5	+44,9
Miscellaneous	1,066,6	941,0	—125,6
Railways	20,297,8	21,260,9	+963,1
Irrigation	3,150,7	3,569,8	+419,1
Buildings and Roads	696,2	667,8	—28,4
Army Services	953,3	881,9	—71,4
TOTAL	94,129,8	96,442,0	+2,312,2

6. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are the following:—

Land Revenue	+1,709,2
Opium	—1,229,4
Salt	+172,5
Excise	—124,7
Provincial Rates	+186,4
Customs	+149,8
TOTAL	+863,8

7. The increase under *Land Revenue* occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (615,3), Madras (291,7), Bombay (276,8), Burma (249,4), Punjab (176,4), and Bengal (101,3). It was due chiefly to excellent harvests and high prices having rendered it possible to collect arrears in these Provinces. The improvement under *Provincial Rates* was due to the same cause, but in both cases the comparative increase was the greater in consequence of the low collections and large remissions of the previous year. Under *Opium* there was a reduction of 859,4 under Bengal Opium owing to a large fall in price (from R1,243 to R1,023 per chest). There was also a falling off of 367,8 in Opium Pass Fees, due partly to a diminished demand in China, and partly to a reduction in the rate of duty (R600 to R500). Under *Salt* the increase was due partly to a revival of the trade after the famine disappeared, and partly to a larger proportion of cash transactions in Madras than in the previous year. The decrease under *Excise* was almost entirely due to the famine. Under *Customs* the improvement occurred chiefly in Import duties in Madras and Bombay, mainly in the duties on oils, silver bullion and coin, and articles of food and drink.

8. Under *Interest* the decrease was mainly caused by the fact that a premium was realized on loans issued both in India and in England in 1896-97, while the loan issued in 1897-98 was at a discount. There was an increase of 95,7 in *Post Office* Revenue, and of 237,8 in *Telegraph* Receipts, the latter being due to the large increase in message traffic owing to the Military Operations on the North-West Frontier, the famine, plague, and the earthquake of June 1897. There was an increase in *Mint* Receipts, due chiefly to a large dollar coinage for the Straits Settlements and a re-coinage of Kashmir and Bhopali rupees. Under *Civil Departments* the improvement occurred chiefly under Marine, and was due to larger recoveries on account of hire of vessels employed in conveying troops to the south coast of Africa, Mombassa, and Suez, and to and from the Cape and Mauritius. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* occurred chiefly under Gain by Exchange (100,2).

9. Under *Railway Revenue* the improvement was mainly due to the running of extra troop and mule trains and to the movement of food grains into the famine districts. The chief contributors to the improvement were the North-Western Railway (594,9), the Eastern Bengal Railway (477,8), and the East Indian Railway (433,6). Under *Irrigation* the improvement occurred mainly in the Direct Receipts from canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (145,5), and the Punjab (120,4), owing to the drought, but partly also to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal. An improvement of 92,9 occurred under Indirect Receipts under the Godavari and Kistna Delta systems.

10. A comparison of the expenditure side is given below. The average rate of Exchange for the Secretary of State's drawings in 1897-98 was 15·3539*d*. against 14·4505*d*. in 1896-97. The decrease under the different heads in the exchange on the English expenditure is shown separately:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	DIFFERENCE, 1897-98; GREATER + OR LESS — In the Exchange, on English expenditure.	Due to other causes.	TOTAL.
Direct Demands on the Revenues . . .	10,909,7	10,816,8	— 9,0	— 83,9	— 92,9
Interest	3,453,9	3,472,3	— 117,2	+ 135,6	+ 18,4
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,711,7	2,869,5	+ 13,1	+ 144,7	+ 157,8
Civil Departments . .	15,445,2	15,739,6	— 49,5	+ 343,9	+ 294,4
Miscellaneous . .	5,856,7	5,716,8	— 208,6	+ 68,7	— 139,9
Famine	2,126,4	5,363,1	— 4,5	+3,241,2	+3,236,7
Construction of Railways .	12,8	3,8	...	— 9,0	— 9,0
Railways . . .	22,957,8	22,693,5	— 536,9	+ 272,6	— 264,3
Irrigation . . .	3,251,0	3,144,1	— 4	— 106,5	— 106,9
Buildings and Roads .	5,783,3	5,418,9	+ 8,0	— 372,4	— 364,4
Army Services . .	24,255,3	26,996,8	— 392,9	+3,134,4	+2,741,5
Special Defence Works .	94,6	23,7	— 19,0	— 51,9	— 70,9
TOTAL . .	96,858,4	102,258,9	—1,316,9	+6,717,4	+5,400,5

11. To the decrease in the charges for Exchange, as shown above, should be added the saving (156,5) under Exchange Compensation.

12. Under *Direct Demands* there was a decrease of 97,6 under Opium expenditure due to the smaller crop; of 49,6 under Salt due to smaller expenditure on purchase of salt and on freight in Madras; and of 43,2 under Refunds and Drawbacks, the saving being largest in Madras and Bombay. On the other hand, there was an increase of 78,0 under Land Revenue, mainly through indirect famine charges, and of 27,6 under Excise, due to a change in the distribution of the establishment charges between Salt and Excise in Madras. Under *Interest* the excess was due to the payment of discount on the loans raised both in England (117,8) and India (50,6), and to no interest having been paid in the previous year to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund; this was partly counterbalanced by a saving arising from the transfer to Railway and Irrigation Accounts of a larger portion of interest charges in India in consequence of the increase in the capital expenditure. The increase under *Post Office* and *Telegraph* was the result of normal development, while that under *Mint* was mainly due to the large re-coinage of Kashmir and Bhopali rupees. Under *Civil Departments* there was an excess of 278,7 under Medical, caused chiefly by plague operations. The excesses under Police (77,3), Law and Justice—Jails (38,6), and Law and Justice—Courts of Law (38,2), were chiefly due to the high prices of food-grains and the consequent payment of grain compensation. Part of the increase under Police was however due to plague measures, and under Jails to an increase in Jail population. Against these increases there was a saving of 69,5 under Political owing to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn, and to the payment in the previous year of arrears of his subsidy. There was also a saving under Marine mainly in Exchange Compensation and because of a special payment in 1896-97 to the Madras Harbour Trust Board, in satisfaction of its claim against the Madras Port Fund. Under *Miscellaneous* the increase occurred chiefly under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions both in India (42,7) and England (27,2).

13. Under *Famine* the expenditure was almost entirely for famine relief (5,325,6). There was besides a small charge (37,5) for construction of Protective Irrigation Works. The largest excesses occurred in the Central Provinces (1,042,5), Madras (849,0), Bengal (642,3) and Bombay (619,3). Under *Railways* there was an increase of 381,6 in the working expenses of State Railways due to heavier traffic, and of 259,2 in the charges for Interest in India and England, but against these there was a saving of 349,2 owing to smaller surplus profits earned by Guaranteed Railways. Under *Irrigation* the decrease was due to restriction of Minor Works and Navigation owing to famine. But this was partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on Major Works (51,7), due to increased charges for Interest (30,8) and increased cost of maintenance (20,9). Under *Buildings and Roads* the saving was caused by the restriction of expenditure in consequence of famine, and this saving would have been larger but for the charges due to the earthquake in Assam and Bengal. The increase under *Army Services* was entirely due to the expenditure on the North-West Frontier, which involved a charge of 3,848,0. On the other hand there was a decrease of 746,7, of which 337,6 is accounted for by the mobilisation charges of the previous year and the balance by a more favourable rate for paying British Troops and Exchange Compensation. The head *Special Defence Works* was kept open for the record of expenditure in connection with armaments only, the accounts of which were closed in India on the 31st March 1897; and only English transactions appear in the accounts of 1897-98.

Comparison of Accounts with Budget Estimates of 1897-98.

14. The following figures exhibit the differences in the net accounts between the Budget and the Actuals, those due to the rise in the rate of Exchange being shown in a separate column. A comparison of the gross figures has been given before in paragraph 4:—

	Due to rise in exchange.	Better + Worse — Due to other causes.	Net.
Principal Heads of Revenue	+ 4,2	— 211,9	— 207,7
Interest	+ 276,9	— 168,3	+ 108,6
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 28,1	+ 381,4	+ 409,5
Civil Departments	+ 52,5	— 290,0	— 237,5
Miscellaneous	+ 202,4	— 88,3	+ 114,1
Famine	+ 2	—1,697,1	—1,696,9
Construction of Railways	...	+ 3,5	+ 3,5
Railways	+ 565.7	+ 818,5	+1,384,2
Irrigation	+ 1	+ 414,8	+ 414,9
Buildings and Roads	+ 11,8	+ 337,6	+ 349,4
Army Services	+ 406,6	—3,207,3	—2,800,7
Special Defence Works	+ 1,7	— 6,0	— 4,3
COMBINED DEFICIT, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	+1,550,2	—3,713,1	—2,162,9

15. The improvements, due to a rise in the rate of Exchange, require no special explanation: it is necessary to explain only the differences arising from other causes. The worse result shown above may be ascribed to famine expenditure, and to the Military Operations on the North-West Frontier.

16. The total loss due to famine has again this year been brought together as was done last year. The following table is based on local estimates, and may be accepted as giving approximately the loss of revenue assignable to this cause:—

Estimated net Loss of Revenue due to Famine 1897-98. (In thousands of Rupees.)

	India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
LOSS OF REVENUE.									
Land Revenue	1,2	220,6	41,8	40,0	343,7	13,1	75,0	9	736,3
Salt	...	...	...	70,3	...	...	...	4,0	74,3
Excise	2	98,4	...	65,0	120,0	5,0	70,0	30,3	388,9
Provincial Rates	...	27.5	...	...	37,0	2,0	10,4	...	76,9
Customs	...	1,4	120,0	166,2	...	...	...	13,0	300,6
Forests	...	14,6	...	6,5	8,6	5,3	15,0	30,3	80,3
Railways	785,6	—44.9	...	6,4	102,0	293,1	—1,4	—2,8	1,138,0
TOTAL	787,0	317,6	161,8	354,4	611,3	318,5	169,0	75,7	2,795,3
INCREASE OF REVENUE.									
Irrigation	...	...	—2,4	6.5	268,2	195,7	—14.5	—26,6	426,9
NET LOSS	787,0	317,6	164,2	347,9	343,1	122,8	183.5	102,3	2,368,4

17. The expenditure was chiefly upon actual relief of famine, but there were also increased charges under other heads which arose directly or indirectly out of the distress. The following table brings together the expenditure thus arising from famine, and shows that the total loss on this account may be taken as 6,552,4.

Statement of Excess Expenditure due to Famine (In Thousands of Rupees).

	India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Famine Relief, including Public Works Charges	7,5	1,345,8	62,8	886,5	1,070,7	99,3	905,3	945,0	5,322,9
Charges due to famine—									
Army	404,1	...	...	...	...	...	116,7	160,6	681,4
Public Works Department Buildings and Roads	4	5,9	1,0	3	3	1,3	6	12,6	22,4
Marine	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Post Office	25,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,8
Telegraph	2,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,9
Land Revenue	2	27,8	2	6,5	21,7	1,8	14,8	23,8	101,8
Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1	6,3	2	16,6	8,5	1,7	1,0	4,8	39,2
Ditto —Jails	0,4	10,3	2	33,0	52,5	17,9	1	11,5	134,9
Police	1,5	12,4	1,1	37,6	11,3	7,9	4,1	33,6	109,8
Other heads	13,8	12,8	4	22,0	10,5	3,5	6,8	41,0	110,8
TOTAL	466,2	1,421,3	65,9	1,002,5	1,175,5	133,4	1,049,7	1,237,9	6,552,4

The total loss of revenue and increase of expenditure due to famine may therefore be put down at about 8,920,8.

18. The chief variations between the Budget figures and the Accounts apart from exchange are explained below. The causes are in most cases the same as those already given to account for the differences between the accounts of 1896-97 and 1897-98. Under *Principal Heads of Revenue* the largest falling off occurred under Opium (370,8), the revenue of which showed a decrease of 636,4 due to the expected price for Bengal Opium not having been realized, and to a diminished demand for Indian Opium in China; while the expenditure gave a saving of 265,6, as the crop was a short one. The next largest decrease occurred under Excise, where the revenue showed a fall of 189,6 owing to the impoverished condition of the agricultural classes, and the expenditure an increase of 29,1 due to the change in Madras referred to in paragraph 12. Under Salt there was a decrease of 139,8 in the revenue due to an increase in credit transactions in Madras on the Security of Government Paper, counterbalanced by a saving of 96,4 in expenditure owing to an over-estimate. On the other hand, there were improvements in the revenue under Provincial Rates (101,6,) and Customs (149,4) due to the causes mentioned in paragraph 7. There were smaller improvements under the Revenue heads of Assessed Taxes (45,2), Registration (45,6), attributed to the increased sales and mortgages of land in consequence of the famine; and under Land Revenue (37,5), due to arrear collections as stated in paragraph 7. Under *Interest* the cause of the excess is that stated in paragraph 12, to which may be added larger payments of interest in England on India Bills (60,1). On the other hand, there were reduced transfers to Railway Revenue Account (20,5), and smaller payment of interest on debt in India (109,1), besides less interest on Savings Bank Deposits (23,8). The excess under *Civil Departments* was due mainly to charges connected with the plague and famine, the largest of which occurred under Medical (278,6). There were excesses under Law and Justice—Jails (79,7), and Police (49,6), arising from the circumstances explained in paragraph 12. There were on the other hand savings under Education (45,1) spread over all the Provinces, and due chiefly to grants for special purposes not having been utilized. Political (49,8) also showed a saving owing to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn. Under Marine the receipts showed an improvement of 60,4 for the reasons explained in paragraph 8. Under *Miscellaneous* the excess occurred chiefly under Superannuation both in India (22,5) and England (17,5) and under Stationery and Printing.

19. Under *Railway Revenue Account* the improvement was the net result of an increase in revenue of 578,5 and a decrease in expenditure of 240,0. The increase in revenue was due to the causes explained in paragraph 9. The increase was largest on the East Indian Railway (584,2), where it was partly due to pilgrim traffic. The other important increases were on the North-Western (482,8,), Indian Midland (83,6), Madras Railway (49,7), and on the Burma Railway (109,3), the last being due to the Estimate having been kept low, as it was not considered likely that the high earnings of the previous year would be maintained. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by a falling off on some lines, the principal of which were on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway (275,5), Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway (198,2), and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (176,9). Under expenditure the decrease occurred under Surplus Profits of Guaranteed Railways (176,8), Land for Subsidised Companies (122,4), Interest (50,8), and under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (43,8), partly counterbalanced by an increase under Working Expenses of State Railways. The decrease under Surplus Profits was due mainly to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway having earned no surplus during the second half of 1897 (56,9), and to the provision for land for the Calicut-Cannanore Branch of the Madras Railway having been only partially utilized (98,8). The excess under Working Expenses of State Railways occurred principally on the East Indian Railway (153,2), the Burma Railway (72,3), and the Eastern Bengal Railway (58,4). Under *Irrigation* there was an improvement in the revenue of 447,3, due to the causes stated in paragraph 9. There was an excess in the expenditure of 32,4, owing chiefly to the increase in the cost of maintenance necessitated by increased irrigation. Under *Buildings and Roads* the improvement was mainly due to restriction of expenditure in consequence of famine, and would have been larger by about 94,0 but for expenditure in Assam due to earthquake damages. Under *Army Services* the large excess was due to the Military Operations, which involved an outlay of 3,848,0. Apart from this expenditure there was a saving of 563,5, of which 109,2 occurred in England, chiefly under Indian Troop Service, due to the engagement of fewer transports, and 133,1 under Special Services, for which the Budget provided 321,6. The saving was largest in the charges on account of Occupation of Chitral and its Communications (117,6), owing to the charges for a part of the year having been shown under Military Operations on the North-West Frontier. There was a saving of 321,2 in the ordinary charges, due chiefly to smaller payments of Exchange Compensation (61,8), short strength of the army, chiefly in the British army, which was short by two battalions for a part of the year (106,9), the saving in pay, stores, and clothing due to despatch of troops to Mombassa at the cost of the Home Government (10,4), deputations to the Civil Department for plague duty (17,1), smaller purchase of remounts and to the purchase of Australian horses at more favourable rates, and saving in feed of cattle and remounts (86,9), smaller consumption of malt liquor owing to the absence of British regiments on field service (56,8), fewer movements of troops and stores in consequence of the absence of troops on field service (53,3), larger recoveries for supplies to other departments (20,2), saving in cost of clothing (13,0), less horse allowance to Artillery and Cavalry officers (11,8), and favourable rates for food supplies in the Madras Command (42,9). These savings were partly counterbalanced by increased charges elsewhere than in Madras for food supplies owing to famine and field operations on the North-West Frontier (48,8), special money grants to troops on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee (11,7), and by 180,9 for compensation to Native troops for dearness of provisions and forage.

20. The Budget estimated for an expenditure of 3,654,0 in excess of the revenue on the whole account, but 1,190,0 of this was payable out of accumulations of Provincial and Local Balances, so that there was a net deficit on Imperial Account of 2,464,0. The accounts closed with a deficit on Imperial account of 5,359,2 and on Provincial and Local account of 457,7. The net Imperial expenditure has therefore been worse than the Budget by 5,359,2 —2,464,0 = 2,895,2, and the net Provincial and Local expenditure better by 1,190,0 —457,7=732,3.

21. The details of these fluctuations are given below, the sign + meaning better, and — worse, than the estimate:—

	Revenue Side.			Expenditure Side.		
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue	— 1,149,2	+ 528,9	— 620,3	+ 376,9	+ 35,7	+ 412,6
Interest	+ 24,6	+ 6,3	+ 30,9	+ 82,8	— 5,1	+ 77,7
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+ 386,7	+ 1,1	+ 387,8	+ 26,3	— 4,6	+ 21,7
Civil Departments	+ 33,5	+ 8	+ 34,3	+ 69,6	— 341,4	— 271,8
Miscellaneous	— 73,1	— 9,0	— 82,1	+ 204,8	— 8,6	+ 196,2
Famine	...	...	...	— 1,747,9	+ 51,0	— 1,696,9
Construction of Railways	...	...	...	...	+ 3,5	+ 3,5
Railways	+ 577,8	+ 7	+ 578,5	+ 811,9	— 6,2	+ 805,7
Irrigation	+ 207,6	+ 239,7	+ 447,3	— 31,9	— 5	— 32,4
Buildings and Roads	+ 3,0	— 14,8	— 11,8	+ 106,4	+ 254,8	+ 361,2
Army	+ 6	...	+ 6	— 2,801,3	...	— 2,801,3
Special Defence Works	...	...	...	— 4,3	...	— 4,3
Total	+ 11,5	+ 753,7	+ 765,2	— 2,906,7	— 21,4	— 2,928,1
Total Net	— 2,895,2	+ 732,3	— 2,162,9	...	...	...

22. The improvement in the Provincial and Local Section occurred chiefly in the Principal Heads of Revenue and in the Provincial share of Irrigation, and in the charges for Buildings and Roads.

23. The principal items making up the difference in the Imperial Section are indicated in the following table:—

Imperial.	Better.	Worse.
Improvement due to the rise in the rate of Exchange	1,550,2	...
Land Revenue net (excluding improvement due to the difference in the rate of Exchange)	...	409,9
Opium " " " " "	...	371,0
Excise " " " " "	...	151,0
Customs " " " " "	145,9	...
Interest " " " " "	...	169,4
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint " " "	385,0	...
Exchange " " " "	...	116,0
Famine Insurance " " " "	...	1,748,0
Railways " " " "	824,1	...
Irrigation " " " "	175,6	...
Buildings and Roads " " " "	97,6	...
Army " " " "	...	3,207,3
Minor Improvements under other heads " " " "	99,0	...
	3,277,4	6,172,6
Net Worse	2,895,2	

Appropriation Audit.

24. The Budget grants have been exceeded under several heads. The excesses, distinguishing those requiring sanction from those for which extra grants have already been made, have been noticed under each head of expenditure, and the detailed reasons for the excess have been also there stated. The following table brings together the excesses under each head still requiring sanction. The Bengal Government passed an order appropriating, to meet part of the excess in the Provincial column, the savings available under other heads; but as it made no specific appropriation to meet each particular excess, it is necessary to show the total excess as uncovered by grant.

Excess expenditure over Budget Estimate awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.

	India.		Central Prov.		Burma.		Assam.		Bengal.		N.-W. P. & Oudh.		Punjab.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.	Impl.	Prov.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	...	..	1,6	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	2,3	6
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	4,0	...
3. Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...
6 Stamps	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7	4,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,5	4,3
7. Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7	...	...	...	1.7	...
8. Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
11. Forest	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,2	...
12. Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	...	...	9	1,0	...	...	...	...	2,7	1,0
13. Interest on Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14. Do. on other obligations	...	...	...	...	1,4	...	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,8	2
17. Mint	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2.7	...
18. General Administration	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2,3	...
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	5,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5,6	5
19B. Do. Jails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
20. Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,4	...	...	...	5,9	...	...	...	...	...	21,3
21. Marine	9,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,4	4,2
22. Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5
24. Medical	4,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,1	...	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	6,4	4,9	16,0
25. Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,8	...	...	...	5,2	...	12,0	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1,0
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2,7	...	...	...	4,6	...	7,8	...
28. Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
29. Superannuation	1,9	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1,1	5,7	1,3	...	4	6,1	...	...	2	...	4,9	11,9
30. Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3	4,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.3	4,3
32. Miscellaneous	3,0	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2,6	...	1	...	2	...	6,5	...
33. Famine Relief	6,2	...	57,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,2	...	...	...	54,3	56,6	..	77,3	...	197,2	60,5
35. Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,1	...	...	...	14,2	...	15,3	...
38. State Railways Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	2,0
40. Subsidised Companies—Land, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
42. Major Works—(Working Expenses)	2,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,3	...
42 „ Interest	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
46. Army—																				
Medical Establishment	1 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,1	...
Sea Transport Charges	9,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,3	...
Military Operations in the North-West Frontier	146,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,2	...
Rewards for Military Services	1,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,8	...
Military Pensions to Natives	14,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,1	...
Widows' Pensions	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Departmental Pensions	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
TOTAL	213,4	...	58,0	1	4,0	...	...	3	8,5	46.7	4,5	4,3	17,4	70,6	58,6	...	103,1	8,2	467,5	130,2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
62,192,4	REVENUE	63,774,6	63,425,6	63,154,3

25. The revenue in this section fell short of the Budget Estimate by 620,3, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 951,9. Of the decrease as compared with the Budget Estimate, 636,4 occurred under Opium, due to a fall in price and to a diminished demand for Indian opium in China; 139,8 under Salt, due chiefly to a fall in the cash and rise in the credit transactions in Madras, owing to the low price of Government paper, but partly also to smaller sales of Government salt in Madras, and a decline in duty on imported salt in Bengal; and 189,6 under Excise, due chiefly to the distressed condition of the agricultural classes; there were smaller decreases under Forest and Tributes. These decreases were counterbalanced to the extent of 379,8 by improvements under the other heads, the most important being those of 101,6 under Provincial rates, due chiefly to collection of arrears; of 149,4 under Customs, due to larger imports of oils, bullion and coins and articles of food and drink, and larger exports of rice in Madras and Bombay; Assessed Taxes and Registration contributed 45,2 and 45,6, respectively to the increase, due, under the latter, chiefly to an increase in the number of sales and mortgages of land as an effect of the famine. There was an improvement of 37,5 under Land Revenue, due to better collections consequent on the improved conditions of the latter part of the year.

26. Of the improvement as compared with the actuals of the previous year, 1,709,2 occurred under Land Revenue, due partly to the realizations of arrears, and partly to the low collections and large remissions of the previous year, 172,5 under Salt, due partly to a revival of the trade from the effects of the famine, and partly to larger cash transactions in Madras, 186,4 under Provincial Rates, 149,8 under Customs and 28,2 under Registration owing to the reasons given above, 59,3 under Stamps, due indirectly to the scarcity. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by decreases of 1,229,4 under Opium, and 124,7 under Excise, due to the reasons stated above, and of 17,7 under Tributes.

I.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Ordinary Land Revenue.	Accounts. 1896-97	132,8	656,6	1,296,8	559,8	3,779,0	5,062,5	2,137,8	5,004,1	3,464,6	22,094,0
	Budget 1897-98	137,8	595,9	1,301,2	566,0	3,811,3	5,883,0	2,233,2	5,535,6	3,800,0	23,864,0
	Revised 1897-98	134,5	666,0	1,387,0	551,3	3,837,6	5,832,4	2,368,9	5,316,3	3,855,0	23,949,0
	Accounts 1897-98	134,2	664,6	1,427,2	549,6	3,815,6	5,674,4	2,349,4	5,360,0	3,763,5	23,738,5
Assessment of Alienated Lands less Quit Rents.	Accounts. 1896-97	...	...	...	...	8,6	...	22,1	...	981,4	1,012,1
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5,9	...	22,6	...	979,1	1,007,6
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	6,0	...	23,9	...	976,9	1,006,8
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	8,1	...	23,3	...	978,3	1,009,7
Sale of Proprietary Right, Sale of Waste Lands, etc., and Receipts for the Improvement of Government Estates.	Accounts 1896-97	5	...	...	6	54,5	1,4	71,2	4,8	...	133,0
	Budget 1897-98	1,1	...	...	2,0	57,5	7	14,9	4,7	...	80,9
	Revised 1897-98	6	...	...	3,0	62,5	1,0	48,8	34,8	...	150,7
	Accounts 1897-98	4	...	1	2,5	67,4	3,4	44,6	17,3	...	135,7
Capitation Tax or House Tax levied in lieu thereof, including Thathameda Tax.	Accounts. 1896-97	9	...	807,9	...	1,1	...	...	...	...	809,9
	Budget 1897-98	1,5	...	832,0	...	9	...	...	...	...	834,4
	Revised 1897-98	7	...	921,0	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	922,7
	Accounts 1897-98	1,2	...	925,7	...	1,5	...	...	...	...	928,4

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fisheries and other Receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue.	Accounts.	1896-97	13,3	3,9	292,2	45,8	33,7	40,5	98,6	241,5	27,8	797,3
	Budget	1897-98	12,7	4,1	289,7	46,6	49,4	43,8	91,2	235,7	20,6	799,8
	Revised	1897-98	12,2	4,0	292,0	45,7	82,9	44,1	91,6	228,9	26,8	828,2
	Accounts	1897-98	12,9	3,1	293,3	44,0	85,6	41,9	93,6	235,6	26,1	836,1
TOTAL	Accounts.	1896-97	147,5	660,5	2,396,9	606,2	3,876,9	5,104,4	2,329,7	5,250,4	4,473,8	24,846,3
	Budget	1897-98	153,1	600,0	2,422,9	614,6	3,925,0	5,927,5	2,361,9	5,776,0	4,805,7	26,586,7
	Revised	1897-98	148,0	670,0	2,600,0	600,0	3,990,0	5,877,5	2,533,2	5,580,0	4,858,7	26,857,4
	Accounts	1897-98	148,7	667,7	2,646,3	596,1	3,978,2	5,719,7	2,510,9	5,612,9	4,767,9	26,648,4
Deduct—Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	Accounts.	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	53,1	604,3	96,9	871,8
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	52,3	676,3	94,4	940,5
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	57,0	650,0	100,6	925,1
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	117,5	57,9	675,1	114,2	964,7
TOTAL	Accounts.	1896-97	147,5	660,5	2,396,9	606,2	3,876,9	4,986,9	2,276,6	4,646,1	4,376,9	23,974,5
	Budget	1897-98	153,1	600,0	2,422,9	614,6	3,925,0	5,810,0	2,309,6	5,099,7	4,711,3	25,646,2
	Revised	1897-98	148,0	670,0	2,600,0	600,0	3,990,0	5,760,0	2,476,2	4,930,0	4,758,1	25,932,3
	Accounts	1897-98	148,7	667,7	2,646,3	596,1	3,978,2	5,602,2	2,453,0	4,937,8	4,653,7	25,683,7

27. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 37,5 and 1,709,2 respectively. The improvement as compared with the Budget was small in the aggregate; there were improvements in some Provinces and falling off in others. The principal improvements were in Burma, (223,4) due to growth in the assessed area and prompt realizations of *Ordinary Land Revenue*, chiefly owing to good harvests, and larger collections of Capitation and Thathameda taxes, in the Central Provinces (67,7) and Punjab (143,4) were due chiefly to better collections of *Ordinary Land Revenue* consequent on the improved condition in the latter part of the year owing to the termination of the famine, and in Bengal (53,2) due chiefly to larger recoveries on account of survey and settlement operations in Behar. The falling off was in the North-Western Provinces (207,8), in Madras (161,9) and Bombay (57,6); in the case of the first the Budget anticipated a large deficiency in the collections owing to a continuance of famine, but the results proved even worse than the Estimate, which, it appears, did not make sufficient allowance for the balance of revenue falling due within, but not collected till after the close of the financial year; in Madras the collections were smaller owing to the unfavourable season, which necessitated the grant of remissions, and to larger remissions in 1896-97 than were anticipated in the Budget, which thus reduced the arrears expected to be collected during 1897-98. In Bombay the Budget did not allow sufficiently for the effects of the famine, owing to which the *Ordinary Land Revenue* collections fell short: other causes for the falling off in Bombay arose from the fall in price of cotton, which delayed the sale of cultivators' produce and led to outstandings to the extent of 23,4 at the end of the year: the prevalence of famine and plague led to further postponements of the revenue due in 1896-97 and to the postponement of the introduction of revised survey rates. Assam contributed 18,5 of the decrease, 16,4 of which occurred under *Ordinary Land Revenue*, due to the epidemic of Kala-Azar in the Nowgong district, and to the effects of the earthquake of June 1897 and the subsequent floods. The improvement over the previous year was due partly to the low collections and large remission of that year and partly to the realization of arrears.

28. Under *Sale of Proprietary Right, etc.*, the increases were the result of under-estimating in the North-Western Provinces, chiefly in respect of capitalized value of abatement of land revenue on lands made over to Railway Companies. Under *Capitation Tax, etc.*, in Burma the increase was due to improvement in both Capitationand Thathameda revenue, the former being due to growth in population, to immigration to the delta districts from parts of Upper Burma, and to greater care in the assessment of the tax, and the latter to more households being assessed, to levy of higher rates in certain districts, and to Railway employés, hitherto exempt, being assessed. The distress in 1896-97 in Upper Burma leading to an emigration to Lower Burma, and to exemption from assessment on account of poverty, chiefly accounts for the difference between that year and the year under report.

29. The principal difference under *Miscellaneous* occurred in Bengal and has been explained above. The increase in Burma (3,6) was due to improvement in Petroleum revenue, and in jade and amber revenues owing mainly to the sale of a quantity of confiscated jade, counterbalanced by decrease in the number of licenses for inland fishing, in consequence of exemption of small casting nets, and of better wages being obtainable by field labourers, and by a decrease in rents from Sea fisheries owing to the collapse of the Bassein pearl oyster beds, and the closing of two turtle-banks in Tavoy.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

The decrease in the Central Provinces was due to the scarcity, that in Assam to the earthquake and floods, and in the North-Western Provinces it was due chiefly to low Revenue Record Room and quarry receipts.

30. The following tables A and B give the usual particulars regarding the distribution of the Land Revenue between Imperial and Provincial:—

A.—Transactions affecting the Distribution of Land Revenue in 1897-98.

PROVINCES.	CREDITS + DEBITS — TO PROVINCIAL.				
	Transfers under contract.	Subsequent Recurring Transfers.	Special Transfers.	Miscellaneous Adjustments	Total Adjustments.
Central Provinces	+160,3	...	+81,0	...	+241,3
Burma	+390,5	...	+1	—1	+390,5
Assam	+15,6	...	+80,0	—2	+95,4
Bengal	—141,9	+1,6	+62,3	+1,3	—76,7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—323,8	...	+171,1	—1,1	—153,8
Punjab	+25,8	+3,4	+7,4	...	+36,6
Madras	...	..	—6,4	+1	—6,3
Bombay	+836,0	+2,0	+121,8	...	+959,8

B.—Distribution of Land Revenue in 1897-98.

PROVINCES.	Total Revenues to be divided proportionally.	Proportion assigned to Provincial Governments.	Provincial share.	Special adjustments noted above.	Revised share.	LAND REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE DIVISION.			FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF LAND REVENUE.			
						Impl.	Prov.	Local.	Impl.	Prov.	Local.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	667,7	One-half	333,9	+241,3	575 2	...	...	...	92.5	575,2	...	667,7
Burma	2,645,4	Two-thirds	1,763,6	+390,5	2,154,1	...	...	8	491,4	2 154,1	8	2,646,3
Assam	596,1	Two-thirds	397,4	+95,4	492,8	...	...	...	103,3	492,8	...	596,1
Bengal	3,855,6	One-fourth	963,9	—76,7	887,2	68,2	54,4	...	3,036,6	941,6	...	3,978,2
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5,662 3	One-fourth	1,415,6	—153,8	1,261,8	...	54.2	3 2	4,400,5	1,316,0	3,2	5,719,7
Punjab	2,506,6	Two-fifths	1,002,6	+36,6	1,039,2	...	...	4,3	1,467,4	1,039,2	4,3	2,510,9
Madras	5,384,1	Fixed amt.	1,509,2	— 6,3	1,502,9	...	...	228,7	3,881,3	1,502,9	228,7	5,612,9
Bombay	3,772,2	One-fourth	943,0	+959,8	1,902,8	...	978,3	17,4	1,869,4	2,881,1	17,4	4,767,9

31. From the details of recurring and special transfers which are given in the Appendix to this Report on page 165, it will be seen that the Government of India has, in consequence of the loss to Provincial expenditure owing to agricultural distress, been compelled to make grants-in-aid of Provincial balances to the Central Provinces (81,0), and to the North-Western Provinces (102,7). To Bombay a grant (121,8) was made in aid of Plague expenditure, and to Assam (80,0) for Earthquake expenditure.

II.—Opium.

1896-97. Accounts.			1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	4,850,4	Sale of Bengal Opium	4,192,5	3,992,0	3,991,0
	1,334,8	Bombay Opium Pass Fees	1,400,0	1,026,0	967,0
		Excise Opium—			
21,5		Central Provinces	16,2	20,0	20,3
22,5		Burma	24,6	25,5	23,4
45,2		Assam	46,9	45 9	45,3
72,6		Bengal	72,0	70,0	70,9
48,6		North-Western Provinces and Oudh	49,0	47,5	47,3
7,7		Punjab	8,7	6,8	6,7
	218,1		217,4	215,7	213,9
	5,9	Miscellaneous	6,3	8,6	7,9
	6,409,2	TOTAL	5,816,2	5,242,3	5,179,8

32. Under *Sale of Bengal Opium* the estimated number of chests (39,000) was sold, and the fall of 201,5 in the actuals was due to the average price realized being only R1,023 against an estimate of R1,075 per chest.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

II.— Opium—*continued.*

33. Under *Bombay Opium Pass Fees* the falling off (433,0,) was due to a diminished demand for Indian opium in China, owing partly to the increased production in China itself, and partly to the unfavourable rate of Exchange, and to the lowering of the rate of the duty in October 1897 from R600 to R500.

34. Under *Excise Opium* the Budget anticipated a large decrease in sales owing to the famine; the falling off in Assam was due to the effects of the earthquake and subsequent floods, and partly to the unpopularity of the Malwa opium; in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces it was due to the general scarcity, and in the Punjab it is attributed to the competition of the Malwa drug, which was selling at a lower rate.

35. The following table gives the usual statistics for the last ten years of the produce and sales in Bengal, and the exports from Bombay :

Year.	Bengal. Produce of season. For export.	Bengal. Produce of season. For Excise.	Bengal. Produce of season. Total.	Bengal. Chests sold.	Bengal. Average price per Chest.	Bengal. Total price.	Bombay. Chests.	Bombay. Rate.	Bombay. Amount.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.		R			R	
1887-88	57,500	4,034	61,534	57,000	1,059	6,038,0	34,884½	650	2,267,5
1888-89	69,500	3,259	72,759	57,000	1,120	6,384,0	30,222½	650	1,964,5
1889-90	38,305	4,417	42,722	57,000	1,136	6,437,6	29,029	650	1,886,9
1890-91	44,760	7,063	51,823	57,000*	1,037	5,912,9	28,591	650 & 600	1,749,3
1891-92	44,522	4,371	48,893	56,250	1,058	5,949,7	30,654½	600	1,839,3
1892-93	33,679	5,004	38,683	48,852	1,247	6,093,3	27,845½	600	1,670,7
1893-94	40,506	3,816	44,322	43,353	1,109	4,808,4	26,675½	600	1,600,5
1894-95	33,329	4,802	38,131	39,780	1,338	5,321,4	29,577½	600 & 650	1,801,3
1895-96	35,953	4,766	40,719	37,695	1,390	5,240,4	25,475½	650	1,655,9
1896-97	45,041	4,911	49,952	39,000	1,243	4,850,4	21,751½	650 & 600	1,334,8
1897-98, Budget	...	...	...	39,000	1,075	4,192,5	23,333⅓	600	1,400,0
1897-98, Revised	...	...	...	39 000	1,028	3,992,0	18,456	600 & 500	1,026,0
1897-98, Actuals	45,500	3,279	48,779	39,000	1,023	3,991,0	17,432½	600 & 500	967,0

* Excluding 27 chests issued to the Excise Department.

III.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale of Government Salt.	Accounts	1896-97	113,0	...	...	35,2	47,6	195,8
	Budget	1897-98	122,1	...	...	76,3	48,7	247,1
	Revised	1897-98	121,9	...	...	41,0	51,4	214,3
	Accounts	1897-98	119,3	...	3	48,1	52.9	220,6
Excise on Local Manufacture.	Accounts	1896-97	1,720,3	21,9	...	1,644,4	2,110,2	5,496,8
	Budget	1897-98	1,809,3	21,0	...	1,750,0	2,150,0	5,730.3
	Revised	1897-98	1,837,3	24,0	4,4	1,673,0	2,156,5	5,695,2
	Accounts	1897-98	1,812,8	24,2	4,3	1,670,2	2,162,8	5,674,3
Duty on Imported Salt.	Accounts	1896-97	...	119,0	2,486,7	1,2	70,0	2,676,9
	Budget	1897-98	...	129,0	2,493,8	1,2	83,2	2,707,2
	Revised	1897-98	...	136,0	2,459.4	1,0	74,2	2,670,6
	Accounts	1897-98	...	132,5	2,447,1	1,0	76,9	2,657,5
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1896-97	15,4	...	13,4	13,4	10,0	52,2
	Budget	1897-98	16,4	...	11,6	12,7	8,7	49.4
	Revised	1897-98	15,8	...	11,2	10,0	7,9	44.9
	Accounts	1897-98	15,7	...	11,6	7,7	6,8	41,8
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	1,848.7	140,9	2,500,1	1,694.2	2,237.8	8,421,7
	Budget	1897-98	1,947,8	150,0	2,505,4	1,840,2	2,290,6	8.734,0
	Revised	1897-98	1,975,0	160,0	2,475,0	1,725,0	2,290,0	8,625,0
	Accounts	1897-98	1,947,8	156,7	2,463,3	1,727,0	2,299,4	8,594.2

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

III.—Salt—*continued.*

36. The actuals for the past nine years, during which no change in the rates of duty has occurred, have been as follows :—

	India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1889-90	1,959,2	132,0	2,270,7	1,756,8	2,069,0	8,187,7
1890-91	1,930,5	158,8	2,319,5	1,951,8	2,162,8	8,523,4
1891-92	1,971,2	161,0	2,404,5	1,772,9	2,326,6	8,636,2
1892-93	2,118,1	162,2	2,410,1	1,721,2	2,244,5	8,656,1
1893-94	1,838,7	167,6	2,374,1	1,629,8	2,218,7	8,228,9
1894-95	1,894,3	119,0	2,458,2	1,795,4	2,398,8	8,665,7
1895-96	1,905,3	156,0	2,488,6	1,997,5	2,314,4	8,861,8
1896-97	1,848,7	140,9	2,500,1	1,694,2	2,237,8	8,421,7
1897-98	1,947,8	156,7	2,463,3	1,727,0	2,299,4	8,594,2

37. The receipts show an improvement of 172,5 as compared with the actuals of the previous year, and a falling off as compared with the Budget Estimate of 139,8, of which 113,2 occurred in Madras, mainly under *Excise on Local Manufacture* (79,8), due chiefly to a fall in the cash and rise in the credit sales, owing mainly to the fall in the price of Government paper ; the fall however was not so great as in the previous year ; and under *Sales of Government Salt* (28,2) due to poor sales at the Madras Depôt. Bengal contributed 42,1 of the decrease under *Duty on Imported Salt* owing to a large quantity of non-duty paid salt having been removed under bond during the year. The continued expansion of revenue under this head noticed in last year's report seems to have received a check.

38. In India the falling off under *Sales of Government Salt* occurred chiefly in Sambhar. The improvement under the second head would have been better by 19,5, but for a decrease in Kohat owing to the stoppage of traffic in consequence of hostilities on the frontier. In Burma the increase under *Duty on Imported Salt* was due to large importations of salted fish and Penang-made gnapi. In Bombay the decrease under this head was due to diminished importations of Government salt owing to the agreement between the Great Indian Peninsula and Southern Mahratta Railways to convey goods *viâ* Poona at low rates of freight. The improvement under *Excise on Local Manufacture* was due to a better demand in the latter half of the year owing to the effects of the famine having to a considerable extent disappeared, and that under *Sale of Government Salt* was due to the introduction of new maundage rate on salt sold in the Konkan Division and to an increased sale of Baragara Salt.

39. The increase over the previous year's actuals was contributed by all the provinces except Bengal, where the falling off occurred under *Duty on Imported Salt*. The improvement in India (99,1) is attributed to the revival of trade in the latter portion of the year from the effects of scarcity and the frontier disturbances. In Burma (15,8) and in Madras (32,8) it was due to the causes explained above, and in Bombay (61,6) to the fact that during 1896-97 both plague and famine raged in several districts, while in the year under review famine had to a considerable extent disappeared.

IV.—Stamps.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Court-fee Stamps	Accounts . 1896-97	35,7	120,2	106,4	64,1	1,242,0	523,7	293,4	519,0	311,5	3,216,0
	Budget . 1897-98	35,4	118,3	112,7	64,2	1,240,5	550,0	294,8	517,9	342,9	3,276,7
	Revised . 1897-98	29,5	109,5	105,0	60,9	1,255,2	539,0	277,4	544,5	340,0	3,261,0
	Accounts . 1897-98	29,8	111,2	103,9	61,3	1,270,7	553,8	281,3	549,7	343,7	3,305,4
Commercial and other Stamps.	Accounts . 1896-97	21,8	51,4	56,0	25,6	510,3	183,8	160,5	265,0	202,4	1,476,8
	Budget . 1897-98	23,3	53,2	54,2	25,3	497,0	185,6	155,2	269,9	213,9	1,477,6
	Revised . 1897-98	21,9	50,0	62,0	25,2	500,0	184,0	156,8	281,5	190,0	1,471,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	19,5	48,2	63,2	25,3	501,3	176,7	152,8	282,5	186,5	1,456,0
Fines and Penalties and Miscellaneous.	Accounts . 1896-97	3	1,1	2,6	3	5,1	2,0	5,5	10,1	57,9	84,9
	Budget . 1897-98	3	5	3,1	5	5,0	2,4	5,0	10,2	55,2	82,2
	Revised . 1897-98	3	5	3,0	4	4,8	2,0	5,8	9,0	48,0	73,8
	Accounts . 1897-98	2	5	3,0	5	3,9	1,7	6,2	9,8	49,8	75,6
TOTAL	Accounts . 1896-97	57,8	172,7	165,0	90,0	1,757,4	709,5	459,4	794,1	571,8	4,777,7
	Budget . 1897-98	59,0	172,0	170,0	90,0	1,742,5	738,0	455,0	798,0	612,0	4,836,5
	Revised . 1897-98	51,7	160,0	170,0	86,5	1,760,0	725,0	440,0	835,0	578,0	4,806,2
	Accounts . 1897-98	49,5	159,9	170,1	87,1	1,775,9	732,2	440,3	842,0	580,0	4,837,0

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IV.—Stamps—*continued.*

40. The actuals showed an improvement over the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 5 and 59,3 respectively. The actuals practically agreed with the Budget in the aggregate, but there were considerable differences in all the Provinces and under the several heads. In India and the Central Provinces the Estimates were pitched too high, sufficient allowances not having been made for the effects of the famine. In Burma the improved condition of the agriculturists resulted in fewer law suits and reduced the sales under *Court-fee Stamps,* while by increasing the commercial activity it improved the revenue under *Commercial and other Stamps.* In Assam the decrease was small and was due to the suspension of litigation for sometime owing to the earthquake of June 1897 and the subsequent floods. In Bengal the improvement under the first head was due to increased litigation, probably an after effect of the failure of crops in the previous year, which also led to a larger number of loan transactions, and thus improved the receipts under the second head. In the North-Western Provinces the increase under *Court-fee Stamps* was due chiefly (4,4) to the sale of plain paper to be used with Court-fee Stamps, introduced from 1st December 1897, and partly to increased litigation consequent on a return of prosperity ; the decrease under *Commercial and other Stamps* was due to the large relief afforded to the distressed classes, more especially by the liberal policy of remissions and suspensions of revenue adopted to save the people from financial collapse. In the Punjab the decline under the first head was due to reduced litigation, probably the result of scarcity, while the improved condition of the agricultural classes reduced the borrowing transaction and thus decreased the receipts under the second head. In Madras the improvement was due to the increase in the amount of agricultural loans given by Government, to the indebtedness of landlords forcing them to mortgage their lands, and to tenants having to borrow on bonds to pay their *Kists.* In Bombay the decrease under the second head was due to the prevalence of plague in several districts, the mortality from which, however, brought in additional probate duties which accounts for the increase under *Court-fee Stamps.*

V.—Excise.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
License and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs.	Accounts	1896-97	105,7	168,3	351,0	108,9	1,019,9	399,3	203,1	1,440,4	985,2	4,781,8
	Budget	1897-98	110,4	142,2	341,2	106,4	1,028,0	459,7	198,5	1,480,0	987,4	4,853,8
	Revised	1897-98	98,5	127 9	340,8	105,5	975,5	404,3	213,8	1,423,8	990,0	4,680,1
	Accounts	1897-98	96,8	134,0	345,9	106,8	965,8	405,6	217,4	1,414,6	979,6	4,666,5
Opium	Accounts	1896-97	1,1	32,7	68,7	151,6	172,6	46,9	16,0	42,3	105,8	637,7
	Budget	1897-98	1,5	25,8	75,6	157,3	175,5	40,0	15,4	44,6	103,5	659,2
	Revised	1897-98	1,2	32,0	77,4	153,9	170,0	45,5	16,0	40,0	104,0	640,0
	Accounts	1897-98	1,5	30,8	76,4	151,9	171,2	45,7	17,1	40,4	107,0	636,0
Duty on Ganja	Accounts	1896-97	...	9,2	...	17,7	145,6	...	...	...	4	172,9
	Budget	1897-98	...	0,5	...	18,2	140,0	...	...	...	4	165,1
	Revised	1897-98	...	8,6	...	17,0	138,0	...	...	...	4	164,0
	Accounts	1897-98	...	8,7	...	18,0	136,5	...	...	...	3	163,5
Other Receipts	Accounts	1896-97	6	1,1	2,5	1	1,8	2	2	7,0	8,3	21,8
	Budget	1897-98	6	1,7	2,6	1	1,5	3	1	5,4	8,7	21,0
	Revised	1897-98	6	1,5	4,8	1	1,5	2	2	6,2	8,1	23,2
	Accounts	1897-98	6	8	5,3	1	1,3	2	2	6,9	8,1	23,5
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	107,4	211,3	422,2	278,3	1,339,9	446,4	219,3	1,489,7	1,099,7	5,614,2
	Budget	1897-98	112,5	170,2	419,4	282,0	1,345,0	500,0	214,0	1,530,0	1,100,0	5,679,1
	Revised	1897-98	100,3	170,0	423,0	270,5	1,285,0	450,0	230,0	1,470,0	1,102,5	5,507,3
	Accounts	1897-98	98,9	174,3	421,6	276,8	1,274,8	451,5	234,7	1,461,9	1,095,0	5,489,5

41. The revenue under this head showed a falling off of 189,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate and of 121,7 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The decline occurred chiefly in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras, due generally to agricultural distress. The falling off occurred under *License and Distillery fees, etc.,* the variations under the other heads were small. Under Opium in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Madras the revenue fell short of the estimate owing, in the last case, to famine, in Burma to over-estimate and in Assam to the earthquake and floods, while in Bengal it was due to the abolition of Chandu and Madak licenses. The improvement in the Central and North-Western Provinces was due to under-estimate, in Punjab it occurred in transit duty owing to larger consumption of opium imported from Kashmir and the Hill States, and in Bombay it was partly due to too low an estimate and partly to low prices of opium prevailing in Bombay. Punjab alone showed an appreciable improvement, which occurred chiefly under the first head, partly due to the Estimate having been

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

V.—Excise—*continued.*

kept low in consequence of the universal depression which existed when it was framed, and to the unusually high level of license fees, which are the highest on record.

VI.—Provincial Rates.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
District and Local Rates and Cesses.	Accounts .	1896-97	5,7	39,8	114,9	64,0	897,3	454,6	222,4	517,9	261,8	2,578,4
	Budget .	1897-98	6,3	47,0	118,5	66,0	846,0	524,5	225,7	544,3	284,4	2,663,3
	Revised .	1897-98	5,7	38,5	122,0	63,0	909,0	532,5	241,3	547,1	274,0	2,733,1
	Accounts .	1897-98	6,6	42,0	124,7	64,6	926,0	527,0	241,1	565,8	279,5	2,777,3
Village Service, Patwari and Chowkidari Cesses.	Accounts .	1896-97	3,3	49,6	...	...	...	262,1	128,9	229,1	37,6	710,6
	Budget .	1897-98	3,1	53,1	...	...	...	293,9	126,0	220,2	42,0	744,6
	Revised	1897-98	3,4	39,3	...	...	...	231,7	130,3	221,2	42,0	726,9
	Accounts .	1897-98	3,4	37,0	...	...	...	284,4	140 1	221,0	40,9	730,4
Famine Insurance, Canals and Railways.	Accounts .	1896-97	...	12,9	...	...	...	158,0	55,5	...	...	226,4
	Budget .	1897-98	...	17,6	...	...	...	118,9	56,3	...	...	192,8
	Revised .	1897-98	...	15,2	...	...	...	120,9	60,2	...	...	196,3
	Accounts .	1897-98	...	17,6	...	...	...	119,5	60,2	...	...	197,3
Rate on Wards' Estates.	Accounts	1896-97	...	2,8	...	...	15,0	...	1,8	...	...	19,6
	Budget .	1897-98	...	3,2	...	...	14,0	...	2,1	...	...	19,3
	Revised .	1897-98	...	...	...	...	17,0	...	2,3	...	...	19,3
	Accounts	1897-98	..		...	...	14,2	...	2,3	...	...	16,5
Other Miscellaneous Cesses.	Accounts .	1896-97	1,4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,9
	Budget .	1897-98	1,3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,7
	Revised .	1897-98	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1,7
	Accounts	1897-98	1,2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1,8
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1896-97	10,4	105,1	114,9	64,0	912,3	874,7	409,1	747,0	299,4	3,536,9
	Budget .	1897-98	11,0	121,5	118,5	66,0	860,0	937,3	410,5	770,5	320,4	3,621,7
	Revised .	1897-98	10,3	93,0	122,0	63,0	926,0	935,1	443,6	768,3	316,0	3,677,3
	Accounts	1897-98	11,2	97,2	124,7	64,6	940,2	930,9	444,3	789,8	320,4	3,723,3

42. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 101,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 186,4 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. This improvement was the result chiefly of increase in Bengal (80,2), in Punjab (33,8), and Madras (19,3), due mainly to large collection of arrears, in Bengal partly also to an increase due to re-valuations, and in Punjab to realizations on account of Patwaris' Fees Fund in the Chenab Colony. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by decreases chiefly in the Central Provinces (24,3), North-Western Provinces (6,4), and Bombay (6,0), due in the first case mainly to suspensions and remissions under the first and second heads; in the North-Western Provinces to the further postponement of reforms in the Rural Police system of Oudh under the Oudh Local Rates Act V of 1894; and in Bombay to reasons stated under I.—Land Revenue (para. 27).

VII.—Customs.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sea Customs — Import Duties	Accounts .	1896-97	...	...	256,7	1,335,3	...	...	283,2	1,692,0	3,567,2
	Budget .	1897-98	...	...	243,0	1,343,0	...	...	296,4	1,650,0	3,532,4
	Revised .	1897-98	...	...	275,0	1,280,2	...	...	313,8	1,771,0	3,646,0
	Accounts .	1897-98	...	...	290,3	1,319,6	...	...	324,5	1,800,8	3,735,2
Sea Customs — Export Duties	Accounts .	1896-97	...	...	507,6	133,0	...	...	80,5	34,1	755,2
	Budget .	1897-98	...	...	540,0	196,0	...	...	40,0	24,0	800,0
	Revised .	1897-98	...	...	480,0	140,8	...	...	96,0	37,0	753,8
	Accounts .	1897-98	...	...	475,7	134,8	...	...	74,5	39,8	724,8
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures.	Accounts .	1896-97	7	8,9	...	4	3,9	1,3	5,6	91,5	112,3
	Budget .	1897-98	5	8,7	...	1,0	4,5	1,4	3,0	90,0	109,1
	Revised	1897-98	7	8,4	...	5	3,0	1,0	5,2	95,0	115,0
	Accounts	1897-98	9	7,5	...	1	3,0	1,4	6,6	96,1	116,2
Land Customs and Miscellaneous .	Accounts .	1896-97	...	...	3,0	9,4	...	...	23,6	18,8	56,8
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	2,2	9,1	...	...	20,0	18,5	50,4
	Revised .	1897-98	...	...	6,5	9,1	...	...	30,0	17,0	62,6
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	7,0	9,9	...	...	30,2	18,0	65,1
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1896-97	7	8,9	767,3	1,478,1	3,9	1,3	394,9	1,836,4	4,491,5
	Budget .	1897-98	5	8,7	785,2	1,519,1	4,5	1,4	300,0	1,782,5	4,491,9
	Revised .	1897-98	7	8,4	761,5	1,436,6	3,6	1,6	415,0	1,920,0	4,577,4
	Accounts .	1897-98	9	7,5	773,0	1,404,4	3,6	1,4	435,8	1,954,7	4,641,3

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

VII.—Customs—*continued.*

43. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 149,4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 149,8 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. This improvement was the result of increased receipts in Madras and Bombay and a falling off in the other Provinces. Of the improvement in Madras 28,1 was under *Import Duties* and 34,5 under *Export Duties*, the former being due to increased import of Kerosine Oil, and the latter to large shipments of rice to Ceylon owing to the supply from Bengal having failed; in Bombay 150,8 occurred under *Import Duties* chiefly in the duties on Silver bullion and coin (153,3), Oils (95,6) and artcles of food and drink (22,0), partly counterbalanced by a falling off in the duties on Cotton Manufactures (18,7), other Metals and Manufactures of metals (30,4), Manufactured articles (59,8) and raw materials (15,3) due to slackness in trade owing to the prevalence of plague, and 15,8 under *Export Duties* due to large shipments of rice to Cutch and Kathiawar. The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred mainly in Bombay (118,3) and Madras (40,9), and was due generally to the improvements noticed above.

44. Under *Import Duties* the increase in Burma (47,3) was due to the revival of the import trade following the rich rice harvest of December 1896, while the decrease in Bengal (23,4) was chiefly due to a falling off in the duties on cotton (75,7), manufactured articles (47,9) and raw materials (20,7), due to stringency in the money market and famine, partly counterbalanced by increased receipts under articles of food and drink (37,8), Silver bullion and coin (35,1), and Oils (43,7). Under *Export Duties* the decrease in Burma (64,3) was due to the diversion of a large portion of the trade to India owing to the famine, and in Bengal (61,2) owing to smaller exportations of rice. Under *Excise Duty on Cotton Manufacture* the improvement in Madras (3,6) was due to the diversion of the trade in cotton piece-goods to Calcutta and Rangoon (which are Customs ports), owing to the American competition in China, and in Bombay (6,1), to improved receipts under the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, and activity of the Gujarat mills. Under *Land Customs and Miscellaneous* the increase was chiefly in Madras (9,6), where it was due to increased export of British rice through the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, and in Burma (4,8) due to overtime fees earned by preventive officers, hitherto kept out of account, having been treated as miscellaneous receipts, and the payments out of them as charges under 9.—Customs (para. 74).

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
219,3	India	222,8	217,1	221,5
49,8	Central Provinces	49,8	47,0	47,8
78,0	Burma	84,6	91,0	94,1
29,9	Assam	30,3	30,2	30 6
491,8	Bengal	490,0	490,0	494,9
241,4	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	240,0	239,0	243,2
132,4	Punjab	133,0	140,0	139,5
246,0	Madras	240,0	245,0	247,4
364,2	Bombay	359,8	390,0	376 5
1,872,8	TOTAL	1,850,3	1,889,3	1,895,5

45. The receipts showed an improvement of 45,2 and 22,7 over the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year respectively. The improvement, which occurred in all the Provinces except India and the Central Provinces was due generally to under-estimates. In Burma it was partly due to the introduction of Act II of 1886 in Mandalay Town; and in the North-Western Provinces to the presence of a larger number of officers on duty in consequence of famine and plague. In Bombay the receipts would have been better but for the falling off due to the absence of surplus profits on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and decrease in the earning of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Southern Mahratta Railways owing to a decline in traffic caused by the famine and plague.

46. The *India* figures include, in addition to the collections made in the Districts directly administered by the Government of India, the recoveries of the non-Civil Departments from the salaries of Government officers. The details are given below:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
84,3	Civil Department, India	88,8	83,0	83,0
63,0	Military Department	63,7	63,8	64,2
54,3	Public Works Department	52,5	52,4	56,4
2,0	Marine Department	2,1	2,0	1,9
7,2	Post Office Department	7,2	7,3	7,4
8,5	Telegraph Department	8,5	8,6	8,6
219,3	TOTAL AS ABOVE	222,8	217,1	221,5

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

IX.—Forests.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
I											
Timber and other produce removed by Government Agency.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	41,7	6,7	254,9	3,4	52,0	44.8	71,2	39,8	117,0	631,5
	Budget . 1897-98	46,4	9,2	229.9	3,4	45,0	41,2	89,1	60,4	131,5	656,1
	Revised . 1897-98 .	43,1	6,6	261,7	2,1	42,8	37,0	74,6	47,5	125,0	640,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	46,3	6,7	262,6	1,4	38,3	38,1	69,6	49,2	111,5	623,7
II											
Timber and other produce removed by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	5,7	67,9	320,1	32,0	80,8	92,6	31,4	176,8	177,1	984,4
	Budget . 1897-98	7,1	80,0	293,1	36,2	81,7	119,2	26,9	166,6	187,4	998,2
	Revised . 1897-98 .	4.9	68,4	399,2	29,2	73,7	100,7	31,3	160,0	160,0	1,027,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	7,2	67,9	400,1	29,2	77,1	93,0	29,7	149,0	140,1	993,3
III											
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1,7	2 7	62,9	8,2	4,3	7.1	8,2	13,7	9,2	118,0
	Budget . 1897-98	1,5	4,0	54,5	7,4	3,3	6,1	5.2	10,3	9,6	101,9
	Revised . 1897-98 .	7,9	3,0	57,5	7,7	3,0	7.3	0.5	17,5	10.0	120,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	8,2	3,4	58,8	7,9	3.5	7,0	7.5	15,5	10,1	122,5
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	49,1	77,3	637,9	43.6	137 1	144,5	110,8	230,3	303,3	1,733,9
	Budget . 1897-98	55,0	93,2	577,5	47,0	130,0	166,5	121,2	237.3	328,5	1,756,2
	Revised . 1897-98 .	55,9	78.0	718,4	39,0	119,5	145,0	112,4	225,0	295,0	1,788 2
	Accounts . 1897-98	61,7	78,0	721,5	38,5	118,9	138,7	106,8	213,7	201,7	1,739,5

47. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 16,7, but exceeded those of the previous year by 5,6. Though the difference in the total is not very large, the variations under the several heads in the various provinces are considerable. The only increases occurred in India (6,7) and Burma (144,0), the former being due to a large refund by Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders & Co., London, on account of sale proceeds of cargoes of Andamans timber, retained by them in 1896-97 in part payment of freight and other charges, and the latter mainly to larger extractions of timber consequent on favourable floods and high prices. The decrease in the other provinces was mainly due to the effects of famine. In Assam it was due to the earthquake, which rendered roads impassable and the rivers useless for floating purposes; and in Bengal to the reduction of royalty on produce floated down the river consequent on the cyclone of October 1897 in Chittagong. In Madras the decrease was partly due to too sanguine an estimate.

48. Under *Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency* the only differences requiring special notice are in the Punjab, where there was a large falling off, mainly due to the small demand for fuel by the North-Western Railway owing to slackness of traffic, and the dryness of the season 1896, which prevented the timber being floated down to the sale depôts; in Bombay, where the prevalence of plague adversely affected the prices received at the auction sale of timber, and difficulty in getting carts and labour caused a falling off in the supply of fuel to the Southern Mahratta Railway; and in the North-Western Provinces, where the sale of firewood to the Commissariat Department at Chakrata and at Ranikhet and Lansdowne fell off owing to the absence of troops, while plague restrictions at Hardwar reduced the sale of bamboos.

49. Under *Timber, etc., removed by Consumers or Purchasers* the variations were mainly due to the causes stated above; the only points calling for particular notice are, that in Assam the crop of thatching grass was totally destroyed by floods and by cattle driven up into the hills by the floods, no royalty being realized owing to the prevailing distress, and that the receipts from waste land grants declined under the new rules. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease was partly due to less extraction owing to slackness of demand and to failure of purchasers of standing trees to pay in the instalments due. In Bombay the demand for fuel from the North-Western Railway fell off in consequence of the agricultural depression in Northern India, and plague quarantine rules also brought about a fall in the demands for forest produce. The small improvement in Punjab (2,8) was due to a larger demand for fodder, increased outturn of charcoal, better receipts on account of grazing, larger sales of standing trees, and the introduction of an improved method of disposing of bamboo coupes.

50. Under *Other Receipts* there was an improvement of 20,6. The increase in India has been explained above. In Burma the increase was due to larger collections under drift timber and duty on foreign timber, the receipts however fell short of those of the previous year; and in Punjab the improvement was due to larger sales of drift timber and better collections of rafting fees.

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued*.

X.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees for registering Documents.	Accounts . 1896-97	1,0	8,7	5,9	5,0	148,3	31,6	30,7	100,9	64,6	307,6
	Budget . 1897-98	1,8	8,6	5,7	5,4	139,5	29,2	28,2	104,3	62,9	382,6
	Revised 1897-98	1,0	8,6	6,6	4,8	148,2	37,9	30,1	106,0	60,0	404,1
	Accounts . 1897-98	1,8	8,0	6,6	5,0	151,7	38,0	29,4	109,4	60,2	410,1
Fees for copies of registered Documents.	Accounts 1896-97	2	3,8	1	1	2,2	10,7	0,2	2,6	1,0	29,9
	Budget . 1897-98	2	3,8	2	1	2,0	11,6	7,2	2,7	1,0	28,8
	Revised . 1897-98	2	3,9	2	1	2,3	2,4	11,0	2,7	1,0	23,8
	Accounts . 1897-98	2	3,7	1	1	2,3	2,4	10,0	2,7	1,0	23,1
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1896-97	1	1,5	5	...	4,0	4,0	2,0	17,6	1,1	30,8
	Budget . 1897-98	1	1,6	4	...	3,5	4,2	1,6	17,0	1,1	29,5
	Revised . 1897-98	1	1,6	4	..	4,5	3,7	1,9	41,3	1,0	54,5
	Accounts . 1897-98	1	1,5	4	...	4,0	3,7	2,0	40,9	7	53,3
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1896-97	2,2	14,0	6,5	5,1	154,5	46,3	41,9	121,1	66,7	458,3
	Budget . 1897-98	2,1	14,0	6,3	5,5	142,0	45,0	37,0	124,0	65,0	440,9
	Revised . 1897-98	2,2	14,1	7,2	4,9	155,0	41,0	43,0	150,0	62,0	482,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	2,1	13,2	7,1	5,1	158,0	44,1	42,0	153,0	61,9	486,5

51. The revenue under this head showed an improvement of 45,6 over the Budget Estimate, and of 28,2 over the actuals of the previous year. The improvement was contributed chiefly by Bengal (16,0), Punjab (5,0), and Madras (29,0), occurring in the last under *Other Receipts* due to the system of granting certificates of previous non-encumbrance of land in connection with State Loans; in the other two Provinces it was due to the registration of a larger number of deeds, as an effect of the famine. In Burma the increase was due to more extended operations. In the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces the decrease was due to the assistance which both landlords and tenants received from Government, and from private charity, which served to keep them out of money-lenders' hands. The falling off in Assam was due to the earthquake and floods, and in Bombay to the combined effects of famine and plague.

XI.—Tributes from Native States.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF RX. 5,000 AND OVER—			
	India—			
20,0	Oodeypur	20,0	20,0	20,0
9,8	Jodhpur	9,8	9,8	9,8
40,0	Jeypur	40,0	40,0	40,0
18,5	Kotah	18,5	18,5	18,5
12,0	Boondee	12,0	12,0	2,01
8,0	Jhallawar	8,0	8,0	8,0
6,5	Rutlam	6,5	6,5	6,4
10,8	Nizam (Mahratta Chouth)	10,8	10,8	10,8
	Central Provinces—			
7,0	Nandgaon	7,0	7,0	7,0
7,0	Khairagarh	7,0	7,0	3,5
	Burma			
27,2	Shan States	32,0	27,5	27,8
	Assam—			
5,0	Manipur State	5,0	5,0	5,0
	Punjab—			
10,0	Mandi	10,0	10,0	10,0
13,1	Kapurthalla	13,1	13,1	13,1
	Madras—			
78,3	Travancore	78,3	78,3	78,3
350,0	Mysore	350,0	350,0	350,0
20,0	Cochin	20,0	20,0	20,0
	Bombay—			
55,5	Kathiawar	55,3	55,3	53,9
23,4	Kutch	18,7	14,0	14,0
35,5	Baroda State	37,8	41,2	39,6

Section A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE—*continued.*

XI.—Tributes from Native States—*continued.*

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SPECIAL MILITARY FORCES—			
	India—			
18,2	Bhopal Levy (Bhopal)	18,2	18,2	17,2
18,8	Malwa Contingent (Dewas, Jowrah)	19,2	18,3	18,3
11,5	Erinpura Irregular Force (Jodhpur)	11,5	11,5	11,5
20,0	Deolee Irregular Force (Kotah)	20,0	20,0	20,0
3,4	Malwa Bheel Corps	3,6	3,5	3,5
	Bombay—			
8,8	Southern Mahratta Horse	8,2	8,2	6,4
	TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER RX. 5,000—			
22,7	India	21,5	21,4	19,5
13,3	Central Provinces	10,3	10,6	11,2
3,4	Burma	4,8	5,2	3,4
...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,0	1,0	1,0
4,7	Punjab	4,7	4,7	4,8
2,8	Madras	2,8	2,8	2,8
5,9	Bombay	5,9	5,9	5,9
	FEES ON SUCCESSION TO NATIVE STATES—			
2,9	India	2,0	4,6	2,6
3,0	Central Provinces	1,6	1,5	1,5
2	Bengal	...	...	...
4,5	Bombay	6,5	6,5	6,7
223,1	TOTAL INDIA	221,6	223,1	218,1
30,3	„ Central Provinces	25,9	26,1	23,2
30,6	„ Burma	36,8	32,7	31,2
5,0	„ Assam	5,0	5,0	5,0
2	„ Bengal	...	...	...
...	„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,0	1,0	1,0
27,8	„ Punjab	27,8	27,8	27,9
451,1	„ Madras	451,1	451,1	451,1
133,6	„ Bombay	132,4	131,1	126,5
901,7	GRAND TOTAL	901,6	897,9	884,0

52. The receipts under this head are for the most part fixed. The fluctuations that occur arise generally either from the non-payment of dues or from advance or arrear payments. There was a falling off in the actuals of 17,6 and 17,7, as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year respectively. The decrease in the Central Provinces was chiefly due to the non-payment by the Khairagarh State of the tribute of 3,5; in Burma there were some remissions and postponements; and in Bombay it was chiefly due to the instalment of the subsidy from Kutch, which fell due in April 1897, having been paid in the previous year; this receipt, with arrear collections in the previous year, account for the difference in the actuals of the two years.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
10,909,7	EXPENDITURE . . .	11,229,4	10,842,5	10,816,8

53. The expenditure under this section showed a saving of 412,6 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 92,9 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the saving as compared with the Budget Estimate, 265,6 occurred under Opium owing to the outturn of the crop having fallen short of the estimate; 96,4 under Salt, due chiefly to an over-estimate in Madras; 74,4 under Forests, due chiefly to provision for survey operations and certain new works in Madras and Bombay not having been fully utilized, and to re-organization of the subordinate Forest Establishment. There were other small savings, the principal being 14,3 under Refunds and Drawbacks, and 16,7 under Assignments and Compensations, the charges under the former are of a fluctuating character, and the savings under the latter occurred chiefly in Madras and Bombay. These savings were partly counterbalanced by excesses of 20,9 under Land Revenue, due chiefly to indirect famine expenditure and to payments of commission on collections in Burma, of 29,1 under Excise, due chiefly to a change in the proportion of distribution of the combined establishment charges between Salt and Excise in Madras, and of small excesses under Stamps and Customs.

54. Of the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year, 97,6 occurred under Opium, due to smaller payments to cultivators owing to the smaller outturn of the crop; 49,6 under Salt, due chiefly to less expenditure under Purchase of salt and freight in Madras, and partly to less expenditure charges due to the transfer of the Orissa Salt Department from Madras to Bengal; 43 2 under Refunds and Drawbacks and to smaller decreases under Assignments and Compensations, Stamps, and Provincial Rates, counterbalanced by an increase of 78,0 under Land Revenue due to indirect famine charges and large payments of commission on collections in Burma, of 27,6 under Excise, 8,0 Customs, 7,8 Forests, and smaller savings under Assessed Taxes and Registration.

1.—Refunds and Drawbacks.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue	Accounts 1896-97	5	6	9,1	1,1	10,1	2,3	6,2	12,2	14,8	56,9
	Budget 1897-98	5	3	0,0	1,6	5,6	4 0	4,2	7,1	15,1	44,4
	Revised 1897-98	6	2	7,5	1,0	5,6	5,6	3,9	11,2	16,8	52,4
	Accounts 1897-98	5	...	7 3	1,2	9,9	4,0	3,1	13,5	17,9	57,4
Salt	Accounts 1896-97	5,1	...	7	...	16,1	...	...	1,4	8,4	31,7
	Budget 1897-98	3,0	...	1,0	...	19,5	...	...	2,5	9,2	35,2
	Revised 1897-98	2,0	...	1,2	...	20,0	...	...	1,0	7,8	32,0
	Accounts 1897-98	1,1	...	1,4	...	17,9	...	...	7	7,6	28,7
Stamps	Accounts 1896-97	6	1,8	2,6	6	15,9	8,3	4,4	10,0	12,5	56,7
	Budget 1897-98	5	1,7	2,4	6	15,6	9,0	3,7	10,4	10,0	53,9
	Revised 1897-98	5	1,7	2,8	5	15,0	7,6	4,3	11,0	10,0	53,4
	Accounts 1897-98	5	1,5	2,6	5	16,6	7,7	4,3	10,4	9,1	53,2
Customs	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	11,7	...	24,6	...	...	5,6	77,4	119,3
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	10,8	...	20,2	...	...	5,0	80,0	116,0
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	11,8	...	22,2	...	...	4,7	51,7	90,4
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	11,9	...	19,4	...	...	5,3	49,6	86,2
Assessed Taxes	Accounts 1896-97	1,1	3	4	...	3,2	2,3	7	2,3	2,2	12,5
	Budget 1897-98	9	4	8	1	3,0	2,3	1,0	2,5	2,5	13,5
	Revised 1897-98	7	3	3,7	1	2,4	2,4	6	2,1	2,0	14,3
	Accounts 1897-98	7	4	3,7	...	2,2	2,6	9	1,8	1,9	14,2
Other Revenue Refunds.	Accounts 1896-97	...	8	1,6	4	5,4	9	7	11,8	28,8	50,4
	Budget 1897-98	...	6	9	6	3,6	3,1	5	3,8	22,5	35,6
	Revised 1897-98	...	8	3,9	8	7,0	4,2	1,5	4,2	24,0	46,4
	Accounts 1897-98	1	1,0	4,6	7	5,1	4,4	1,9	4,6	22,2	44,6
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	7,3	3,5	26,1	2,1	75,3	13,8	12,0	43,3	144,1	327,5
	Budget 1897-98	4,9	3,0	21,9	2,9	67,5	18,4	9,4	31,3	139,3	298,6
	Revised 1897-98	3,8	3,0	30,9	2,4	72,2	19,8	10,3	34,2	112,3	288,9
	Accounts 1897-98	2,9	2,9	31,5	2 4	71,1	18,7	10 2	36,3	108,3	284,3

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

I.—Refunds and Drawbacks—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant { Imperial	...	..	5,1	...	2,3	3	2	4,1	...	12,3
Excess over Budget Grant { Provincial		2	4,2	...	1,3	..	6	0	...	7,2
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	2	8,0	...	1,3	..	.	4,8	...	14,3
" " Imperial Government	...	...	..	...	2,3	...	8	...	...	3,1
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. { Imperial	...	...	1,6	...	...	3	2	2	...	2,3
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. { Provincial	...	..		...	..	...	6	..	..	6

55. The charges under this head are fluctuating and do not admit of an accurate forecast. The expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 14,3 and 43,2 respectively. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, was the net result of savings of 6,5 under *Salt Refunds* and of 29,8 under *Customs Refunds*, and excesses of 13,0 under *Land Revenue Refunds* and of 9,0 under *Other Revenue Refunds.* The decrease under *Salt Refunds* in Bombay, both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the falling off in the Salt trade in the earlier part of the year in consequence of the famine and plague. Under *Land Revenue Refunds* the excess in Bengal (4,3) was due chiefly to the refund of the balance of an estate that had been confiscated and subsequently restored; in Madras there were large refunds of Land Revenue erroneously credited in the previous year, and in Bombay there was a special refund (1,7) in the Satara District. Under *Other Refunds* the excess was contributed by all the Provinces except Bombay, where there was a small saving. In Burma 3,2 of the excess occurred under Excise, while in the North-Western Provinces it occurred chiefly under Forests. The large decrease under Customs Refunds in Bombay (30,4) was due chiefly to drawbacks on merchandise re-exported in consequence of the dullness of trade.

2.—Assignments and Compensations.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Land Revenue compensations.	Accounts. 1896-97	5,6	2,8	...	1,6	23,0	42,2	11,0	50,7	965,4	1,102,3
	Budget 1897-98	3,8	2,8	...	1,6	22,6	30,6	10,5	49,9	968,7	1,090,5
	Revised 1897-98	3,8	2,8	...	1,6	22,7	31,1	10,8	50,4	966,8	1,090,0
	Accounts 1897-98	3,8	2,9	1	1,6	22,4	30,8	10,9	47,6	957,7	1,077,8
Opium compensations	Accounts. 1896-97	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5	...		...	4,6	5,1
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4,6	5,1
Salt compensations	Accounts. 1896-97	299,2	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,8	4,4	354,4
	Budget 1897-98	306,7	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,8	5,0	362,5
	Revised 1897-98	305,7	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	48,8	4,5	361,0
	Accounts 1897-98	304,8	...	...	...	2,0	...	...	44,9	4,6	356,3
Excise compensations	Accounts. 1896-97	...	1,4	...	...	...	9	5	4	42,7	45,9
	Budget 1897-98	...	2	..	...	...	9	5	4	40,1	42,1
	Revised 1897-98	...	1,5	...	...	...	8	6	5	42,6	46,0
	Accounts 1897-98	...	1,1	...	...	...	8	7	5	41,2	44,3
Customs compensations	Accounts. 1896-97	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	14,4	7	15,8
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,0	15,0	7	17,7
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,4	14,5	7	18,6
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,4	14,4	7	18,5
Purchase of Life Pensions	Accounts. 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Miscellaneous compensations.	Accounts. 1896-97	8,2	2,2	...	2,1	2,6	2,5	1,0	1,9	17,5	38,0
	Budget 1897-98	8,7	2,4	...	2,1	4,5	2,5	1,0	1,9	16,9	40,0
	Revised 1897-98	8,8	2,4	...	2,0	4,4	2,5	1,5	1,9	18,0	41,5
	Accounts 1897-98	8,7	2,3	...	1,5	3,6	2,5	1,5	2,0	17,3	39,4
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	313,0	6,4	...	3,7	28,1	45,6	13,8	116,2	1,035,3	1,562,1
	Budget 1897-98	319,2	5,4	...	3,7	29,6	34,0	14,5	116,0	1,036,0	1,558,4
	Revised 1897-98	318,3	6,7	...	3,6	29,6	34,4	16,7	116,1	1,037,2	1,562,6
	Accounts 1897-98	317,3	6,3	1	3,1	28,5	34,1	16,8	109,4	1,026,1	1,541,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

2.—Assignments and Compensations—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant, Imperial . . .	...	9	1	...	...	7	2,3	...	4	4,4
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	...	9	1	..	...	7	2,3	...	...	4,0

56. The expenditure under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 16,7 and 20,4, respectively.

57. The saving, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Madras (6,6) and Bombay (9,9). In Madras it occurred under *Land Revenue Compensations* (2,3), owing to the non-drawal of the allowance of the Raja of Malabar in consequence of his death (9), and of the non-payment of several pensions (1,4), and under *Salt Compensations* (3,9) owing to non-payment of the compensation for suppression of earth-salt manufacture in Pudukottai. In Bombay the saving occurred chiefly under the first head, and was due to non-payment of the grant to Shahaji Raje Bhosle Akalkotkar, pending the settlement of claim to heirship (1,1), to non-payment to small inamdars and other grantees (8,1), and to saving in the adjustment on account of alienated land revenue (2,8). The saving was partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,1 under *Excise Compensations*, due to the payment of arrears (2,1) to the Chief of Sangli, reduced by (1,0), due to non-payments to certain Native Chiefs. There was a small saving of 1,9 in India under *Salt Compensations* due to smaller payments to the Jeypore and Jodhpore States of the Royalty under the Sambhar Lake Treaty (1,2), and of compensation payable to the Kohat Chiefs. In the Central Provinces an excess of 9 under *Excise Compensations* was due to the payment of arrears of compensation for resumption of Abkari right. The increase in Punjab under *Customs Compensations* was due to the payment of claims belonging to the previous year.

58. The fall, as compared with the previous year, occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (11,5), Madras (6,8), and Bombay (9,2). In the North-Western Provinces the decrease was due to the large arrear payments in 1896-97. In Madras it was due to the causes already explained, and in Bombay it occurred partly under *Land Revenue Compensations* (7,7) for reasons given above, and partly under *Excise Compensations* (1,5), due to the payment in 1896-97 of compensations for two years to the Rewa Kantha Chiefs.

3.—Land Revenue.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges of District Administration.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	26,6	75,8	184,0	56,1	319,6	350,6	197,7	399,6	284,9	1,894,9
	Budget . 1897-98 .	26,4	77,8	189,6	58,8	322,8	349,5	194,1	395,0	288,3	1,902,3
	Revised . 1897-98 .	26,7	81,9	186,8	57,5	303,5	362,0	192,0	423,0	299,0	1,932,4
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	26,9	82,7	187,4	57,3	307,2	364,2	192,8	431,7	295,2	1,945,4
Survey and Settlement.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	14,2	32,8	73,8	8,7	148,1	56,0	38,8	78,5	43,6	494,5
	Budget . 1897-98 .	15,2	31,7	90,6	11,1	135,9	47,5	46,8	64,5	43,1	486,4
	Revised . 1897-98 .	15,0	31,7	82,5	10,5	136,9	48,3	45,6	65,4	43,0	478,9
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	15,2	29,5	77,3	9,1	130,7	43,7	45,1	60,2	40,8	451,6
Land Records and Agriculture.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	8,8	57,7	33,4	18,5	9,6	359,2	155,2	170,9	212,9	1,026,2
	Budget . 1897-98 .	9,5	61,8	42,9	22,4	7,7	376,1	153,9	182,3	214,1	1,070,7
	Revised . 1897-98 .	9,3	60,7	37,8	20,8	7,7	366,6	154,9	183,0	224,6	1,065,4
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	9,3	64,1	38,6	19,2	7,6	366,3	156,3	180,7	220,7	1,062,8
Management of Government Estates.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	2	...	2	44,0	18,6	...	...	...	63,0
	Budget . 1897-98 .	...	3	...	4	47,7	19,3	...	...	...	67,7
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	2	...	1	45,3	18,0	...	...	...	63,6
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	3	...	1	48,2	18,1	...	...	...	66,7

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Commission on Collections.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	2,6	1,5	140,2	14,0	...	5	...	4	2	159,4
	Budget . 1897-98 .	2,9	1,3	141,6	13,8	...	5	...	...	1	160,2
	Revised . 1897-98 .	2,9	5	157,6	13,3	...	5	...	...	...	174,8
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	2,1	5	154,6	13,9	...	5	...	...	1	171,7
Allowances to District and Village Officers.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	6	...	...	...	1	7,2	328,2	134,6	470,7
	Budget . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,4	335,5	134,7	477,7
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	18,0	...	...	...	1	7,3	329,4	133,0	487,8
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	17,7	..	...	...	1	7,3	332,3	130,1	487,5
Other Charges .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	52,2	168,6	431,4	97,5	521,3	785,0	398,9	978,2	676,2	4,109,3
	Budget . 1897-98 .	54,0	172,9	464,7	106,5	514,1	793,0	402,2	978,0	680,3	4,165,7
	Revised . 1897-98 .	53,9	193,0	464,7	102,2	493,4	795,5	399,8	1,001,3	699,6	4,203,4
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	53,5	194,8	457,9	99,6	493,7	792,9	401,5	1,005,4	686,9	4,186,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England . .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	2	1	3	Total, including England.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	4,109,6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	6	4	10		Budget . 1897-98 .	4,166,7
	Revised . 1897-98 .	10	6	16		Revised . 1897-98 .	4,205,0
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	9	5	14		Accounts . 1897-98 .	4,187,6

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grants.	Imperial .	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	..	...	1,9
	Provincial .	...	21,9	...	...	...	...	...	21,4	6,7	56,0
Excess sanctioned by Local Government . .		...	2,6	...	..	...	...	...	27,4	6,7	36,7
" " Imperial Government .		...	19,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,3
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government, Imperial		...	...		...	1,9	...	...	..	...	1,9
Extra charges due to Famine		2	27,8	2	...	6,5	21,7	1,8	14,8	28,8	101,8
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		...	1,2	9	7	4	1,6	8	1,4	1,4	8,4

59. The expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 20,5 and 70,9, respectively. The excess over the Estimate occurred chiefly under *Charges of District Administration* (43,1), due mainly to indirect famine expenditure and larger payments of *Commission on Collections* (13,0) in Burma, owing to the growth of revenue not having been fully allowed for, counterbalanced by savings (34,8) under *Survey and Settlement.* The excess over the previous year was spread over all the heads except *Survey and Settlement*, where there was a decrease of 42,9.

60. Under *Charges of District Administration*, the excess of 43,1 was chiefly contributed by the North-Western Provinces (14,7), Madras (36,7), Bombay (6,9), and the Central Provinces (4,9), counterbalanced by savings in the other Provinces except India, where there was a petty excess. The excesses were generally due to additional expenditure necessitated by the famine. In the North-Western Provinces the entertainment of temporary establishment in connection with the acquisition of land for Canal and Railway purposes, accounted for a portion (6) of the excess, and in Madras a large portion (23,6) was due to fees for searches in Registration Offices in connection with the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts in districts affected by famine, and in Madura for reclamation of lands under the Periyar works. The savings in Burma (4,5), Assam (1,5), and the Punjab (1,3) occurred chiefly under Salaries and Allowances, and were due to the absence of officers on leave and a lower rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance. In Burma the saving was counterbalanced to the extent of 2,3 by excess expenditure under Survey establishment. The saving in Bengal (15,6) is nominal, being due to a change in the method of adjusting fees realized on travelling account of partition, which are now deducted from expenditure under this head instead of being credited as receipts. Disregarding this there was an excess of 1,2 under Salaries, of 3,9 under Allowances due chiefly to the payment of grain compensation allowances, and of 2,4 under Supplies and Services

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

3.—Land Revenue—*continued.*

and Contingencies, counterbalanced by a saving of 3,2 in Record Room charges. The variations, as compared with the previous year, are mainly due to the causes explained above.

61. Under *Survey and Settlement* the saving in most of the Provinces was due partly to less charges for professional Surveys; in Burma 7,0 of the saving was due to partial or entire postponement of Settlement Operations and Departmental Surveys in certain districts; in the North-Western Provinces the Settlement Operations were not as extensive as anticipated. In Punjab the saving (1,7) was the result of a saving of 5,7, due partly to over estimate and partly to delay in the commencement of Settlement Operations in the Muzaffargarh district, and an excess of 4,1 due to the creation of the appointment of Settlement Commissioner. In Bombay the saving was due to less expenditure under Supplies and Services on account of Cadastral Maps and to larger recoveries of contributions from Native States for Foreign service, which are deducted from charges, counterbalanced by an increase under professional surveys, due chiefly to a lump deduction ordered in the Estimate by the Government.

62. Under *Land Records and Agriculture* the saving amounted to 7,9. The excess of 2,3 in the Central Provinces and of 2,4 in the Punjab occurred in the Patwari Fund expenditure, due in the former case to famine, and in the latter to no provision having been made for the Chenab Colony Fund. The excess of 6,6 in Bombay was due mainly to temporary famine establishments (?,1), and plague establishments (5), for which no provision was made; to increased travelling charges of Circle Inspectors (1 4), and to payment of grain compensation (4,0). These increases were partly counterbalanced by a saving of 9, chiefly in salaries, and 1,6 due to the establishment of tapedars and kotwars having been below the sanctioned scale. The principal savings occurred in Burma (4,3), due to provision for the supplementary survey of the Minbu and Sagaing districts having been only partially utilized. In Assam there was a saving of (3,2) due chiefly to the establishment of District Mandals and Kanungoes having been below sanctioned strength (2,4), and to the appointment of second Superintendent not having been filled up In the North-Western Provinces the saving was (9,8) due chiefly to savings in the pay and allowances of Patwaris and Kanungoes. An increase of 3,9 in establishment charges consequent on famine has been counterbalanced by savings. In Madras the Estimate is usually pitched high. The excess over the actuals of the previous year in the Central Provinces, Punjab, and Bombay were chiefly due to the causes explained above.

63. The excess under *Commission on Collections* occurred in Burma (13,0), and was due partly to sufficient allowance not having been made for growth of revenue, and partly (1,4) to the deputation of an officer in connection with the question of the administration of inland fisheries in the Irrawaddy Division. The lower figure of the previous year was due partly to agricultural distress and partly to less collection of revenue. The decrease in the Central Provinces was due to remissions and suspensions of arrears of revenue owing to famine.

64. Under *Allowances to District and Village Officers* the excess occurred in the Central Provinces, and represents remunerations of kotwars (13,8) and grain compensation allowance (3,9) in consequence of famine, for which no provision was made. In Madras the Estimate was pitched too high, and in Bombay the allowances were not fully claimed during the year, and the adjustments on account of alienated lands were less than the Estimate.

65. In England the excess was due to *Law Charges* in connection with appeals from India being larger than was anticipated.

4.—Opium.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
	Bengal—			
6,4	Behar Agency, Superintendence	5,6	5,6	5,4
41,7	" Opium Factory	60,7	44,0	44,2
44,0	" District Staff	44,7	44 0	44,5
861,9	" Payments to Cultivators	969,0	777,3	796,3
7,4	Benares Agency, Superintendence	7,4	7,5	7,8
41,6	" Opium Factory	55,2	44,1	44,1
72,9	" District Staff	74,2	76,3	75,9
1,402,9	" Payments to Cultivators.	1,431,0	1,359,0	1,360,9
2,5	Other Charges	2,2	2,2	2,3
1,3	India	1,4	1,3	1,3
2,6	Bombay	2,6	3,5	3,5
2,485,2	TOTAL	2,654,0	2,364,8	2,386,2
9	England	4	2,0	1,9
6	Exchange	3	1,1	1,0
2,486,7	GRAND TOTAL	2,654,7	2,367,9	2,389,1

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

4.—Opium—*continued.*

66. The Indian expenditure showed a saving in comparison with the Budget Estimate, and the actuals of the previous year of 267,8 and 99,0, respectively. As usual these variations were the results mainly of variations in the outturn of the crop, which in the year under review amounted to 85,176 maunds against 100,000 maunds in the Estimate, and 87,281 maunds the actual production of the previous year. The *Payments to Cultivators,* which form the bulk of the charges, fell short of the Estimates in both Agencies. Under *Opium Factory* the savings in both Agencies were due to less freight and manufacturing charges. The higher expenditure, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, in the Behar Agency, was due to larger payments for timber, and in the Benares Agency to higher manufacturing charges. Under *District Staff* the excess in the Benares Agency was due chiefly to payment of grain compensation (8) and to higher travelling charges (6). The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in transit and weighment charges. The excess of 9 in Bombay was due to the payment of the privilege leave allowance of the Opium Agent, Benares. This excess was covered by re-appropriation sanctioned by the Government of India.

67. The excess in England was due to larger demands than anticipated for stores. The extra expenditure due to famine is estimated at 2,5. The saving under Exchange Compensation Allowance amounted to 7.

5.—Salt.

			India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies.	Accounts	1896-97	86,9	4	5,1	177,9	127,7	398,0
	Budget	1897-98	88,6	7	25,2	195,8	134,1	444,4
	Revised	1897-98	80,0	7	14,6	148,7	135,4	379,4
	Accounts	1897-98	80,8	6	14,8	151,0	135,8	383,0
Manufacture and Excavation.	Accounts	1896-97	30,4	...	...	...	...	30.4
	Budget	1897-98	38,7	...	...	...	...	38,7
	Revised	1897-98	25,0	...	...	...	...	25,0
	Accounts	1897-98	22,4	...	...	...	...	22,4
Purchase and Freight.	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	52,4	42,3	94,7
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	45.1	41,5	86,6
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	...	31,0	35,6	66,6
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	1,7	29,8	36,1	67,6
Total India	Accounts	1896-97	117,3	4	5.1	230,3	170,0	523,1
	Budget	1897-98	127,3	7	25.2	240,9	175,6	569,7
	Revised	1897-98	105,0	7	14,6	179,7	171,0	471,0
	Accounts	1897-98	103,2	6	16,5	180,8	171,9	473,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				
England	Accounts	1896-97	2	1	3	Grand Total, including England.	Accounts	1896-97	523,4
	Budget	1897-98	3	2	5		Budget	1897-98	570 2
	Revised	1897-98	6	3	9		Revised	1897-98	471,9
	Accounts	1897-98	5	3	8		Accounts	1897-98	473,8

	India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Extra charges due to Famine	7	...	3	9	6,7	8,6
Excess or Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	—3	...	+1	—5	—4	—1,1

68. The Indian expenditure, as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, showed savings of 96,7 and 50,1, respectively. The savings, compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly in Madras (60,1) due to over-estimate under *Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies* and *Purchase and Freight.* In India there was a saving of 24,1, of which 7,8 occurred under the first minor head, and was due to less outlay on petty construction and repairs (2,6) and to less expenditure on Preventive establishment (5,3), due partly to reductions in the Indus preventive line, and 16,3 under *Manufacture and Excavation* due to smaller demands for salt, chiefly in Sambhar, Didwana, and Pachbudra. Bengal contributed 8,7 of the saving and Bombay 3,7, the former due partly to savings in the provision for the new Preventive establishment, and partly (4,0) to the provision for Steam Launches for that establishment not having been utilized, and the latter to less expenditure under *Purchase and*

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

5.—Salt—*continued.*

Freight owing to slackness of trade, counterbalanced by payment of grain compensation, and of 1,2 to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company on account of Government share of the cost of construction of a platform and siding at Bhynder railway station. The saving in Madras, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly due to less expenditure on *Purchase of Salt and Freight* and the transfer to Bengal of the Orissa Salt Department, and which also accounts for the increase in Bengal.

69. The excess in England was due to larger demands for stores than anticipated.

6.—Stamps.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence, Establishments and Contingencies.	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	8,4	...	...	2,4	5,8	16,6
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	...	8,3	...	...	2,4	5,7	16,4
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	...	...	7,6	...	...	2,2	5,7	15,5
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	8,0	...	...	2,3	5,8	16,1
Charges on sale of Stamps, including discount.	Accounts	1896-97	1,6	2,1	3,2	1,8	25,4	6,0	13,0	17,1	10,2	80,4
	Budget	1897-98	1,6	2,0	3,5	1,8	25,2	6,2	12,4	17,4	10,8	80,9
	Revised	1897-98	1,5	2,0	3,6	1,8	24,8	6,6	13,1	18,4	9,8	81,6
	Accounts	1897-98	1,4	2,0	3,6	1,8	25,8	6,9	12,7	18,0	9,7	81,9
Stamps supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts	1896-97	—82,2	4,5	1,3	2,2	33,7	9,0	8,5	12,7	10,3	...
	Budget	1897-98	—90,6	4,6	1,3	2,4	35,7	9,0	8,6	15,0	13,0	...
	Revised	1897-98	—90,5	4,4	1,7	1,6	36,1	14,5	9,0	12,0	11,2	...
	Accounts	1897-98	—88,6	4,2	1,2	1,9	34,6	15,0	8,1	14,0	9,6	...
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	—80,6	6,6	4,5	4,0	67,5	15,0	21,5	32,2	26,3	97,0
	Budget	1897-98	—89,0	6,6	4,8	4,2	70,2	15,2	21,0	34,8	29,5	97,3
	Revised	1897-98	—89,0	6,4	5,3	3,4	68,5	21,1	22,1	32,6	26,7	97,1
	Accounts	1897-98	—87,2	6,2	4,8	3,7	68,4	21,9	20,8	34,3	25,1	98,0
			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.							
England	Accounts	1896-97	40,8	27,0	67,8	Total, including England.		Accounts	1896-97			164,8
	Budget	1897-98	29,8	19,7	49,5			Budget	1897-98			146,8
	Revised	1897-98	34,6	19,4	54,0			Revised	1897-98			151,1
	Accounts	1897-98	35,8	20,2	56,0			Accounts	1897-98			154,0
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial		1,8	...	...	...	...	1,7	...	...	...	3,5
	Provincial		...	...	...	...	...	5,0	...	...	...	5,0
Excess sanctioned by Local Government			...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial		1,8	...	...	...	...	1,7	...	...	...	3,5
	Provincial		...	...	...	...	...	4,3	...	...	...	4,3

70. The actuals agree closely with the Budget, there being an excess of only 7 on the whole. This occurred under *Charges on Sale of Stamps, including discount* in Bengal (6), Punjab (3), and Madras (6), and was due to large sales of stamps, and in the North-Western Provinces (7) due to freight and other contingencies connected with water-marked paper, the use of which was introduced into the Province during the year. These excesses were counterbalanced to the extent of 1,1 by savings in Bombay owing to smaller issues of stamps of low denominations on which alone discount is allowed. Under *Stamps supplied from Central Stores* the variations in the Central Provinces (4), Assam (5), Bengal (2,1), and Punjab (5) were due to over-estimates; the increase in Madras (1,0) due to a change in the method of calculating the value of stamps issued.

71. The excess in England was due to the demand having been larger than was anticipated.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

7.—Excise.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	CHARGES OF COLLECTION—			
2,7	India	2,8	2,4	2,4
5,0	Central Provinces	7,8	5,2	5,0
16,4	Burma	17,7	19,2	19,2
6	Assam	9	5	5
69,6	Bengal	71,3	66,9	67,4
5,6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	6,2	5,8	5,8
5,5	Punjab	5,3	5,4	5,4
70,7	Madras	62,8	97,2	99,3
36,4	Bombay	36,4	36,2	35,3
212,5	TOTAL	211,2	238,8	240,3
2	England	1	2	1
2	Exchange	1	1	1
212,9	TOTAL	211,4	239,1	240,5

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant — Imperial	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	27,3	...	28,1
Excess over Budget Grant — Provincial	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	9,2	...	10,0
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	...	1,5	...	...	...	1	34,8	...	36,4
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. — Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,7	...	1,7
Extra charges due to Famine	...	...	...	...	1,2	...	1	...	4	1,7
Excess or Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	...	...	...	...	—1	...	...	+2	—1	...

72. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 29,1 and the actuals of the previous year by 27,8. The excess occurred chiefly in Madras (36,5 and 28,6, respectively), and was chiefly nominal, being due to a change in the distribution of the charges between Salt and Excise sanctioned after the Budget was framed. The excess due to this cause was covered by re-appropriation sanctioned by the Local Government. Burma contributed 1,5 of the excess due to higher payments under rewards, owing to rigorous measures taken for the suppression of illicit trade. The saving in the Central Provinces was due chiefly to the construction of certain distilleries not having been undertaken during the year (2,0), and partly to petty saving under District Executive Establishments. In Bengal the saving occurred under contingencies (6,7), counterbalanced by higher charges under supplies and services (1,2), and under District Executive Establishment (2,9), chiefly under travelling and grain compensation allowances.

8.—Provincial Rates.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts
	ESTABLISHMENT AND OTHER CHARGES—			
5,0	Burma	5,5	5,2	5,1
3	Assam	3	3	3
41,5	Bengal	41,3	40,0	39,4
8	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	9	9	9
5	Punjab	5	9	1,0
6,2	Bombay	6,1	5,8	5,8
54,3	TOTAL	54,6	53,1	52,5

73. The charges were less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 2,1 and 1,8, respectively. The saving occurred chiefly in Bengal (1,9), and was due to a smaller outlay on re-valuation work. The excess (5) in Punjab is due to the charge to this head of the unpaid portion of Patwaris' share of mutation fees, which have been credited to Revenue Deposits for future payment. This excess requires to be sanctioned.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

9.—Customs.

			Burma.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Charges at the principal Ports of Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.	Accounts	1896-97	16,5	71,7	12,4	69,2	169,8
	Budget	1897-98	16,7	75,7	12,2	70,9	175,5
	Revised	1897-98	19,8	74,0	12,4	69,7	175,9
	Accounts	1897-98	19,7	74,7	12,2	69,9	176,5
Charges at other Ports.	Accounts	1896-97	7,0	4,3	10,9	11,4	33,6
	Budget	1897-98	7,1	4,3	12,3	11,5	35,2
	Revised	1897-98	7,4	4,0	10,9	11,6	33,9
	Accounts	1897-98	7,7	4,3	11,3	11,6	34,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	23,5	76,0	23,3	80,6	203,4
	Budget	1897-98	23,8	80,0	24,5	82,4	210,7
	Revised	1897-98	27,2	78,0	23,3	81,3	209,8
	Accounts	1897-98	27,4	79,0	23,5	81,5	211,4
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial		...	...	...	...	...
	Provincial		3,6	...	...	...	3,6
Excess sanctioned by Local Government			3,6	...	...	...	3,6
Extra charges due to Famine			...	4	...	9	1,3
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance			..	4	...	3	7

74. The expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 7 and the actuals of the previous year by 8,0. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly in Burma (3,6), and was due mainly to a change in the system of treating over-time fees earned by Customs establishment. These fees were formerly paid direct to the officers who earned them, but since June 1897 have been credited as Miscellaneous Customs Revenue, the payments made against them being charged under this head. There was a corresponding increase under VII.—Customs. The saving in Bengal was due to the establishment being below the sanctioned strength. In Madras the provision for establishment at *Other Ports* was not fully utilized. In Bombay the decrease was due to absence of officers and to lower payments of rewards in the Presidency Division.

10.—Assessed Taxes.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
1	India	1	1	1
1	Central Provinces	1	1	1
2,4	Burma	3,5	3,3	3,3
2	Assam	2	2	2
18,2	Bengal	19,3	19,0	19,0
2	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2	2	2
1,2	Punjab	1,2	1,2	1,2
2,6	Madras	2,7	2,7	2,8
5,3	Bombay	5,4	5,4	5,4
30,3	TOTAL	32,7	32,2	32,3

75. The expenditure showed a saving of 4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and exceeded that of the previous year by 2,0. The excess over the previous year in Burma was due to the introduction of the Income Tax Act into Mandalay town with effect from April 1897. In Bengal it was due to higher establishment charges in the year under review. The saving of 3 in Bengal, as compared with the Budget, occurred under Allowances. The small excess of 1 in Madras has been sanctioned by the Local Government.

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*continued.*

II.—Forest Expenditure.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Direction	Accounts, 1896-97	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,7
	Budget 1897-98	7,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,8
	Revised 1897-98	7,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,7
	Accounts 1897-98	8,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,2
Conservancy and Works—											
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency.	Accounts 1896-97	2-,9	2,9	66,2	4	23,7	22,2	27,5	20,2	51,6	242,6
	Budget 1897-98	17,3	4,6	66,7	5,3	18,2	23,0	36,5	22,8	57,9	252,3
	Revised 1897-98	15,0	3,6	64,9	5	20,3	19,8	30,3	18,4	59,4	233,1
	Accounts 1897-98	23,1	3,5	65,7	4	19,5	19,7	31,0	18,1	60,9	241,9
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by consumers or purchasers.	Accounts, 1896-97	...	11,6	2,1	2,8	5,7	3,3	3	9,8	4,3	39,9
	Budget 1897-98	...	12,9	2,3	3,0	6,5	3,4	2	9,8	4,8	42,9
	Revised 1897-98	...	10,5	2,5	6	5,1	2,0	1	9,5	4,1	34,4
	Accounts 1897-98	..	9,9	2,2	5	5,3	1,9	1	9,0	4,0	32 9
Other Charges	Accounts, 1896-97	7,6	28,0	60,1	7,6	10,9	25,5	13,3	48,3	41,7	213,0
	Budget 1897-98	9,3	26,4	63,9	8,7	14,3	30,1	13,4	60,6	56,4	283,1
	Revised 1897-98	6,8	22,1	67,9	8,7	8,1	29,3	13,4	52,3	49,6	258,2
	Accounts 1897-98	6 4	22,7	62,9	7,8	10,4	29,0	13,0	48,7	43,5	241,4
Establishment	Accounts, 1896-97	18,6	52,6	84,5	17,4	28,7	39,6	31,2	75,2	99,3	447,1
	Budget 1897-98	19,2	58,1	98,5	19,0	31,7	43,5	33,5	70,3	104,1	486,9
	Revised 1897-98	18,3	58,8	91,3	20,2	29,0	40,9	33,4	70,8	98,9	470,0
	Accounts 1897-98	17,9	56,0	88,9	20,2	30,1	41,2	33,1	81,5	98,9	467,8
TOTAL	Accounts, 1896-97	61,8	93,1	212,9	28,2	69,0	90,6	72,3	153,5	196,9	980,3
	Budget 1897-98	53,6	102,0	231,4	36,0	70,7	100,0	83,6	172,5	223,2	1,073,0
	Revised 1897-98	48,7	95,0	220,6	30,0	62,5	92,0	77,2	100,0	212,0	1,004,0
	Accounts 1897-98	55,6	92 1	219,7	28,9	65,3	91,8	77,2	157,3	207,3	995,2

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL		
England	Accounts, 1896-97	8,2	5,4	13,6	Total, including England. Accounts, 1896-97	993,9
	Budget 1897-98	1,9	1,2	3,1	Budget 1897-98	1,076,1
	Revised 1897-98	7,1	4,0	11,1	Revised 1897-98	1,015,1
	Accounts 1897-98	4,2	2,3	6,5	Accounts 1897-98	1,001,7

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant. Imperial	2,0	..	...		...	...	..	...	...	2,0
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
" " " Local "	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Imperial	1,2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,2
Extra charges due to Famine	..	3 8	1	..	5	2	2	3	19,4	24,5
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	3	7	1,3	4	...	4	2	5	7	4,5

76. The Indian expenditure showed a saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, of 77,8, and an excess over the actuals of the previous year of 14,9. The saving is spread over all the Provinces except India, where there was an excess due mainly to charges in England in connection with Padouk timber sold in the London market, 1,131 tons having been sold against an expected sale of 500 tons.

77. Under *Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency* the excess in India has been explained above, but was also due to a small extent to extra charges for cartage of timber from Coorg for the Ordnance Department, Madras. In Bengal the number of sleepers cut exceeded the estimate. In Bombay the excess was due to large payments of arrears and to expenditure on special famine grass operations. The savings in the Central Provinces and Madras were chiefly due to departmental operations having been retarded by famine; in the latter Province it was partly due to over-estimate. In Assam it was due to the suspending of departmental operations after the earthquake, which rendered cart-roads useless and the rivers unserviceable for floating purposes. In the North Western Provinces the saving was due to smaller demands from the Military Works and Commissariat Departments, and to a delay in cutting fuel; and in Punjab to a scarcity of skilled sawyers and to unfavourable seasons for sleeper works and rafting purposes, and to smaller demands from Railways. Under *Timber, etc, removed by Consumers or*

Section A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE—*concluded.*

11.—Forest Expenditure—*continued.*

Purchasers, the saving, which was contributed to by all the Provinces, was due chiefly to the reorganization of the subordinate Forest and Depôt Establishment.

78. The saving occurred chiefly under *Other Charges* (38,7). The largest savings were in Madras (11,9) and Bombay (12,9). The former was due mainly to a large provision for extension and improvement, chiefly in connection with the Survey of India parties, which was not worked up to. In Bombay the provision for the erection of forest boundary marks by famine labour was not fully utilized, and certain works provided for were not carried out. These savings were counterbalanced to the extent of 3,0 by the transfer to this head of charges of grain compensation allowance provided for under *Establishment*. The savings in the other Provinces were chiefly due to works of construction and forest improvement not having been carried out to the extent proposed. Under *Establishment* the saving amounted in the aggregate to 19,1, and was spread over all the Provinces except Assam and Madras, where the effect of the reorganization of the subordinate establishment was not fully provided for. In the other Provinces the saving was due chiefly to the absence of officers on leave, to lower rates of exchange compensation, and to full effect not having been given to the reorganization scheme. In Bombay the saving, due to absence of officers and the low rate of exchange compensation allowance, was augmented by the transfer of charges on account of grain compensation referred to above. The excess over the previous year (20,7) was mainly due to the reorganization of the subordinate Forest Establishments, and to variations in the number and class of officers on duty.

79. The excess in England was due to a larger demand for stores from Bombay.

12.—Registration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superintendence	Accounts. 1896-97	...	9	...	...	5,1	1	...	3,1	8	10,0
	Budget 1897-98	...	1,2	...	...	5,7	1	...	4,0	8	11,8
	Revised 1897-98	...	9	...	...	5,1	1	...	3,3	8	10,2
	Accounts 1897-98	...	9	...	...	5,2	1	...	3,0	8	10,0
District Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	6	3,6	3,1	2,8	80,1	21,2	12,3	78,1	29,0	230,8
	Budget 1897-98	6	3,7	3,7	3,1	81,6	21,8	11,0	82,0	29,2	236,7
	Revised 1897-98	6	3,9	3,6	3,0	82,4	21,1	13,4	79,2	28,4	235,6
	Accounts 1897-98	6	3,9	3,3	2,9	85,6	20,9	12,9	80,0	27,8	237,9
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	6	4,5	3,1	2,8	85,2	21,3	12,3	81,2	29,8	240,8
	Budget 1897-98	6	4,9	3,7	3,1	87,3	21,9	11,0	86 0	30,0	248,5
	Revised 1897-98	6	4,8	3,6	3,0	87,5	21.2	13,4	82,5	29,2	245,8
	Accounts 1897-98	6	4,8	3,3	2,9	90,8	21,0	12,9	83,0	28,6	247,9
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	9	...	...	2,7
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,7	...	1,0	...	...	2,7
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	...	...	1,7	...	...	...	...	1,7
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	...	...	...	...	1,8	...	9	...	...	2,7
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,0	...	..	1,0
Extra charges due to Famine		...	1	...	...	1,6	...	...	1	1	1,9

80. The charges were less than the Budget Estimate by 6, and exceeded those of the previous year by 7,1. The saving, as compared with the Budget, was the result of excesses in Bengal (3,5) and Punjab (1,9), and savings in all the other Provinces, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces (9), Madras (3,0), and Bombay (1,4). The above excesses were, in both Provinces, due to the expansion of the operation of the department, to which cause the excess over the actuals of the previous year was also due. The saving in the North-Western Provinces occurred under commission to Sub-Registrars. In Madras the saving under the first head was due to the abandonment of the scheme for the revision of the Registration Manual, and to less travelling and contingent charges, and under the second head it was due to an over-estimate (3,1), counterbalanced by increased payment of commission and salaries due to the larger receipts in consequence of famine, and to the grant of privilege leave respectively (1,1), and in Bombay the saving was due to a falling off of revenue.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
1,082,6	RECEIPTS	841,3	868,9	872,2

81. The receipts in this section show an excess of 30,9 over the Budget Estimate, and a falling off of 210,4 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. Of the improvement, as compared with the Budget, 7,7 occurred in India, and was due to an increase of 3,3 on account of *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations*, and of 4,1 under *Other Items* on account of interest on arrears of Revenue and special advances to the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. The increase of 15,2 in England, excluding exchange, was due to the investment of the cash balance at a higher rate of interest during a portion of the year.

82. The decrease of 210,4 as compared with the actuals of the previous year was chiefly due to the adjustment of the premium on loans in India in 1896-97, and to the larger investment of cash balance at a higher rate of interest during that year in England.

XII.—Interest.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Loans to Native States.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Budget . 1897-98 .	4	...	...	...	4,2	...	...	...	...	4,6
	Revised . 1897-98 .	5	...	...	...	5,6	...	...	...	...	6,1
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	5	...	...	...	2,4	...	...	...	...	2,9
To Presidency Corporations.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	157,2	...	...	26,9	137,9	322,0
	Budget . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	155,2	...	...	28,2	137,6	321,0
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	155,2	...	...	28,1	137,6	320,9
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	155,2	...	...	28,2	137,5	320,9
To Municipal and other Public Corporations.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	13,5	3,9	1,4	1	12,4	31,6	14,2	4,0	14,5	95,6(a)
	Budget . 1897-98 .	8,5	4,3	1,2	...	14,0	34,5	15,5	4,0	14,5	96,5
	Revised . 1897-98 .	10,0	4,2	1,1	...	10,8	34,5	15,0	5,5	15,1	96,2
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	10,0	4,2	1,1	...	13,9	34,7	15,9	5,4	14,6	99,8
To Landholders and other Notabilities.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	4	...	...	...	3,1	1	6	1	2	4,5
	Budget . 1897-98 .	3	...	...	...	3,0	1	5	...	1	4,0
	Revised . 1897-98 .	7	...	...	...	3,0	1	5	...	3	4,6
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	8	...	...	...	2,9	1	5	...	1,2	5,5
On Advances to Cultivators and Advances under Special Laws.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	1,0	4,3	2,7	...	4,3	3,8	8,9	11,7	10,0	46,7
	Budget . 1897-98 .	1,3	6,0	2,3	...	11,4	5,8	10,0	13,7	14,1	65,2
	Revised . 1897-98 .	1,0	5,3	3,0	...	13,1	10,3	10,1	14,0	16,1	72,9
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	8	3,6	2,9	...	11,0	11,2	9,3	11,6	15,3	65,7
On Currency Investment.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	285,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285,6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	298,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298,4
	Revised . 1897-98 .	298,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298,4
	Accounts 1897-98 .	298,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298,4
On Securities of Provincial Funds.	Accounts 1896-97 .	...	4	...	...	1,4	1,9	1	4,3	6,1	14,2
	Budget . 1897-98 .	...	4	...	1	1,3	2,3	1	4,3	5,9	14,4
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	4	...	1	1,5	2,3	1	4,5	5,9	14,8
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	4	...	1	1,5	2,2	1	4,8	6,0	15,1
On Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies in India.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	13,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,4
	Budget . 1897-98 .	17,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,1
	Revised . 1897-98 .	15,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,7
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
Other Items . .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	118,1	...	...	1	9,8	1	1	2,1	3	130,6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	6	...	...	1	8,4	1	...	2,2	4	11,8
	Revised . 1897-98 .	4	...	...	1	8,5	1	...	2,8	9	12,8
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1,0	...	...	...	9,9	1	1	3,8	1,0	15,9
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	432,2	8,6	4,1	2	188,2	37,5	23,9	49,1	169,0	912,8
	Budget . 1897-98 .	326,6	10,7	3,5	2	197,5	42,8	26,7	52,4	172,0	833,0
	Revised . 1897-98 .	326,7	9,9	4,1	2	197,7	47,3	25,7	54,9	175,9	842,4
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	328,0	8,2	4,0	1	190,8	48,3	25,9	53,8	175,6	840,7

(a) 1,0 on account of Interest on advances to Siladar Cavalry Regiment was transferred to this head from Other Items.

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England—Investment of Cash Balances, etc.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	102,2	67,6	169,8	Total, including England	1,082,6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	5,0	3,3	8,3		841,3
	Revised . 1897-98 .	17,0	9,5	26,5		868,9
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	20,2	11,3	31,5		872,2

83. As explained in previous reports, the receipts under this head in India arise from the Paper Currency Investment and from loans granted by Government to Municipalities and other public bodies, Native States and cultivators. No alteration has been made in the Paper Currency investment during the year. The interest on the investment of the nominal value of 2,048,7 made during 1896-97 did not become due till 30th June 1897, as explained in last year's report, thus increasing the interest realized and credited in the year under report. The following statement shows the balances of the different kinds of loans during the last five years:—Owing to the amalgamation of Upper and Lower Burma, the balances of loan under Mofussil Municipalities (5,1) and under Advances to Cultivators (29,8) in Upper Burma on 31st March 1897 have been transferred from Imperial to Provincial Advance and Loan Account, hence the reduction in the balances under these loans in the Imperial section of the statement on the 31st March 1898:

	31st March 1894.	31st March 1895.	31st March 1896.	31st March 1897.	31st March 1898.
IMPERIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Native States	51,4	44,7	68,3	69,5	73,2
Presidency Corporations, including Port Trusts	7,855,4	7,777,9	7,762,3	7,720,1	7,669,9
Mofussil Municipalities	43,6	48,4	45,3	41,2	36,1
Landholders and others	87,1	75,8	75,4	74,7	74,9
District and Local Fund Committees	67,6	87,1	166,7	172,2	173,8
Advances to Cultivators	86,5	61,0	51,3	56,7	26,6
TOTAL	8,191,6	8,094,9	8,169,3	8,134,4	8,054,5
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOAN ACCOUNT.					
Mofussil Municipalities	1,350,0	1,581,0	1,776,9	1,802,6	1,892,4
Port Funds	233,1	226,9	220,4	218,1	213,1
District and Local Fund Committees	67,1	72,1	82,6	87,2	77,6
Landholders and others	85,2	79,2	33,6	37,0	46,9
Advances under Special Laws	221,4	213,3	200,6	186,9	225,0
Advances to Cultivators	878,7	934,2	956,7	1,768,5	2,233,8
TOTAL	2,835,5	3,106,7	3,270,8	4,100,3	4,688,8
GRAND TOTAL	11,027,1	11,201,6	11,440,1	12,234,7	12,743,3
Interest received	492,8	415,8	481,6	468,0	493,4
Percentage reckoned on balance at end of year	4·469	3·712	4·209	3·825	3·872

84. The interest paid in 1897-98 by the Local Governments to the Government of India on account of the loans held on the Provincial account amounted to 154,4, while the actual sum realised by them and credited to Provincial revenues amounted in the aggregate to 156,6. The fluctuations under the different heads are explained below.

85. Under *Interest on Loans to Native States* the receipts in India, which were on account of loans granted to Baoni States, the Maharaja of Ajaigarh and the Sultan of Muskat closely agree with the Budget Estimate. In Bengal the payment of interest, both current and arrear, on the Cooch Behar State Railway loan was deferred till 1901-1902, under orders of the Government of Bengal, No. 1829-P., dated 29th July 1898.

86. Under *Presidency Corporations* the short receipt of 2,0 in Bengal, in comparison with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the reduction of the outstanding balances of the loans to the Calcutta Municipality and the Port Trust. In Madras the increase was due to the further loan of 45,5 taken by the Harbour Trust Board in 1895-96.

87. Under *Interest on Loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations*, the increase in India was 1,5 on account of interest on advances in the Military Department, for which short provision was

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

XII.—Interest—*continued.*

made in the Budget Estimate. In the North-Western Provinces the excess (3,1) over the previous year's actuals was due to the low receipts of that year. The increase in Madras was the result of the grant of fresh loans.

88. Under *Interest on Loans to Landholders and other Notabilities* the excess in India was due to under-estimate. The variations in Bombay over Budget and actuals of the previous year were due to the special receipt of 9 from the Jath State on account of interest on loans granted to it during the year, for which no provision was made in the original Estimate.

89. *Interest on Advances to Cultivators.*—Tha small receipt in India, as compared with the Budget, was due to the repayment of advances. In the Central Provinces the receipts fell below the Budget and the actuals of the previous year owing chiefly so the prevailing scarcity, in consequence of which the cultivators were unable to meet their liabilities. In Burma and the North-Western Provinces the increase, both over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to unexpected recoveries. In Bengal the receipts from cultivators fell off by 1,7 as compared with the Budget, owing to scarcity This decrease was partly counterbalanced by increased receipts of 1,3 on account of the Rajapur Drainage Scheme. The interest on additional investment made in 1896-97 enhanced the receipts under *Interest on Currency Investments* as explained above.

90. The variation under *Interest on Securities of Provincial Funds* in Madras was due to investment made during the year. The decrease under *Interest on Overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies* was due to smaller recoveries from the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to no adjustment having been made on account of interest payable by the Guaranteed Railways. Under *Other Items* the receipts in India and in Bombay in 1897-98 included interest on some special advances to the Banks of Bengal and Bombay. The high figure of 1896-97 was due, as explained in last year's Report, to the premium of 124,2 on the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, reduced by commission (6,2) on 3½ per cent. loans transferred to that loan. The increase in Bengal and Madras was chiefly due to receipts on account of interest on arrears of revenues.

91. In England the increase was due to the investment of cash balance at a higher rate of interest than was estimated for a portion of the year.

Section B.—INTEREST.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,453,9	EXPENDITURE	3,550,0	3,499,2	3,472,3

92. The total charges in this section showed a saving of 77,7 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and excess of 18,4 over the actuals of the previous years. As regards the former, exchange accounts for a decrease of 172,5. The increase of 94,8 under the other heads was mainly due to the payments in England (117,8) and India (50,5) on account of discount on the loans raised during the year, and to larger payments of interest in England on India Bills (60,1), counterbalanced by reduced transfer to Railway, etc., Interest (20,5), owing to reduction in Railway Capital expenditure incurred during the year, to smaller payments of interest on loans (109,1), and 23,8 in payment of interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

93. As compared with the previous year, the excess was due chiefly to the adjustment in 1897-98 of interest due to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for 1896-97, as was explained in previous year's report, and the payment of discount on the loans raised both in India and in England, counterbalanced by the savings caused partly by the rise in the rate of exchange and partly by the transfer of a larger portion of interest charges in India to Railway Revenue Account and Irrigation Works, in consequence of the increase in the total capital expenditure on State Railways and Irrigation Works.

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt.

94. Before proceeding to examine the interest charges in detail, it is usual to exhibit the amount of loans raised or discharged during the year, and the following figures supply the necessary particulars for 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PERMANENT DEBT.			
	INDIA—			
6,048,7	Debt incurred	4,000,0	3,000,0	3,000,1
722,6	Debt discharged	575,1	429,5	419,5
+5,326,1	NET IN INDIA	+3,424,9	+2,570,5	2,580,6
	ENGLAND—			
	Debt incurred—			
2,400,0	India Stock	3,500,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
2,400,0	TOTAL INCURRED	3,500,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
	Debt discharged—			
5,2	At 4 per cent.	...	2,7	2,8
2,000,0	At 3½ per cent. Debentures	...	...	...
313,7	South Indian Railway Debentures	...	...	...
2,318,9	TOTAL DISCHARGED	...	2,7	2,8
+81,1	NET IN ENGLAND	+3,500,0	+3,497,3	+3,497,2*
+5,407,2	NET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND	+6,924,9	+6,067,8	+6,077,8
	TEMPORARY DEBT.			
	ENGLAND—			
1,500,0	Temporary Loans Incurred	2,000,0	6,000,0	6,000,0
2,500,0	Temporary Loans Discharged	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0
—1,000,0		+1,000,0	+5,000,0	+5,000,0

* The above amounts are exclusive of 105,8 cancelled, comprising 95,0 charged to Railways on account of Sinking Funds of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways, and 10,8 charged to Discount Sinking Fund.

95. The Budget in India provided for a public loan of 4,000,0. Subsequently the Secretary of State reduced the amount of the loan to 3,000,0, and this sum was raised in August at 3½ per cent. at

Section B.—INTEREST—*continued.*

13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt—*continued.*

an average rate of R98-5-3 per cent. Of the balance of the loans previously advertised for discharge 299,3 were paid, consisting of 8,0, 99,1, and 192,2 on account of 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. loans, respectively, besides a payment of 2 on account of 4 per cent. India Stock notes. Of the loans bearing interest 120,0 was paid on account of Gwalior loan in accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Durbar under which the loan was originally taken.

96. In England 3,500,0 India 2½ per cent. stock was issued as provided for in the Budget Estimate. In the Budget 2,000,0 was provided for temporary loans on the Security of India Bills, of which the sum of 1,000,0 was required to pay off an equal amount of the temporary loans outstanding on 31st March 1897; but in consequence of suspension of drawing of the India Bills, it was necessary to enhance the amount to 6,000,0.

97. The total Interest on debt paid in India and in England is shown below:—

1896-97. Accounts.	Rate. Debt in India on 31st March 1897.	Principal.	Interest due.	Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
46,5	4½	1,022,3	46,4	46,0	46,0	46,2
215,0	4	5,230,0	209,2	210,2	210,2	200,8
3,390,2	3½	90,918,6	3,182,2	3,280,0	3,192,5	3,184,0
42,9	3	10,954,8	328,6	327,0	328,6	307,6
4,8	Provincial Debentures	85,5	3,4	5,0	4,0	4,1
3,699,4	Total	108,211,2	3,769,8	3,868,2	3,781,3	3,742,7
54,0	Interest on Loans in course of discharge			10,0	25,0	26,4
...	Discount on Loans and Miscellaneous			...	50,7	50,6
3,753,4	Total Interest paid in India			3,878,2	3,857,0	3,819,7
3,825,2	England			3,907,7	4,069,2	4,069,1
2,527,8	Exchange			2,579,2	2,278,8	2,291,5
6,353,0	Total Interest paid in England			6,486,9	6,348,0	6,360,6
10,106,4	GRAND TOTAL			10,365,1	10,205,0	10,180,3

98. This total amount was divided between Interest on Ordinary Debt and Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation as shown below:—

1896-97. Accounts.		Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
	Interest on Ordinary Debt—			
—1,373,5	India	—1,505,6	—1,510,4	—1,543,6
2,630,7	England	2,717,8	2,879,3	2,879,2
1,738,5	Exchange	1,793,8	1,612,4	1,621,4
2,995,7		3,006,0	2,981,3	2,957,0
	Interest on Debt for Railways and Irrigation Works—			
5,126,9	India	5,383,8	5,367,4	5,363,3
1,194,5	England	1,189,9	1,189,9	1,189,9
789,3	Exchange	785,4	666,4	670,1
7,110,7		7,359,1	7,223,7	7,223,3
10,106,4		10,365,1	10,205,0	10,180,3

99. The payment in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 58,5. The decrease chiefly occurred in payment of interest on the 3½ per cent. loans. The figure under discount on loans represents discount on the new loan of 1897-98, for which no provision was made in the Budget, as, at the time of framing the Estimate, the price of paper ruled high. In England the increase over the Budget Estimate consists of 117,8 on account of the discount on the issue of 3,500,0 India 2½ per cent. stock, 60,1 in interest on India Bills, counterbalanced by a decrease of 6,7 in interest on India 2½ per cent. stock, and 10,0 for interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England which were not required. The decrease in exchange, compared with the Budget Estimate and with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the more favourable rate of exchange obtained during the year. The large reduction in India under *Ordinary Debt* was due to a saving (58,5) in the payment of interest on loans, partly reduced by a smaller transfer (20,5) to interest on Railway and Irrigation Works consequent on a reduction in the Capital Expenditure, chiefly on Railways. The payment of discount both in India and England mainly explains the excess over the previous year.

100. The excess in the amounts chargeable under this head to the Central Provinces (7), Benga (1,2), Madras (3,3), and Bombay (4,0) have all, with the exception of 1 in Bengal, been sanctioned by the Local Governments.

Section B.—INTEREST—*concluded*.

14.—Interest on other Obligations.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
On Special Loans	Accounts	1896-97	5,1	...	...	...	...	70,4	...	...	9,7	85,2
	Budget	1897-98	5,2	...	...	...	...	71,0	1	...	10,1	86,4
	Revised	1897-98	5,2	...	...	...	...	71,0	1	...	10,5	86,8
	Accounts	1897-98	4,6	...	...	...	...	70,2	1	...	9,6	84,5
Treasury Notes and Service Funds	Accounts	1896-97	2,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6	9,1	12,9
	Budget	1897-98	81,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,1	9,8	93,6
	Revised	1897-98	81,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	9,2	91,6
	Accounts	1897-98	80,8	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,4	9,4	91,6
Savings Bank Deposits	Accounts	1896-97	320,4	2	1,7	...	4,0	2,6	11,3	3	2,5	352,0
	Budget	1897-98	333,9	2	.	...	3,5	3,1	12,4	2	2,0	355,3
	Revised	1897-98	[illegible]	2	1,5	...	4,1	2,7	12,1	3	1,9	331,8
	Accounts	1897-98	308,7	2	1,4	...	4,2	2,7	12,1	4	1,8	331,5
Miscellaneous	Accounts	1896-97	3,2	...	...	...	3,1	...	4	4	8	7,9
	Budget	1897-98	3,7	...	...	...	2,8	...	5	5	9	8,4
	Revised	1897-98	2,9	...	...	...	2,8	...	4	5	9	7,5
	Accounts	1897-98	3,0	...	...	...	3,0	...	7	3	6	7,6
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	329,9	2	1,7	...	7,1	73,0	11,7	2,3	22,1	458,0
	Budget	1897-98	424,5	2	...	...	6,3	74,1	13,0	2,8	22,8	543,7
	Revised	1897-98	398,1	2	1,5	...	6,9	73,7	12,6	2,2	22,5	517,7
	Accounts	1897-98	397,1	2	1,4	...	7,2	72,9	12,9	2,1	21,4	515,2

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts	1896-97	1	1	2	Total, including England	458,2
	Budget	1897-98	2	1	3		544,0
	Revised	1897-98	1	1	2		517,9
	Accounts	1897-98	1	..	1		515,3

101. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 28,5, and more than the actuals of the previous year by 57,2. The savings, as compared with the Budget, occurred chiefly under Savings Bank Deposits in India on account of interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (24,6) in consequence of larger withdrawals than were anticipated, of 1,0 in the interest on Regimental Savings Bank Deposits, and of 5 on other accounts. These savings were partly counterbalanced by increases of 1,6 under State Railway Provident Institutions and 7 under Civil Engineers' Provident Fund. Under *Special Loans* the decrease of 6 in India was in the annuities on account of 8 per cent. Madras Perpetual Loans, and that of 8 in North-Western Provinces was on account of lapses and undrawn arrear of Wasika pension. The saving in Bombay was caused by the transfer of some endowment funds to the hands of Trustees. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly on account of interest on the balances of Railway Funds. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds*, and was on account of adjustment during 1897-98 of interest due to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for 1896-97, as explained in last year's Report.

102. Out of the excess of 9 in Bengal, 5 have been sanctioned by the Local Government by re-appropriation, and the remaining 4, together with 1,4 in Burma and 2 in Punjab (which arose mostly in connection with the interest on the Deposits in State Railway Provident Institutions), still await sanction.

103. The usual details of the interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds and Savings Bank Deposits are noted below:—

Interest on Treasury Notes and Service Funds.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
...	Bengal Uncovenanted Fund	79,7	78,8	78,8
9,1	Bombay „ „	9,8	9,2	9,4
3,8	Other Funds	4,1	3,6	3,4
12,9	TOTAL	93,6	91,6	91,6

Interest on Savings Bank Deposits.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
301,3	Post Office Savings Banks	305,0	281,2	280,4
6	Presidency Savings Banks	...	..	...
26,2	State Railway Provident Institutions	26,0	27,5	27,6
12,1	Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	12,8	13,4	13,5
6,3	Regimental Savings Banks	6,2	5,1	5,2
5,5	Other Accounts	5,3	4,6	4,8
352,0	TOTAL	355,3	331,8	331,5

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
3,011,6	RECEIPTS	2,982,8	3,348,3	3,370,6
2,711,7	EXPENDITURE	2,891,2	2,878,0	2,869,5
+299,9	NET .	+91,6	+470,3	+501,1
+80,4	POST OFFICE (NET)	+78,0	+131,9	+149,7
+124,7	TELEGRAPH (NET) . . .	— 7	+252,8	+257,8
+94,8	MINT (NET)	+14,3	+85,6	+ 93,6

104. The net receipt in this section exceeded the Budget Estimate by 409,5 and the actuals of the previous year by 201,2. The largest improvement occurred in the net receipts of the Telegraph Department, and was mainly due to the abnormally large increase in message traffic owing to the Military operations on the North-West Frontier, the famine, plague and the earthquake of June 1897 in Assam.

105. Under Post Office the growth of revenue from the sale of Postage Stamps and Money Order Receipts was much above the normal, but the improvement was partly counterbalanced by an increase (11,0) in the adjustments of exchange on the sterling payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices.

106. The gradual improvement in the net results of the transactions of the Postal Department for the last five years is shown by the following figures:—

	Net Receipts.
1893-94	3,8
1894-95	25,5
1895-96	69,7
1896-97	80,4
1897-98	149,7

107. The improvement in the net receipts of the Mint over the Budget Estimate was chiefly due to an exceptionally large dollar coinage for the Straits Settlements and to the recoinage of large amounts of Kashmir and Bhopali rupees.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS.

XIII.—Post Office.

1896-97. Accounts.			1897-98. Budget.		1897-98. Revised.		1897-98. Accounts.	
	161,1	Parcel and other Postage collected in cash		163,0		160,0		161,4
		SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS—						
1,052,3		Ordinary	1,083,0		1,107,0		1,113,0	
259,3		Service	256,0		279,0		266,4	
1,311,6			1,339,0		1,386,0		1,379,4	
27,1		*Deduct*—Payments to English, Colonial, and other Foreign Post Offices	*18,5*		*36,5*		*29,5*	
	1,284,5			1,320,5		1,349,5		1,349,9
	34,6	MAIL CART, PARCEL VAN, PASSENGER AND GOODS SERVICE		34,5		35,0		35,6
	284,9	MONEY ORDER RECEIPTS . .		290,5		305,0		312,4
	8,6	OTHER RECEIPTS . . .		9,9		9,9		9,9
	1,773,7	TOTAL .		1,818,4		1,859,4		1,869,2

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIII.—Post Office—*continued.*

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	DISTRICT POST COLLECTIONS—			
1,5	Central Provinces . . .	1,4	1,6	1,2
2,1	Bengal	1,6	2,3	2,4
6,2	Punjab	5,9	6,2	6,4
9,8	TOTAL .	8,9	10,1	10,0
1,783,5	GRAND TOTAL .	1,827,3	1,869,5	1,879,2

108. The total revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by 51,9 and the actuals of the previous year by 95.7 The increase over the Budget occurred chiefly under *Sale of Ordinary Stamps* (30,0), *Sale of Service Stamps* (10,4), and *Money Order Receipts* (21,9), and was due to the growth of the operations of the department being much above the normal, in consequence of the famine, plague, and the Military Operations on the North-West Frontier. This improvement was partly counterbalanced by the enhanced deduction under *Payments to English, Colonial and other Foreign Post Offices* (11,0), owing to the adjustment of exchange on the sterling payments to the London Post Office for the exchange of letters and parcels, and to the payments of arrears to certain colonial and other post offices. There was a small improvement of 1,1 under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service,* due to the extension of traffic on the Simla-Kalka line, but this increase was more than covered by a decrease of 1,6 under *Parcel and other Postage collected in Cash,* chiefly owing to a reduction in the amount of postage taxed on unpaid and insufficiently paid covers, and the introduction of the system of "registered" newspapers under which postage fees on these publications are realized in stamps.

109. As compared with the previous year, the improvement which occurred under all the heads was chiefly due to the famine and the Military Operations on the North-West Frontier, and to a small extent to the plague.

XIV.—Telegraph.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIAN TELEGRAPHS—			
	Message Revenue—			
416,2	Sale of Stamps deducting Refunds, etc. . . .	438,0	457,3	449,7
33,7	Receipts from other Administrations . . .	37,0	40,0	44,2
242,8	Other Receipts by Cash, Postage Stamps and Book Transfer	250,9	412,7	418,6
692,7		725,9	910,0	912,5
	Other Revenue—			
157,6	Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals	146,5	146,5	148,4
16,0	Rent of Local and Private Lines	17,0	17,0	17,8
1,7	Royalty from Telephone Companies	1,7	1,8	1,8
5,9	Recoveries from Guarantors	6,0	1,4	1,7
3,2	Miscellaneous Revenue	2,9	3,7	3,9
184,4		174,1	170,4	173,6
877,1	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS .	900,0	1,080,4	1,086,1
188,1	INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS	181,0	220,1	216,7
1,065,2	TOTAL INDIA .	1,081,0	1,300,5	1,302,8
3,8	ENGLAND	4,2	4,2	4,2
2,5	EXCHANGE	2,8	2,3	2,3
1,071,5	GRAND TOTAL .	1,088,0	1,307,0	1,309,3

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XIV.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraphs.

110. The increase over the receipts of the previous year was derived principally from State messages; the number of such messages increased from 608,612 in 1896-97 to 870,278 in 1897-98, owing chiefly to the Military Operations on the North-West Frontier. The famine, plague and the earthquake in Assam also contributed to some extent to the abnormal increase in State messages. There was besides an increase in receipts from private traffic, which, during a part of the year 1897-98, was stimulated by speculations in grain, silver, and gold, while the earthquake in June 1897 and the Military Operations on the frontier caused an increase in private telegrams. Plague and famine interfered in some places with trade and affected the receipts. The number of private messages increased from 4,468,972 in 1896-97 to 4,842,949 in 1897-98. The decrease of 9,2 in the *Rent of Wires and Instruments leased to Railways and Canals* was due to the reduction in rate sanctioned by the Government of India in Public Works Department letter No. 183T., dated 10th August 1896. The increase over the Budget Estimate was due to the causes stated above.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

111. The increase was due to the message traffic transferred from the Indian Telegraph Department having been larger than in the previous year and than that provided for in the Budget Estimate. The falling off as compared with the Revised Estimate, was due to an interruption in the Teheran route in February 1898.

XV.—Mint.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
14,6	Seignorage on Silver	11,3	50,0	48,7
137,6	Gain on Copper Coinage	50,0	40,0	42,6
	Other Receipts—			
2,0	Calcutta	4,2	21,8	23,0
2,4	Bombay	2,0	60,0	67,8
156,6	TOTAL	67,5	171,8	182,1

112. The revenue under this head showed an increase of 114,6 over the Budget Estimate and of 25,5 over the actuals of the preceding year. The greater portion of the improvement in comparison with both the Budget and actuals of the previous year occurred in Bombay under *Seignorage on Silver* and *Other Receipts.* The increase under the former was due to an exceptionally large dollar coinage for the Straits Settlements to replace Japanese silver coins, and that under the latter partly to the same cause, but chiefly to the re-coinage carried out for the Kashmir and Bhopal Durbars.

113. The decrease under *Gain on Copper Coinage* was due to the unprecedentedly large absorption of copper coin in connection with famine relief works in the previous year.

114. The increase under *Other Receipts* in Calcutta was due mainly to the re-coinage of Bhopali rupees and the coinage of cents for the Straits Settlements.

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDTURE.

15.—Post Office.

1896-97. Accounts.	1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.	1897-98. Accounts.
	68,8	CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA		71,5		69,4		68,8
	884,1	PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES		918,1		903,8		904,0
		CONVEYANCE OF MAILS—						
113,2		Road Establishment and Contingencies	120,5		121,6		120,7	
107,4		Railway Charges	118,0		118,8		117,2	
69,7		Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service, Establishment and Charges	66,4		67,9		64,9	
3,0		Other Charges	3,4		3,6		3,6	
	293,3			308,3		311,9		306,4
	16,3	DISCOUNT ON SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS		17,3		17,3		17,3
	67,8	SUBSIDIES		63,7		63,7		63,3
	54,1	STATIONERY AND PRINTING		61,8		60,3		62,7
	3,9	MISCELLANEOUS		3,0		3,7		3,4
	1,388,3	TOTAL		1,443,7		1,430,1		1,425,9
		DISTRICT POST CHARGES—						
3,4		India	3,5		3,5		3,5	
7,1		Central Provinces	7,3		8,0		7,9	
16,0		Burma	16,2		16,7		16,5	
4,6		Assam	4,8		4,8		4,8	
36,4		Bengal	36,5		40,0		40,3	
19,4		N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	19,1		19,8		19,6	
22,5		Punjab	22,5		22,2		22,1	
10,1		Madras	10,7		10,7		10,7	
10,2		Bombay	10,9		11,0		10,7	
	129,7			131,5		136,7		136,1
	1,518,0	TOTAL		1,575,2		1,566,8		1,562,0
		ENGLAND—						
60,6		Payments to the English Post Office	60,0		62,5		59,6	
50,9		Stores	44,9		47,0		47,6	
	111,5			104,9		109,5		107,2
	73,6	EXCHANGE		69,2		61,3		60,3
	1,703,1	GRAND TOTAL		1,749,3		1,737,6		1,729,5

115. The expenditure in India was less than the Budget Estimate by 13,2, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 44,0.

116. The saving (2,7) under *Chief Office, Calcutta*, as compared with the Budget, was due to leave arrangements and to a reduction in the number of Superintendents attached to the Director General's Office (7), to less exchange compensation allowance and hill journey charges (6), to savings in establishment charges in consequence of leaves and temporary vacancies (1,2), and to less charges for purchase and repair of furniture and petty contingencies (3). Under *Presidency and District Offices* the saving of 14,1 was due chiefly to the provision for revision of establishment not having been fully utilized (12,3), to leave arrangements and temporary vacancies in Post Office establishments (3,3), to gain in working of combined offices (2,7); to smaller charges for salaries of officers due to leave and deputations (1,0), to less exchange compensation allowance (6), and to savings under contingencies due chiefly to excessive provision (5,7), partly counterbalanced by larger payments of compensation for dearness of provisions (10,2), and to increased salary charges due to the entertainment of 9 additional Inspectors and privilege leave arrangements (1,3). The excess under this head over the actuals of the previous year (19,9) was due partly to the normal expansion of the Post Office establishment (13,2), and partly to higher payment of grain compensation allowances (8,8), counterbalanced to the extent of 2,0 by savings under salary charges. Under *Road Establishment and Contingencies* the excess of 2 was the chief result of excess payments for grain compensation allowance (3,9), and for extra despatch of letters (7), due to insufficient provision, and of savings due to an over-estimate under Rainy Season and Miscellaneous charges (2,2), and to the abolition of a number of contracts for conveyance of mails in Burma, and to the provision for

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

15.—Post Office—*continued.*

revision of mail lines not having been fully used (2,1). The excess over the actuals of the previous year under this head was due chiefly to the above causes and to the extension of runners' lines. The saving under *Railway Charges* occurred chiefly in the payments to the East Indian, Indian Midland, and South Indian Railways (6,8), partly counterbalanced by heavy payments (6,0) on account of the introduction of the special train service from the 17th September 1897. The increase over the actuals of the previous year was mainly due to the introduction of the special train service system and to higher payments to the Great Indian Peninsula and North-Western Railways in consequence of the development of the Railway Mail Service business. Under *Mail Cart, Parcel Van, Passenger and Goods Service Establishments and Charges,* the saving was due to excessive provision made with reference to the high prices of grain, for the maintenance of transport animals (8), and an over-estimate for contingent charges (6). The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to the high cost in 1896-97 of the maintenance of animals. The excess under *Other Charges,* both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to certain arrear payments to the P. and O. Company. The increase in the sale of ordinary stamps accounts for the excess under *Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps* as compared with the previous year. The saving under *Subsidies* was due to the termination of the contract with the India General Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of Assam Mails (1,0), non-payment of small sums of 3, counterbalanced, to the extent of 9, by arrear payments and payments for additional services during the year. The excess of 9 under *Stationery and Printing* was due to an under-estimate for stationery, and the excess, as compared with the previous year, was due to larger supplies of stationery and more printing work done for the Department. Under *Miscellaneous* the excess of 4 was due to an under-estimate of payments for compensation for lost insured articles. The excesses under *Stationery and Printing* and *Miscellaneous* have been met by re-appropriations sanctioned by the Director General of Post Office.

117. Under *Disrict Post Charges* the excesses in the Central Provinces, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces were due chiefly to payments of grain compensation allowances, and the increase in Burma to the subsidy, sanctioned with effect from the 25th March 1897, for conveyance of mails between Taungup and Kalindaung, partly counterbalaced by a saving of 5 under establishments and contingencies. The excess in the Central Provinces has been met by an additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India, and those in Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces by re-appropriations sanctioned by the Local Governments. The extra charges due to famine are estimated at 25,8. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance are 7.

16.—Telegraph.

Indian Telegraphs.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	Capital Account.			
74,3	India	134,1	82,5	89,4
57,5	England	103,0	91,8	92,1
	Revenue Account.			
604,9	India	614,4	617,5	612,2
6,0	England	6,0	4,0	4,1
742,7		857,5	795,8	797,8
42,0	Exchange	71,9	53,6	54,2
784,7	TOTAL INDIAN TELEGRAPHS	929,4	849,4	852,0
	Indo-European Telegraphs.			
70,2	India	71,8	67,0	66,4
27,3	England	24,7	60,3	57,1
	Red Sea and Indian Telegraph Company.			
18,0	England	18,0	18,0	18,0
	Eastern Telegraph Company.			
10,0	England	10,0	10,0	10,0
125,5		124,5	155,3	151,5
36,6	Exchange	34,8	49,5	48,0
162,1	TOTAL INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS AND RED SEA AND EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	159,3	204,8	199,5
749,4	Total India	820,3	767,0	768,0
118,8	" England	161,7	184,1	181,3
78,6	" Exchange	106,7	103,1	102,2
946,8	GRAND TOTAL	1,088,7	1,054,2	1,051,5

Section C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

16.—Telegraph—*continued.*

Indian Telegraphs.

118. The expenditure during 1897-98 was 67,3 more than that in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure in India was due partly to a greater demand for the construction of departmental and canal lines of telegraph, and partly to increased working expenses owing to the expansion of operations of the Department. During the year 1897-98 ten new Departmental and sixty-three Postal combined offices were opened. The increase in the expenditure in England was due to larger expenditure on stores. The actual expenditure of the year fell short of the Budget Estimate, owing partly to restriction of expenditure under the orders of the Government of India, and partly to short outlay on works owing to the Railway programme of the year not having been fully worked up to. There was also a decrease in the furlough allowances paid in England, including exchange. The extra charges due to famine are estimated at 2,9. The savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance are 2,4.

Indo-European Telegraphs.

119. The decrease in the capital expenditure was due partly to the buildings for the signalling staff at Teheran having been almost completed during 1896-97, and partly to larger issues of stores for repairs of land lines and cables in the Gulf section, while the increase under Revenue was due to an increase in the homeward traffic and in the percentage of traffic carried by the Indo-European route.

120 The increase over the Budget estimate was due to the increased payments in England in respect of revenue mentioned above.

17.—Mint.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
25,0	Calcutta	24,0	24,5	25,3
16,1	Bombay	18,3	21,9	22,3
	LOSS OF WEIGHT IN COINAGE—			
6,8	Calcutta	2,7	5,6	5,5
7,5	Bombay	2,6	15,1	15,6
	OTHER CHARGES—			
5,1	Calcutta	3,4	6,5	6,6
9	Bombay	1,0	5,0	4,9
36,9	TOTAL Calcutta	30,1	36,6	37,4
24,5	" Bombay	21,9	42,0	42,8
61.4	" India	52,0	78,6	80,2
2	" England	7	4,9	5,3
2	" Exchange	5	2,7	3,0
61,8	GRAND TOTAL	53.2	86,2	88,5

121. Under Establishment the accounts showed excess of expenditure both in Calcutta and Bombay. The excess of 1,3 in Calcutta was due to increase of expenditure of 2,1 on account of extra establishment, for which an additional grant of 2,0 was sanctioned in Financial Department No. 58-A., dated 6th January 1898, partly counterbalanced by savings of 8 under Operative establishment and under Salaries, due to the absence on furlough of the Mint and the Assay Masters. The increase of 4,0 in Bombay was chiefly due to an unusually large dollar coinage and to a large coinage of small silver in connection with the famine, which led to the entertainment of large temporary establishments and to an increase of overtime allowances. The difference in the actuals of two years was due to the reasons given above, and to the fact that the actuals of 1896-97 were low on account of absentees.

122. The increase under *Loss of Weight in Coinage*, both in Calcutta and Bombay, over the Budget and in Bombay over the accounts of the preceding year was due to the re-coinage of large amounts of Kashmir and Bhopali rupees and other uncurrent coins.

123. The increase under *Other Charges*, both in Calcutta and Bombay, was the result of heavy expenditure in the purchase of Local stores. The excess of 3,2 in Calcutta was covered by an additional grant of 3,5 sanctioned in the letter quoted above.

124. In Bombay out of the excess of 20,9 over the Budget, 9,0 were covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India in their letters Nos. 4796-A. and 5049-A, dated 28th October and 16th November 1897, respectively, and 11,0 were sanctioned by re-appropriation from savings under 1.—Refunds and Drawbacks, under Government of India No. 1233-A., dated 15th March 1898.

125. The excess of 1,8 in Calcutta and 9 in Bombay require sanctions of the Government of India. The extra charges due to famine are estimated at 1. The savings in Exchange Compensation Allowance are 4.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
1,678,6	RECEIPTS	1,689,2	1,703,1	1,723,5

126. The receipts in this section showed an improvement of 34,3 over the Budget Estimate, and of 44,9 over the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget, there was an improvement of 60,4 under Marine, due mainly to larger recoveries on account of hire of vessels employed in conveying troops to the South Coast of Africa, Mombassa, and Suez, and to and from the Cape and Mauritius, and to larger Pilotage Receipts in Bengal; and 23,9 under Police, chiefly due to recovery from the Burma Railway Company of its share of the cost of Railway Police from 1st September 1896, and to large receipts on account of private watchmen in the town of Bombay; there were also small improvements under Medical (2,6), and Scientific and other Minor Departments (3,2). These increases were partly counterbalanced by decreases of 11,9 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due chiefly to a change in the system of realization of Kurk Amins' fees in the North-Western Provinces; of 29,0 under Law and Justice—Jails, due mainly to a smaller demand for jail manufactures, and to the admission of convicts in an enfeebled condition unfit for remunerative labour, and of 14,9 under Education, chiefly in fees and fines.

127. The increase, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly under Marine (40,2), and Police (11,4), due to the causes explained above affecting the improvement over the Budget.

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	5,3	1,6	2,0	6	2,9	2,7	1,2	1,2	2,1	19,6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	4,0	1,7	2,2	8	3,5	2,1	1,2	1,8	2,2	19,5
	Revised . 1897-98 .	2,3	1,5	2,5	7	3,0	3,0	1,3	3,0	2,3	19,6
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1,4	1,8	2,5	6	3,0	3,3	1,2	3,2	2,4	20,0
Court-fees realised in cash.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	2	2,3	1	1	5,1	20,3	5	1,4	8	39,8
	Budget . 1897-98 .	1	2,1	1	2	3,6	24,6	6	2,0	1,6	34,9
	Revised . 1897-98 .	1	1,6	1	1	5,0	13,2	5	1,8	9	23,3
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	1	1,8	1	2	5,1	11,8	6	2,0	9	22,6
General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	4,7	7,3	41,0	8,4	69,0	26,3	32,9	65,8	30,9	287,2
	Budget . 1897-98 .	4,4	9,1	41,0	8,4	72,2	28,8	35,2	64,7	33,0	297,4
	Revised . 1897-98 .	4,2	7,6	41,7	8,1	63,9	28,2	46,0	73,0	30,5	303,2
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	4,3	6,7	42,1	7,8	65,1	27,6	34,0	76,4	29,6	293,6
Other Receipts	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	3	3	5	5,2	1,0	4,7	1,2	5,4	18,6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	...	4	3	3	3,7	1,2	4,5	1,5	5,1	17,0
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	3	2	4	7,1	1,1	4,7	1,2	5,8	20,8
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	2	2	6	6,5	1,1	5,4	1,2	5,5	20,7
TOTAL	Accounts . 1896-97 .	10,2	11,5	44,3	9,6	82,2	50,3	39,3	69,6	30,2	356,2
	Budget . 1897-98 .	8,5	13,3	44,2	9,7	83,0	56,7	41,5	70,0	41,9	368,8
	Revised . 1897-98 .	6,0	11,0	44,5	9,3	79,0	45,5	52,5	79,0	39,5	366,9
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	5,8	10,5	44,9	9,2	80,3	43,8	41,2	82,8	38,4	356,9

128. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 11,9, but exceeded the actuals of the previous year by 7. As compared with the Budget and the previous year's actuals there was a large decrease under *Court-fees realised in Cash*, chiefly in the North-Western Provinces, due partly to a change in the system of realization of Kurk Amin's fees, which, in certain cases, are now levied in stamps, and partly to the effects of famine. The improvement in Bengal occurred under Amins' fees. There was a decrease of 3,8 under *General Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures*, the receipts under

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

which consist chiefly of Magisterial fines, and are of an uncertain character; the Estimate in Bengal, where the largest fall occurs, seems to have been pitched too high, while in Madras the increase was partly due to large fees realized by the High Court for printing, and also partly to the transfer to this head from XXV.—Miscellaneous, of fines realized under the Police Act by Bench Magistrates. Under *Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated Property* the decrease in India was due to the lapses of estates in the hands of the Administrator General being smaller than usual, and much below the Budget. The improvement in Madras was due to the seizure of an unclaimed sum of 1,8 from a swindler in the Tinnevelly district. Under *Other Receipts* the increase in Bengal was due to larger receipts from fees for examinations of Pleaders (1,8), and from miscellaneous receipts. In Punjab the improvement occurred under "Other items."

XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Sale-proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	Accounts . 1896-97	1,7	23,0	34,6	1,0	96,0	33,2	18,1	40,5	11,0	259,1
	Budget . 1897-98	1,8	40,5	35,2	1,3	90,0	40,7	17,5	46,0	11,2	284,2
	Revised . 1897-98	1,7	25,2	35,7	1,3	99,2	28,0	17,0	34,7	8,8	251,6
	Accounts . 1897-98	1,5	21,7	35,4	1,2	100,8	29,2	16,9	42,9	8,9	258,5
Other Receipts .	Accounts . 1896-97	1,1	1	1,4	3,3	1,1	4,3	3,4	2,3	6,6	23,6
	Budget . 1897-98	2,0	3	1,3	3,9	8	4,3	2,1	2,1	6,1	22,9
	Revised . 1897-98	1,4	2	1,8	3,0	1,8	4,5	9	2,3	5,2	21,1
	Accounts . 1897-98	1,4	...	2,3	2,8	1,9	4,1	1,1	2,1	5,3	21,0
Convict Receipts at Port Blair and Nicobars.	Accounts . 1896-97	26,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,0
	Budget . 1897-98	28,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,2
	Revised . 1897-98	26,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,1
	Accounts 1897-98	26,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,8
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1896-97	28,8	23,1	36,0	4,3	97,1	37,5	21,5	42,8	17,6	308,7
	Budget . 1897-98	32,0	40,8	36,5	5,2	90,8	45,0	19,6	48,1	17,3	335,3
	Revised . 1897-98	29,2	25,1	37,5	4,3	101,0	32,5	17,9	37,0	14,0	298,8
	Accounts . 1897-98	29,7	21,7	37,7	4,0	102,7	33,3	18,0	45,0	14,2	306,3

129. Under *Sale-proceeds of Jail manufactures* the decrease of 25,7, as compared with the Budget Estimate, is the net outcome of variations in all the provinces, the chief of which are a falling off of 18,8 in the Central Provinces, and of 11,5 in the North-Western Provinces, and an increase of 10,8 in Bengal; the decreases are the results of smaller demands for jail manufactures, and the admission of a large number of convicts in an enfeebled condition unfit for remunerative labour, while the increase in Bengal was due to large supplies of manufactured articles to the Police and Military Departments. In the Central Provinces the extent of the famine was not realized when the Budget was framed, which also provided for a contract which the Reformatory School failed to obtain. In Madras the decrease was due to an outbreak of cholera in three Central Jails; and that in Bombay to the release of long term prisoners, well acquainted with factory work on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, to the existence of plague in House of Correction, Bombay, and the difficulty in obtaining raw materials in the Yerrowda Central Prison owing to plague restrictions. The net receipts under this head, after deducting the corresponding charges under 19B, are given below:—

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay	TOTAL.
Net Receipts from Jail Manufactures.	Accounts . 1896-97	6	6,0	12,3	2	8,3	12,6	2,6	9,2	1,4	53,2
	Budget . 1897-98	7	6,8	10,7	4	16,2	12,9	2,4	10,0	1,1	61,2
	Revised . 1897-98	7	3,1	11,8	7	14,2	9,9	2,4	3,7	2,3	48,8
	Accounts . 1897-98	8	—	13,8	5	22,1	13,6	4,8	13,4	2,5	71,4

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVII.—Police.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds.	Accounts	1896-97	...	1	•15,7	...	1,0	6,9	58,4	...	5,8	87,9
	Budget	1897-98	...	1	15,1	...	8	7,4	60,2	...	5,7	89,3
	Revised	1897-98	...	1	15,0	...	9	6,7	59,2	...	6,1	88,0
	Accounts	1897-98	...	1	13,6	...	1,0	6,7	60,0	...	6,5	87,9
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies, and Persons.	Accounts	1896-97	...	7	3,9	1,0	3,8	2,7	2,1	4,1	21,0	30,3
	Budget	1897-98	...	1,2	5,1	0	3,5	2,4	1,4	2,0	17,8	34,0
	Revised	1897-98	...	7	5,8	5	7,0	2,8	2,5	2,0	18,6	40,5
	Accounts	1897-98	...	8	4,7	3	5,1	2,7	2,5	1,6	18,2	35,9
Police supplied to Railways.	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	5,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,9
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	17,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,0
Presidency Police	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	9,8	...	...	2,8	16,8	29,4
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	...	9,0	...	...	2,6	15,1	26,7
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	...	...	10,0	...	...	3,0	18,0	31,0
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	9,0	...	...	2,3	19,0	30,8
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (chiefly Cattle Pound Fees)	Accounts	1896-97	2,6	17,3	14,1	10,4	54,4	33,3	12,3	34,6	36,3	215,3
	Budget	1897-98	1,9	17,3	14,8	11,0	49,4	31,7	12,4	36,1	38,6	213,2
	Revised	1897-98	1,8	19,5	15,7	10,9	50,4	32,8	11,8	35,1	32,8	210,8
	Accounts	1897-98	1,6	19,0	16,8	11,2	54,5	31,2	11,7	35,8	30,3	212,7
Other Receipts	Accounts	1896-97	8	1,9	5,3	9,5	34,2	3,1	1,5	3,5	5,2	65,0
	Budget	1897-98	6	8	2,6	10,1	33,6	3,9	1,0	3,4	5,2	61,2
	Revised	1897-98	8	7	4,0	7,6	31,1	3,1	1,7	3,4	5,2	60,6
	Accounts	1897-98	7	7	8,9	7,3	32,8	3,1	1,7	3,6	5,2	64,0
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	3,4	20,0	30,0	20,9	103,2	46,0	74,3	45,0	85,1	436,9
	Budget	1897-98	2,5	19,4	37,6	21,7	96,3	45,4	75,0	44,1	82,4	424,4
	Revised	1897-98	2,6	21,0	46,4	19,0	103,0	45,4	75,2	43,5	80,7	436,8
	Accounts	1897-98	2,3	21,2	61,0	18,8	102,4	43,7	75,9	43,8	79,2	448,3

130. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 23,9, and the actuals of the previous year by 11,4. Under *Police supplied to Railways* no provision was made in the Budget, as the recovery of the seven-tenths share of cost of Railway police is adjusted by deduction from expenditure; the actuals represent the excess of the recovery from the Burma Railway Company for the period from 1st September 1896 to March 1897, over the amount adjusted by deduction from expenditure in 1897-98. The Revised was an under-estimate. Under *Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons* the increase occurred chiefly in Bengal and Punjab, in the former being due to larger recoveries for police supplied to Railway Companies (1,0) and for Punitive Police (5), and in the latter to larger recoveries for police supplied to private persons. Under *Presidency Police,* the improvement was almost entirely in Bombay, where it was due to the large demand for Ramosis (private watchmen), owing to the absence of many of the inhabitants of the town in consequence of plague. Under *Other Receipts* the principal variations are increases in Burma (6,3), due to adjustment of value of stores returned to the Military Department, and in Punjab (7); and decreases in Assam (2,8), due to a change in the system of supplying rations to and making ration recoveries from the Military Police; in Bengal (8) due to smaller recoveries on account of Village Police (1,4), counterbalanced by an increase under miscellaneous receipts (8), and in the North-Western Provinces (8) due to decrease in rewards to Police paid from sums received from other departments and the public. The decrease under *Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds* occurred chiefly in Burma (1,5), due to non-recovery from the Mandalay Municipality, and in the North-Western Provinces (7), due to over-estimate, which was corrected in the Revised; on the other hand, there was a small improvement in Bombay (8), due to receipt from the Baroda Cantonment which was not anticipated in the Budget. Under *Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures* the net decrease was 5, the variations in most cases being due to Cattle Pound receipts; in Burma the improvement was partly due to fines in gambling cases.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XVIII.—Marine.

		India.	Burma.	Bengal.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Pilotage Receipts	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	84,2	6	84,8
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	80,0	5	80,5
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	99,0	5	99,5
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	103,4	6	104,0
Dockyard Services, etc.	Accounts 1896-97	24,8	...	...	...	24,8
	Budget 1897-98	4,0	...	...	...	4,0
	Revised 1897-98	41,1	...	...	...	41,1
	Accounts 1897-98	40,5	...	...	...	40,5
Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores	Accounts 1896-97	2,5	2	3	...	3,0
	Budget 1897-98	2,5	2	2	...	2,9
	Revised 1897-98	4,2	3	2	...	4,7
	Accounts 1897-98	4,0	3	3	...	4,6
Registration and other Fees	Accounts 1896-97	...	2	4,1	5,9	10,2
	Budget 1897-98	...	3	4,2	5,9	10,4
	Revised 1897-98	...	2	4,8	5,5	10,5
	Accounts 1897-98	...	2	4,7	5,5	10,4
Coast Light Dues	Accounts 1896-97	...	27,3	...	...	27,3
	Budget 1897-98	...	26,7	...	...	26,7
	Revised 1897-98	...	27,8	...	...	27,8
	Accounts 1897-98	...	30,7	...	...	30,7
Other Receipts	Accounts 1896-97	3,2	2,1	5,1	...	10,4
	Budget 1897-98	3,5	1,3	5,0	...	9,8
	Revised 1897-98	3,0	1,8	6,0	...	10,8
	Accounts 1897-98	3,2	1,8	5,5	...	10,5
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	30,5	20,8	93,7	6,5	160,5
	Budget 1897-98	10,0	28,5	95,4	6,4	140,3
	Revised 1897-98	48,3	30,1	110,0	6,0	194,4
	Accounts 1897-98	47,7	33,0	113,9	6,1	200,7

131. The receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 60,4, of which 36,5 was under *Dockyard Services, etc.*, due chiefly to large recoveries (31,5) on account of hire of vessels employed in conveying troops to the South Coast of Africa, Mombassa and Suez, and to and from the Cape and Mauritius, and to large receipts (5,0) for works done for private individuals, etc.; 1,7 occurred under *Sale-proceeds of Vessels and Stores* due to sales of vessels not anticipated in the Budget. Heavy shipments of rice to India and general improvement in trade brought a large number of vessels to Burma ports, and resulted in an increase of 4,0 under *Coast Light Dues*; *Pilotage Receipts* in Bengal, which are of a fluctuating character, contributed 17,4 towards the improvement. The increase (40,2), as compared with the previous year, was also due to the cause stated above.

XIX.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Fees and Fines	Accounts 1896-97	1,5	1,8	1,8	4,5	56,4	23,7	11,8	38,4	40,8	180,7
	Budget 1897-98	1,7	1,7	1 6	4,6	62,2	24,7	11,6	38,7	42,7	189,5
	Revised 1897-98	1,3	1,7	1,8	4,2	58,7	28,9	12,0	37,9	37,1	178,6
	Accounts 1897-98	1,4	1,7	1,7	4,3	58,4	24,6	12,0	36,9	37,5	178,5
Contributions	Accounts 1896-97	...	1,6	1	...	2,0	3,0	7	5	1,0	8,9
	Budget 1897-98		1,8	1	...	2,0	3,1	6	4	9	8,9
	Revised 1897-98	3	1,7	1	...	3,0	2,9	9	4	8	10,1
	Accounts 1897-98	2	1,5	...	...	2,9	3,1	8	4	6	9,5
Other Receipts	Accounts 1896-97	4	6	3	2	3,3	6,1	4	4,3	15,6	31,2
	Budget 1897-98	4	6	4	1	4,0	6,5	3	4,9	16,8	34,0
	Revised 1897-98	4	6	3	2	4,3	5,9	2	3,8	13,8	29,5
	Accounts 1897-98	3	8	1	1	3,9	6,1	2	3,9	14,1	29,5
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	1,9	4,0	2,2	4,7	61,7	32,8	12,9	43,2	57 4	220,8
	Budget 1897-98	2,1	4,1	2,1	4,7	68,2	34,3	12,5	44,0	60,4	232,4
	Revised 1897-98	2,0	4,0	2,2	4,4	66,0	32,7	13,1	42,1	51,7	218,2
	Accounts 1897-98	1,9	4,0	1,8	4,4	65,2	33,8	13,0	41,2	52,2	217,5

132. The receipts fell short of the Budget Estimate by 14,9, and of the previous year by 3,3. Of the decrease, 11,0 occurred under *Fees and Fines*; in Bengal the increase anticipated in the Budget under Government Schools was not realized; in Madras the falling off was chiefly in fees from Art Colleges and Schools; and in Bombay the decrease was attributed to the prevalence of plague; and 4,5 occurred under *Other Receipts*, chiefly in Bombay, owing to smaller sales of books at the Sind and Government Central Book Depôts.

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XX.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical College and School Fees.	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	5,7	...	8	1,3	2,9	10,7
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5,5	...	8	1,4	3,3	11,0
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	5,8	...	8	1,1	3,0	11,0
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	4,9	...	7	1,6	3,3	10,5
Hospital Receipts	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	1	...	7,7	1	5	2,5	15,2	26,1
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	2	...	8,4	1	6	2,5	5,9	17,7
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	1	...	7,5	1	6	2,1	5,9	16,3
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	2	...	8,0	1	5	2,2	6,3	17,3
Lunatic Asylum Receipts.	Accounts 1896-97	...	5	1,3	1	2,4	2,4	2	1,5	1,5	9,9
	Budget 1897-98	...	5	1,2	...	2,9	2,2	1	1,8	1,0	10,3
	Revised 1897-98	...	6	1,7	1	2,4	2,8	1	1,8	1,6	11,1
	Accounts 1897-98	...	8	1,7	1	2,5	3,1	1	1,8	1,7	11,8
Contribution	Accounts 1896-97	9	4	1	...	5,8	13,3	3,9	10,5	4,8	39,7
	Budget 1897-98	9	2,7	1	...	6,3	15,4	4,0	8,3	3,7	41,4
	Revised 1897-98	9	6	1	...	7,6	14,5	4,1	9,3	3,8	409
	Accounts 1897-98	9	1	1	...	7,7	14,6	4,0	10,2	3,3	40,9
Other Receipts	Accounts 1896-97	...	1	1	3	6	1,2	3	1,3	6	4,5
	Budget 1897-98	...	1	1	2	6	1,5	3	1,2	5	4,5
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	5	4	6	1,8	3	1,3	9	5,8
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	5	4	6	1,9	4	2,3	1,1	7,2
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	9	1,0	1,6	4	22,2	17,0	5,7	17,1	25,0	90,9
	Budget 1897-98	9	3,3	1,6	2	23,7	19,2	5,8	15,2	15,0	84,9
	Revised 1897-98	9	1,2	2,4	5	23,9	19,2	5,9	15,9	15,2	85,1
	Accounts 1897-98	9	9	2,5	5	23,7	19,7	5,7	18,1	15,7	87,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			TOTAL.
England	Accounts 1896-97	1,7	1,1	2,8	Total, including England.	Accounts 1896-97	93,7
	Budget 1897-98	1,6	1,1	2,7		Budget 1897-98	87,6
	Revised 1897-98	1,6	9	2,5		Revised 1897-98	87,6
	Accounts 1897-98	1,6	9	2,5		Accounts 1897-98	90,2

133. The Indian receipts under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,8, but fell short of actuals of the previous year by 3,2. The improvement, as compared with the Budget, was mainly due to increases under *Lunatic Asylum Receipts* (1,5), chiefly in Burma (5), and the North-Western Provinces (9), the former being due to larger receipts from non-pauper patients, in consequence of the extension of the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum buildings, and the latter to improved receipts from the Dairy farm attached to the Lunatic Asylum, Bareilly; and under *Other Receipts* (2,7), contributed chiefly by Madras (1,1) owing to the transfer to this head from XXV.—Miscellaneous receipts from private scavenging fees and sale-proceeds of manure and street sweepings, and by Bombay (6), owing to the adjustment of the value of medicines returned to the Medical Store Department by Civil Officers. The small decrease of 5 under *Contributions* was the result of considerable variations in the different Provinces, the principal of which are decreases of 2,6 in the Central Provinces and of 8 in the North-Western Provinces, owing to contributions towards local dispensaries, village sanitation works, and vaccination having fallen off; and of increases of 1,4 in Bengal, owing to a special contribution paid by the Chittagong Municipality; and of 1,9 in Madras due to large contributions from private individuals, chiefly in the districts of Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly.

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation.	Accounts 1896-97	...	4	4	...	2	2,6	9	...	1,4	5,9
	Budget 1897-98	...	2	6	...	2	1,9	1,0	...	8	4,7
	Revised 1897-98	...	4	5	...	2	1,9	1,3	...	1,3	5,0
	Accounts 1897-98	...	4	5	...	2	1,6	1,2	...	1,1	5,0
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts.	Accounts 1896-97	...	1,1	...	...	4	4,2	5,2	3	2	11,4
	Budget 1897-98	...	1,1	...	...	5	4,3	5,0	4	2	11,5
	Revised 1897-98	...	1,0	...	...	3	4,2	5,1	3	2	11,1
	Accounts 1897-98	1	1,0	...	...	5	4,3	5,3	4	3	11,9

Section D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Cinchona Plantations.	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	16,1	...	...	14,7	...	30,8
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	...	17,4	...	...	11,5	...	28,9
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	...	...	17,7	...	...	10,0	...	27,7
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	17,8	...	...	9,9	...	27,7
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs.	Accounts	1896-97	1	1	...	...	5	3,0	3,5	...	1,4	8,6
	Budget	1897-98	1	5	...	...	7	5,0	6,0	...	3	13,2
	Revised	1897-98	2	4	...	...	5	5,4	4 0	...	1	10,6
	Accounts	1897-98	...	2	...	...	4	5,1	6,0	...	1	11,8
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts.	Accounts	1896-97	7	...	...	...	5	4	5	...	1,1	3,2
	Budget	1897-98	4	1	...	...	5	5	5	...	1,3	3,3
	Revised	1897-98	4	...	...	...	5	4	5	...	1,6	3,4
	Accounts	1897-98	4	1	...	...	6	4	5	...	1,7	3,7
Labour and Emigration.	Accounts	1896-97	...	1,0	...	9,0	5,0	...	...	9	...	15,9
	Budget	1897-98	...	3	...	8,7	4,8	...	...	8	...	14,6
	Revised	1897-98	...	1	...	10,6	5,2	...	...	9	...	16,8
	Accounts	1897-98	...	3	...	10,7	4,9	...	...	9	...	16,8
Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc., by the Survey and Mathematical Instruments Department.	Accounts	1896-97	0,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,9
	Budget	1897-98	8,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,6
	Revised	1897-98	8,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,7
	Accounts	1897-98	10,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,0
Other Receipts	Accounts	1896-97	5	...	2	...	6	2	1,1	11,3	1,4	15,3
	Budget	1897-98	8	...	2	...	5	2	9	10,8	1,7	15,1
	Revised	1897-98	7	...	1	...	6	1	1,7	11,5	1,3	16,0
	Accounts	1897-98	6	...	1	...	4	1	1,2	11,7	2,1	16,2
TOTAL	Accounts	1895-97	11,2	2,6	6	9,0	23,3	10,4	11,2	27,2	5,5	101,0
	Budget	1897-98	9,9	2,2	8	8,7	24,6	11,9	14,0	23,5	4,3	99,9
	Revised	1897-98	10,0	1,9	6	10,6	25,0	12,0	12,6	22,7	4,5	99,9
	Accounts	1897-98	11,1	2,0	6	10,7	24,8	11,5	14,2	22,9	5,3	103,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				
England	Accounts	1896-97	5	3	8	Total, including England.	Accounts	1896-97	101,8
	Budget	1897-98	3	2	5		Budget	1897-98	100,4
	Revised	1897-98	3	2	5		Revised	1897-98	100,4
	Accounts	1897-98	3	2	5		Accounts	1897-98	103,6

134. The Indian receipts under this head showed a small increase of (3,2) over the Budget Estimate, and of 2,1 over the actuals of the previous year. The principal variations are decreases of 1,6 in Madras under *Cinchona Plantations*, owing chiefly to a reduction in the price of quinine supplied to Government Medical Depôts, and of 1,4 under *Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs*, owing mainly to the prevalence of famine; and increases of 2,2 under *Labour and Emigration*, chiefly in Assam, owing to the large number of labourers imported, and of 1,4 under *Sale of Maps, Instruments, etc.*, due to sale of Archæological paintings not anticipated.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
15,445,2	EXPENDITURE	15,467,8	15,721,3	15,739,6

135. The expenditure in this section showed an increase of 271,8 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and of 294,4 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. As compared with the Budget Estimate the largest increase occurred under Medical, where there was an excess of 278,6, due to charges connected with the bubonic plague in all the provinces except Burma and Assam. There was an excess of 79,7 under Law and Justice—Jails, and of 49,6 under Police, due chiefly to the high prices of food grains and payment of grain compensation. Part of the excess under Jails was due to an increase of jail population in some provinces, and under Police, to charges connected with the plague. There was an increase of 16,2 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, chiefly under Criminal Courts. These excesses were largely counterbalanced by savings under the other heads, the principal of which were 45,1 under Education, spread over all the provinces, and due chiefly to some special provisions not having been utilized and to loose estimating in respect of Local charges, and 49,8 under Political, due mainly to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn.

136. Of the excess, as compared with the previous year, 278,7 occurred under Medical, 77,3 under Police, and 38,6 under Law and Justice—Jails, due mainly to the causes named above, and 38,2 under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due chiefly to larger payments of grain compensation. These excesses were partly counterbalanced by decreases, the chief of which were 69,5 under Political, due partly to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn and to payment of arrears of his subsidy in the previous year, 41,2 under Marine, of which 19,1 occurred in the expenditure in England and 22,1 in India, due to less payments of exchange compensation allowance and the special payment in 1896-97 in Madras to the Harbour Trust Board, in satisfaction of its claim against the Madras Port Fund, and 28,7 under General Administration in the expenditure in England.

18.—General Administration.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Salaries of Governor General, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, including Commissioner in Sind and his establishment.	Accounts 1896-97	25,4	5,1	9,9	5,4	10,0	9,9	10,4	11,9	24,2	11,22
	Budget 1897-98	25,4	5,1	8,0	5,1	9,9	9,9	9,9	12,3	24,6	110,2
	Revised 1897-98	25,2	5,1	9,4	5,0	10,7	9,7	9,6	12,1	24,5	111,3
	Accounts 1897-98	25,2	5,1	9,4	5,0	10,9	9,7	9,6	12,1	24,7	111,7
Staff and Household	Accounts 1896-97	22,2	6	2,0	1,4	3,2	4,9	2,3	13,5	23,2	73,3
	Budget 1897-98	22,5	6	2,0	1,5	3,4	4,7	2,3	13,7	20,7	71,4
	Revised 1897-98	22,5	6	2,6	1,4	3,7	4,2	2,2	13,6	25,6	76,4
	Accounts 1897-98	27,3	6	2,6	1,4	3,7	3,7	2,3	13,6	20,2	81,4
Durbar Fund	Accounts 1896-97	16,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,3
	Budget 1897-98	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
	Revised 1897-98	16,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,8
	Accounts 1897-98	17,8	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	17,8
Executive Council	Accounts 1896-97	38,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,4	14,4	66,5
	Budget 1897-98	39,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,4	13,0	65,4
	Revised 1897-98	38,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,1	12,7	64,4
	Accounts 1897-98	38,1	...	...	...	...	..	...	13,0	12,7	63,8
Legislative Council	Accounts 1896-97	25,2	...	5	...	2,8	2	2	2,1	...	31,0
	Budget 1897-98	26,4	...	...	...	2,6	3	...	2,4	1	31.8
	Revised 1897-98	28,1	...	6	...	2,5	5	...	2,2	...	33,9
	Accounts 1897-98	28,3	...	7	...	2,0	5	...	1,7	...	33,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Secretariat	Accounts	1896-97	216,4	15,0	27,6	11,5	58,2	33,3	25,6	36,2	51,8	475,6
	Budget	1897-98	213,7	13,5	28,2	11,5	57,7	30,0	26,6	37,3	43,9	474,0
	Revised	1897-98	232,0	16,1	26,9	12,0	59,0	35,5	25,0	36,4	54,5	498,6
	Accounts	1897-98	230,2	17,3	26,8	12,1	59,1	35,0	25,5	30,5	54,0	497,1
Tour Charges	Accounts	1896-97	19,5	1,9	1,3	5	3,2	5,6	7,0	2	7	39,9
	Budget	1897-98	17,6	2,9	9	7	3,4	5,6	6,0	3	6	38,0
	Revised	1897-98	18,9	2,4	1,1	6	3,4	5,7	5,8	2	5	38,6
	Accounts	1897-98	15,2	1,7	7	5	3,6	6,3	5,8	5	3	34,6
Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner.	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	10,7	...	29,1	26,2	19,1	17,6	...	102,7
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	11,2	...	28,3	26,1	19,2	17,5	...	102,8
	Revised	1897-98	3	...	10,9	...	27,9	25,8	15,8	19,8	...	100,5
	Accounts	1897-98	5	...	10,9	...	28,4	25,8	15,2	19,0	...	99,8
Commissioners	Accounts	1896-97	1	21,7	42,6	6,4	61,7	51,5	35,8	...	23,1	242,9
	Budget	1897-98	1	21,3	42,7	5,6	59,4	59,0	35,8	...	24,2	239,1
	Revised	1897-98	1	21,5	41,1	5,5	57,7	50,5	34,0	..	24,1	235,4
	Accounts	1897-98	9	21,1	41,4	5,4	60,2	51,6	35,1	...	24,3	240,0
Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, Excise, Jails and Police.	Accounts	1896-97	...	3,1	...	5,4	...	5,1	5,3	...	6,2	25,1
	Budget	1897-98	...	3,2	...	5,5	...	5,2	5,4	...	5,7	25,0
	Revised	1897-98	...	3,2	...	4,8	...	5,1	5,5	...	5,5	24,1
	Accounts	1897-98	...	3,1	...	4,8	...	4,9	5,4	...	5,0	23,8
Account Offices	Accounts	1896-97	64,5	10,4	25,9	5,3	38,4	23,0	16,5	26,1	27,9	238,0
	Budget	1897-98	66,2	10,5	27,1	5,3	36,9	27,2	17,1	25,7	29,0	245,0
	Revised	1897-98	62,9	9,7	27,1	5,1	37,2	24,2	17,3	25,4	26,1	235,3
	Accounts	1897-98	63,4	9,9	27,1	5,4	37,5	23,9	17,3	25,4	27,7	237,6
Paper Currency Office.	Accounts	1896-97	11,7	...	3,0	...	...	1,2	1,2	7,0	9,2	33,3
	Budget	1897-98	11,3	...	2,9	...	...	1,3	1,2	3,9	8,9	28,6
	Revised	1897-98	12,2	...	2,8	...	...	1,3	1,3	3,1	9,7	30,4
	Accounts	1897-98	12,1	...	2,7	...	...	1,2	1,4	3,1	9,9	30,4
Allowance to Presidency Banks.	Accounts	1896-97	16,7	...	...	...	2,2	...	...	3,0	8,0	29,9
	Budget	1897-98	17,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	4,3	24,1
	Revised	1897-98	17,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	5,9	26,3
	Accounts	1897-98	13,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7	6,1	22,5
General Establishment of Local Fund Offices.	Accounts	1896-97	2	3,2	4	3	30,7	7,0	14,3	33,2	10,7	100,0
	Budget	1897-98	2	3,4	4	3	30,0	7,4	13,9	34,5	11,2	101,3
	Revised	1897-98	1	4,1	4	3	27,5	6,9	14,3	33,5	12,9	100,0
	Accounts	1897-98	1	4,0	4	3	22,7	6,8	14,2	33,6	11,0	93,1
Reserve Treasuries	Accounts	1896-97	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Budget	1897-98	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
	Revised	1897-98	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
	Accounts	1897-98	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
TOTAL INDIA	Accounts	1896-97	457,5	61,0	123,9	36,2	239,5	167,9	137,7	164,2	199,4	1,587,3
	Budget	1897-98	456,6	60,5	123,4	35,5	232,1	174,3	137,4	162,9	191,2	1,573,9
	Revised	1897-98	476,6	62,7	122,9	35,0	229,6	169,4	132,3	162,2	202,0	1,592,7
	Accounts	1897-98	473,4	62,8	122,7	34,9	228,7	170,0	131,8	161,2	202,5	1,588,0

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1896-97	260,3	172,0	432,3	Total, including England.	Accounts	1896-97	2,019,6
	Budget	1897-98	256,4	169,2	425,6		Budget	1897-98	1,999,5
	Revised	1897-98	259,4	145,3	404,7		Revised	1897-98	1,997,4
	Accounts	1897-98	257,8	145,1	402,9		Accounts	1897-98	1,990,9

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	16,8	...	4	1	4	...	3	...	1.4	19,4
	Provincial	...	2,3	..	...	...	...		...	9,9	12,2
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	9,1	9,9
" " " Imperial Government		15,9	1,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	19,4
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	9	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	2,3
Extra charges due to Famine		3,6	1,8	...	...	1,4	5,9	7	2,6	2,4	18,4
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		2,5	1	9	3	1,6	1,8	9	1,1	7	9,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

137. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 14,1 and 7 respectively. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly in India and Bombay; all the other Provinces except the Central Provinces, where there was a petty excess, showed small savings. The excess occurred chiefly under *Secretariat*, and was due in India mainly to increased telegram charges owing to famine and the disturbance on the North-West Frontier, and in Bombay to the appointment of an additional Under Secretary, and heavy expenditure on temporary establishment and telegram charges in connection with the plague.

138. Under *Salaries of Governor General, Governors, etc.*, the excess of 1,4 in Burma was due to the province having been raised to the status of a Lieutenant-Governorship with effect from 1st May 1897, and that of 1,0 in Bengal was due to arrangements consequent on the grant of medical leave to Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Under *Staff and Household* the excess of 4,8 in India was due chiefly to increased Hill Journey charges and allowances (2,7) and to heavy telegram charges (2,2); that of 6 in Burma was due to the change in the status of the Province, and that of 5,5 in Bombay chiefly to heavy telegram charges in connection with the famine and plague; against these excesses there was a saving of 1,0 in the North-Western Provinces due to low expenditure for contract contingencies. The saving under *Executive Council* was the result of the stoppage of exchange compensation allowance to Members of the Council. Under *Legislative Council* the excess in India was chiefly due to larger payments of salaries and travelling allowances of non-official members of the Viceregal Council (1,0) owing to a larger number of such members being present on duty, to the absence of an officer on privilege leave (4), and to payment of a reward for preparing an index of Enactments (5); in Burma no provision was made for a Legislative Council; and in Madras the saving was due to the non-payment of 5 provided for the Member, Viceregal Council, and to saving in the salary of the Assistant Secretary.

139. The *Secretariat* charges exceeded the Budget by 23,1, of which 16,5 was in India, 3,8 in the Central Provinces, 7 in Assam, 1,4 in Bengal, and 1,5 in Bombay, counterbalanced by savings of 1,4 in Burma, of 1,0 in the North-Western Provinces, of 1,1 in Punjab and of 8 in Madras. The details of the India Secretariat charges are given below :—

1896-97. Accounts.	*Secretariat (India).*	Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
29,8	Financial Department	29,7	29,7	29,3
6,9	Statistical Department	7,5	7,8	7,8
28,0	Home Department	23,9	28,0	28,9
40,1	Foreign Department	43,7	49,1	44,8
25,6	Revenue and Agriculture	23,5	28,2	27,5
7	Translator's Department	7	7	8
32,2	Public Works Department	31,3	30,1	31,9
3,3	Government Record Department	3,9	3,3	3,3
49,8	Military Department	49,5	55,7	55,9
216,4	TOTAL	213,7	232,6	230,2

140. The excess in the Home Department (5,0) was due chiefly to telegram charges connected with the famine (3,4), to the payment of arrear and transit pay of an officer, and the appointment of an officer on special duty (1,1); that in the Foreign Department (1,1) was due to heavy telegram charges (2,1), counterbalanced by savings under Salaries owing to the appointment of officers on lower pay provided for (6) and under Establishment (5). The excess over the previous year was in telegram charges. The excess in the Revenue and Agricultural Department was chiefly due to high telegram charges (3,3), and to absence of officers on privilege leave (9), and other petty excesses, partly counterbalanced by savings in the grant for special charges for famine correspondence (1,7). That in the Military Department (6,4) was due to high telegram charges chiefly connected with the North-West Frontier disturbances (5,9), and Hill Journey allowances (5). The excess over the previous year was due to the high telegram charges. The small excess of 6 in the Public Works Department was due to the absence of officers on privilege leave (1,1), to Hill Journey charges and allowances (5), counterbalanced by savings in establishment charges (1,1). The excess in the Central Provinces was chiefly due to the appointment of an additional officer for the disposal of famine work (1,5), to officers on special duty (7), and to the absence of officers on leave (9). In Assam it was due to extraordinary expenditure in consequence of the earthquake. In Bengal it was due to absence of officers on leave, and increased establishment and contingent charges, and in Bombay to increased expenditure connected with the plague, as explained above. The saving in Burma was chiefly due to the appointment of officers on lower salaries than those provided for, and to less outlay on postage telegrams and miscellaneous charges. In the North-Western Provinces it was due to the termination of the appointment of the Scarcity Secretary earlier than was anticipated

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

18.—General Administration—*continued.*

(6), and to less establishment charges (4). In the Punjab the provision for the re-organization of the gazetted staff was not utilised, and in Madras it was due to savings under Establishment resulting from re-organization and the absence of an officer on leave, partly counterbalanced by the entertainment of extra establishment in connection with famine work. Under *Tour charges* the saving in India was chiefly under charges for special trains, while the excess in the North-Western Provinces was due to high tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor. Under *Board of Revenue and Financial Commissioner* the saving of 4,1 in Punjab was due to the abolition of the appointment of Second Financial Commissioner. In India the charge represents the arrear and transit pay of the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz prior to his taking charge of the Home Department; and in Madras the excess was due partly to the salary of the Famine Commissioner and partly to the grant of privilege leave. Under *Commissioners* the excess in India (8) was due to the payment of arrear and transit pay of Messrs. Holderness, Fuller and James prior to their taking up appointments under the Government of India; in Bengal the excess (8) was due to the absence of officers on privilege leave, partly counterbalanced by savings under contingencies; the excess in the North-Western Provinces (1,6) was due to the absence of officers on privilege leave, and entertainment of temporary establishment for famine work (9) and to increased expenditure on contingencies (1,0); in Burma the saving (1,4) occurred chiefly under diet and travelling allowance of witnesses, contingencies, and exchange compensation allowance; the saving (7) in Punjab occurred under allowances and contingencies. Under *Inspector-General of Stamps, Registration, etc.*, the saving in Assam was due to the lower rate of pay and personal allowance drawn by the present Inspector-General. The total charges for *Account* and *Currency Offices* are shown below :—

		Civil Account.	Currency Offices.	Total Civil Account and Currency Offices.	Office of A. G., P. W. Dept.	TOTAL.
Accounts	1896-97	213,7	33,3	247,0	24,3	271,3
Budget	1897-98	220,0	28,6	248,6	25,0	273,6
Revised	1897-98	211,6	30,4	242,0	23,7	265,7
Accounts	1897-98	214,1	30,4	244,5	23,5	268,0

141. The savings under civil account offices were due to the absence of officers on furlough, deputation, and the delay in the introduction of the outside audit scheme in the North-Western Provinces and partly also to the change in system of adjusting recoveries from Incorporated Local Funds on account of audit fees now accounted for by deduction from this head by debit in the local section under *General Establishment of Local Fund Officer.* The excess under Currency offices was due to the grant of privilege leave to officers, revision of establishment in Calcutta, and high charges for extra shroff, travelling and contingencies in Bombay. Under *Allowance to Presidency Banks* the saving in India was due to the non-payment to the Bank of Bengal of the allowance for general treasury duties (4,4), while in Bombay the excess was due to the payment to the Bank of Bombay, during 1897-98, of the 2nd instalment for 1896-97 of the charge on account of public debt duties. Under *General Establishment of Local Fund Officers* the excess in the Central Provinces and Bombay was due to the change in the method of adjusting recoveries of audit fees referred to above; in Bengal the charges were exceptionally low, and in Madras the increase expected with the establishment of additional Punchayet unions was over-estimated.

142. In the expenditure in England there was an increase of 2,6 in telegram charges, and of 2,3 on account of the additional store to the India Office Building, partly counterbalanced by a decrease of 2,8 in salaries, and 1,0 in charges of the Store Department.

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
High Court, Chief Courts, Recorder's Court, and Judicial Commissioner.	Accounts	1896-97	7	7,5	20,4	...	115,4	56,8	33,2	55,6	69,9	359,5
	Budget	1897-98	1,0	6,5	20,2	...	116,4	57,2	33,0	50,0	70,8	361,7
	Revised	1897-98	1,0	6,0	19,9	...	116,0	57,8	34,2	57,5	69,8	362,2
	Accounts	1897-98	1,0	6,0	19,8	..	115,8	58,3	34,5	57,6	70,0	363,0
Law Officers.	Accounts	1896-97	3	3	6,6	7	33,5	17,2	7,8	15,0	20,3	101,7
	Budget	1897-98	3	5	7,2	1,0	31,6	14,2	8,7	15,3	19,6	98,4
	Revised	1897-98	3	3	5,6	8	31,4	14,3	11,4	13,7	19,2	97,0
	Accounts	1897-98	3	5	5,5	7	32,1	13,8	12,4	14,7	20,6	100,6
Civil and Sessions Courts.	Accounts	1896-97	8,3	11,5	14,4	19,8	473,1	250,2	125,1	248,0	196,3	1,346,7
	Budget	1897-98	8,3	15,7	14,8	20,0	469,3	251,4	126,2	253,9	198,7	1,355,3
	Revised	1897-98	8,1	11,8	14,3	20,5	479,0	252,6	121,3	245,0	197,5	1,350,1
	Accounts	1897-98	8,3	11,4	14,1	21,0	482,8	251,0	122,7	240,3	195,1	1,352,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Courts of Small Causes.	Accounts 1896-97	4	3,4	3,9	...	17,2	6,5	3,4	8,8	24,2	67,8
	Budget 1897-98	4	3,5	4,4	...	17,7	6,6	3,4	9,5	24,9	70,4
	Revised 1897-98	4	3,5	4,2	...	16,7	6,7	3,9	9,1	24,0	68,5
	Accounts 1897-98	4	3,4	4,2	...	16,5	6,6	3,6	9,4	24,1	68,2
Criminal Courts	Accounts 1896-97	15,6	71,0	189 5	37,4	238,4	190,1	159,8	117,2	132,1	1,151,1
	Budget 1897-98	15,7	74,0	190,2	40,1	242,1	190,9	155,5	115,8	135,9	1,160,2
	Revised 1897-98	15,5	77,1	191,3	39,1	245,7	198,5	158,8	119,4	135,7	1,181,1
	Accounts 1897-98	15,6	75,7	189,6	39,2	248,0	200,4	158,0	119,6	133,5	1,179,6
Other Courts of Justice.	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	7,2	...	...	5,3	10,0	22,5
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	7,7	...	...	5,2	9,7	22,6
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	7,1	...	...	5,2	9,9	22,2
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	6,9	...	...	5,2	9,6	21,7
Other Charges (Pleadership Examinations).	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	1,6	6	...	4	...	2,6
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,4	8	...	4	...	2,9
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,0	8	...	4	...	2,8
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,3	8	...	4	...	2,5
Refunds	Accounts 1896-97	5	1,2	7,6	8	9,0	3,7	5,9	9,1	3,6	41,4
	Budget 1897-98	6	1,3	7,2	7	11,0	4,4	5,6	10,0	3,5	44,3
	Revised 1897-98	5,6	1,3	7,5	9	8,5	3,6	4,4	9,2	2,6	43,6
	Accounts 1897-98	6,3	1,2	8,1	9	7.7	3,4	4,6	9.3	2,7	44,2
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	25,8	94,9	242,4	58,7	895,4	525,1	335,2	459,4	456,4	3,093,3
	Budget 1897-98	26,3	101,5	244,0	61,8	894,2	525,5	332,4	466,7	463,1	3,115,5
	Revised 1897-98	30,9	100,0	242,8	61,3	906,0	534,3	334,0	459,5	458,7	3,127,5
	Accounts 1897-98	31,9	98,2	241,3	61,8	911,1	534,3	335,8	462,5	455,6	3,132,5

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
England	Accounts 1896-97	1,4	9	2,3
	Budget 1897-98	1,3	8	2,1
	Revised 1897-98	1,1	6	1,7
	Accounts 1897-98	8	5	1,3

		TOTAL.
Total, including England.	Accounts 1896-97	3,095,6
	Budget 1897-98	3,117,6
	Revised 1897-98	3,129,2
	Accounts 1897-98	3,133,8

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	5,6	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,6
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	16,9	8,8	3,4	...	...	29,1
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	...	...	...	16,9	8,8	2,9	...	...	28,6
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	5,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,6
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
Extra charges due to Famine		1	6,3	2	...	16,6	8,5	1,7	1,0	4,8	39,2
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.		1	1,8	1,2	6	2,4	1,8	2,6	2,7	3,7	16,9

143. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 17,0 and 39,2, respectively. The largest difference, as compared with the Budget, occurred under *Criminal Courts* (19,4), chiefly in Bengal (5,9), North-Western Provinces (9,5), Punjab (2,5), and Madras (3,8). The excess in Bengal was due to payment of grain compensation (2,1) and to increased expenditure on travelling (3,8), these reasons also account for the increase over the previous year's actuals; in the North-Western Provinces it was due partly to the large number of officers present on duty in consequence of the famine (4,9), the prevalence of which and of plague resulted in extended tours causing an increase of travelling allowances (2,2), and more contingent expenditure (1,9); the excess over the actuals of the previous year was due chiefly to these causes; in the Punjab the increase occurred chiefly in charges for temporary establishment (1,8), for diet and road money of witnesses (1,0), and for contingencies (1,0), partly counterbalanced by a saving of (1,4) under Salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowances, and in Madras it was chiefly due to the extra expenditure entailed by the famine. There was also a small excess in the Central Provinces due to indirect famine charges. Under *High Court, etc.*, the principal variations are an excess of 1,1 in the North-Western Provinces owing chiefly to the entertainment of a second Additional Judicial Commissioner, sanctioned during the year, and of his establishment for two months; of 1,5 in Punjab due to the appointment of a sixth Judge for a portion of the year; and of 1,0 in Madras chiefly on account of printing executed by the High Court on behalf of Suitors (1,5), partly counterbalanced by savings due to the absence of two Puisne Judges on leave without allowances. The variations under *Law Officers* are chiefly due to higher payments of pleaders' and barristers'

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—*continued.*

fees for Civil and Criminal cases in Bengal (5), Punjab (3,7), and Bombay (1,0), counterbalanced by less charges on this account in the North-Western Provinces (4) and Madras (6), and to savings under salaries in Burma (1,7). In the aggregate the differences under *Civil and Sessions Courts* is a small saving of 2,6, but variations are considerable in some of the Provinces; the more important are an excess of 16,5 in Bengal, of which 12,1 was on account of grain compensation allowance, 2,2 on account of grant of privilege leave to Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, and 1,9 on account of remuneration of copyists and temporary establishment, and savings in the Central Provinces (4,3), Punjab (3 6), Madras (7,6), and Bombay (3,6), due largely to the absence of officers on leave and to vacancies; other causes of variations are in Punjab less expenditure on grain compensation (1,1) and allowances and contingencies (1,0), and in Madras the discontinuance of the appointment of a Civilian Subordinate Judge (1,0), and less expenditure on Process-serving establishment (1,1) and contingent charges (1,1); in Bombay the saving due to the above cause and to less expenditure on temporary establishments was partly counterbalanced by higher charges for travelling, owing to judicial establishment. being employed on plague duty, for grain compensation allowance, and for diet and road money of witnesses. There was an excess of 1,0 in Assam due to extraordinary expenditure in connection with the earthquake, and the grant of grain compensation allowance. Under *Courts of Small Causes* the only noteworthy differences are the savings in Bengal (1,2) and Bombay (8), the former being due to the absence of Judges on leave, and the latter to the deputation of two Judges to other appointments, owing to decrease of work in the court on account of the plague in Bombay. Under *Refunds* the charges are of a fluctuating nature, and in India proved unusually high owing to heavy refunds of lapsed estates in the hands of the Administrator-General, Bengal.

144. The Budget Estimate in England provided for the out fit of two Judges expected to come out to India, but none came.

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Jail Manufactures	Accounts	1896-97	1,1	17,0	22,3	8	87,7	20,6	15,5	31,3	9,6	205,9
	Budget	1897-98	1,1	33,7	24,5	9	73,8	27,8	15,1	36,0	10,1	223,0
	Revised	1897-98	1,0	22,1	23,9	6	85,0	18,1	14,6	31,0	6,5	202,8
	Accounts	1897-98	7	21,8	21,6	7	78,7	15,6	12,1	29,5	6,4	187,1
Other Jail Charges	Accounts	1896-97	5,4	38,6	117,1	9,5	171,4	180,2	93,4	75,2	59,2	750,0
	Budget	1897-98	6,2	37,2	86,2	9,2	149,4	151,2	102,4	75,7	63,8	681,3
	Revised	1897-98	5,5	52,9	91,3	10,9	165,0	198,4	101,9	81,0	79,5	786,4
	Accounts	1897-98	5,6	54,6	82,6	11,3	173,1	195,1	104,1	86,3	81,0	793,7
Convict Charges at Port Blair, Nicobars, and Straits Settlements.	Accounts	1896-97	126,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126,3
	Budget	1897-98	136,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,4
	Revised	1897-98	136,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,2
	Accounts	1897-98	137,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137,9
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	132,8	55,6	139,4	10,3	259,1	200,8	108,9	106,5	68,8	1,082,2
	Budget	1897-98	143,7	70,9	110,7	10,1	223,2	179,0	117,5	111,7	73,9	1,040,7
	Revised	1897-98	142,7	75,0	115,2	11,5	250,0	216,5	116,5	112,0	86,0	1,125,4
	Accounts	1897-98	144,2	76,4	104,2	12,0	251,8	210,7	116,2	115,8	87,4	1,118,7

			Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.				TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1896-97	8	5	1,3	Total, including land.	Accounts	1896-97	1,083,5
	Budget	1897-98	1,0	7	1,7		Budget	1897-98	1,042,4
	Revised	1897-98	2,2	1,2	3,4		Revised	1897-98	1,128,8
	Accounts	1897-98	2,2	1,2	3 4		Accounts	1897-98	1,122,1

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	5	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	5
	Provincial	...	5,5	...	1,9	28,6	31,7	...	4,1	13,5	85,3
Excess sanctioned by Local Government		...	1,4	...	1,9	28,4	...	...	4,1	13,5	49,3
" " " Imperial Government		...	4,1	...	..	...	31,7	...	...	...	35,8
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Extra charges due to Famine		9,4	10,3	2	...	33,0	52,5	17,9	1	11,5	134,9
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		3	...	2	...	3	2	2	3	2	1,7

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

19B.—Law and Justice—Jails—*continued.*

145. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 78,0 and 35,5 respectively. The excess occurred wholly under *Other Jail Charges* (112,4), and was contributed by every province except India and Burma. It was due chiefly to high prices of food grains and to purchase of grain for stock in anticipation of a still further rise, and to high jail population in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. Other causes, however, contributed to this excess, the following are the most important. In Bengal there were excesses under Hospital and Sanitation charges (2,6), charges for moving prisoners (1,5), grain compensation (2,2), live stock, tools and plant (2,0), and under charges for police custody (1,4) : these excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings, chiefly under supplies and services (1,7), and charges for clothing and bedding for prisoners (9) ; in the North-Western Provinces there were increases under Hospital charges (2 8), charges for moving prisoners (2,5), and clothing and bedding of prisoners (1,5): these excesses were counterbalanced to the extent of 2,3 by savings mainly under salaries and Establishment ; and in Bombay clothing and bedding charges showed an excess of (3,0). The saving in Burma was due chiefly to the release of 2,021 prisoners on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and to a falling off in the number of admissions (10,4), counterbalanced by an excess of 6,8 due to purchase of grain for a reserve stock. The larger figure of 1896-97 was due to larger jail population, to heavier purchases of grain in advance, and to high prices of grain. Under *Jail manufacture* the saving in the Central Provinces (11,9) was due to the Reformatory School having failed to obtain certain contracts provided for, and to the emaciated conditions of the convicts which rendered them incapable of remunerative labour. In Burma the purchases of raw material and tools and plants were small. In the North-Western Provinces the saving (12,2) was due to less expenditure on raw materials, owing to a low demand for jail manufacture in consequence of the famine, to the admission of prisoners in a debilitated condition and incapable of productive labour, and to the system of adjusting cost of raw materials manufactured for use in Jail departments, by credit to this head and debit to *Other Jail Charges.* In the Punjab the saving (3,0) was due to non-payment to Jailors of commission provided for (6), and to less charges for raw material due partly to less demand for bricks (6), and partly to the system of adjusting cost of raw materials manufactured for Jail departments ; the variations between the two years were also due to those causes. In Madras the decrease (6,5) was due to a falling off in manufacturing operations due to the prevalence of cholera in certain jails ; and in Bombay it was due chiefly to the method of adjusting the cost of raw material manufactured for use in Jail departments. The excess in Bengal (4,9) was the net result of an excess of 9,2 on freight on machinery, and tools and plant, and a saving of 4,3 due to less purchase of raw materials. The decrease as compared with the previous year was due to the large purchase of raw materials in 1896-97.

146. The excess under *Convict Charges at Port Blair, etc.*, was due chiefly to increased expenditure under Commissariat Supplies due to high prices of food grains (6,0), and under Marine Supplies (5), counterbalanced by savings under Salaries and Establishment (2,0), under Forest and Medical Supplies (2,8), and under Passage Money (3). The excess over the previous year occurred chiefly under Commissariat and Forest supplies.

147. The excess in England was due to a larger demand for stores than was expected.

20.—Police.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Presidency Police	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	76,9	...	...	26,7	30,0	133,6
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	75,3	...	...	27,0	30,6	132,9
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	76,6	...	...	25,8	34,0	136,4
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	78,6	...	...	27,2	36,1	141,9
Superintendence	Accounts 1896-97	...	5,5	13,7	...	16,6	15,8	14,2	16,9	8,9	91,6
	Budget 1897-98	...	5,2	13,7	...	15,2	15,3	13,2	15,8	8,9	87,3
	Revised 1897-98	...	4,9	12,4	...	15,9	15,8	13,1	16,5	9,0	87,6
	Accounts 1897-98	...	4,6	12,0	...	15,9	10,2	14,3	16,9	9,1	89,6
District Executive Force.	Accounts 1896-97	44,2	142,6	364,1	50,6	463,7	422,4	285,5	300,5	408,4	2,572,0
	Budget 1897-98	43,8	138,2	379,3	51,6	449,2	446,2	270,1	378,8	410,6	2,567,8
	Revised 1897-98	43,2	148,0	372,5	52,6	481,1	438,4	273,4	386,9	442,2	2,638,3
	Accounts 1897-98	41,9	149,4	373,0	52,5	491,8	437,0	270,7	385,7	439,5	2,641,5
Municipal and Cantonment Police.	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	12,4	...	4,5	...	57,6	...	4,7	79,2
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	12,8	...	4,5	...	57,4	...	4,7	79,4
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	13,2	...	4,8	...	57,9	...	5,2	81,1
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	13,1	...	5,1	...	58,5	...	5,2	81,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Government Railway Police.	Accounts 1896-97	4,5	2,3	8,8	1	12,1	9,9	17,4	2,3	8,7	66,1
	Budget 1897-98	3.8	2,1	2,8	1	12,9	13,9	14,9	9,4	9,0	68,9
	Revised 1897-98	4,0	2,2	...	1	13,2	13,7	17,0	6,0	9,2	65,4
	Accounts 1897-98	4,5	2,5	...	2	12,9	14.5	18,7	6,9	9.3	69,5
Village Police	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	4,3	2	32,7	264,8	...	7	94,1	397,1
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	4,0	3	32,3	278,9	...	7	95,6	411,8
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	3,6	2	33,1	268,0	...	7	96,5	402,1
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	3.5	2	35,0	271,1	...	7	97,6	408,1
Special Police	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	496,8	96,9	45.5	7	32,8	1,5	45.9	720,1
	Budget 1897-98	...	4	500,3	97,1	51,4	7	35.0	1,4	46,3	732,6
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	497,0	92,8	41,9	6	33,3	1,4	47,2	714,2
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	503.6	87,3	34,4	6	34,1	1,5	46.7	708,2
Cattle Pounds	Accounts 1896-97	4	6,2	4	3,2	2,1	12,6	3,6	26,1	13,4	68,0
	Budget 1897-98	5	7,2	5	3,9	3.2	12,4	3,8	28,4	14,9	74,8
	Revised 1897-98	5	6,6	6	3,3	2,6	12,9	3.7	26,5	12,5	69,2
	Accounts 1897-98	3	7,0	5	3,2	2,5	12.5	3,6	26,5	11,3	67,4
Other Charges	Accounts 1896-97	13,8	...	2,3	1	2,9	3,7	8	1	4,2	27,9
	Budget 1897-98	16,4	1	1,7	...	3,8	2	4	9	4.5	28,0
	Revised 1897-98	13,8	1	1,9	...	3,3	1	6	9	4,2	24,9
	Accounts 1897-98	14,0	...	1,8	1	3,0	1	8	8	4,1	24,7
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	62,9	156,6	902,8	151,1	657,0	729,9	411,9	464,8	618,6	4,155,6
	Budget 1897-98	64,5	153,2	915,1	153,0	647,8	767,6	394,8	462,4	625,1	4,183,5
	Revised 1897-98	61,5	161,8	901,2	149,0	672,5	749,5	399,0	464,7	660,0	4,219,2
	Accounts 1897-98	60,7	163,5	908,1	143 5	679,2	752,0	400,7	466,2	658,9	4,232,8

		Sterling	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts. 1896-97	6	4	1,0	Total, including England. Accounts 1896-97	4,156,6
	Budget 1897-98	5	3	8	Budget 1897-98	4,184,3
	Revised 1897-98	7	4	1,1	Revised 1897-98	4.220,3
	Accounts 1897-98	7	4	1,1	Accounts 1897-98	4,233.9

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant, Provincial	...	10,3	...	...	31,4	...	5,9	3,8	33,8	85,2
Excess sanctioned by Local Government	...	1,1	...	...	...	...	...	3,8	33,8	38,7
" " Imperial Government	...	9,2	...	...	16,0	...	...	...	...	25,2
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government, Provincial	...	...	...	...	15,4	...	5.9	...	...	21,3
Extra charges due to Famine	1,5	12,4	1,1	...	37 6	11,3	5,6	4,4	33,6	107,5
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	2	6	3,1	3	1,3	8	7	1,2	1,1	9,3

148. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 49,3 and 77,2 respectively. The excess as compared with the Budget was the result chiefly of an increase under *District Executive Force* (73,7) due mainly to payment of grain compensation, and to charges connected with the famine and plague, and a decrease of 24,4 under *Special Police* due mainly to less purchase of rations.

149. Expenditure in excess of the Budget occurred in the Central Provinces (10,3), Bengal (31,4), Punjab (5,9), Madras (3,8), and Bombay (33,8). The charges for grain compensation accounted for a considerable portion of the excess in each Province except Madras as shown below:—

	Presidency.	District.	Other heads.	TOTAL.
Central Provinces	...	7,1	5	7,6
Bengal	4,4	27,4	2,1	33,9
Punjab	...	3,8	1,8	5,6
Bombay	1,8	4,5	1,7	8,0
	6,2	42,8	6,1	55,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*continued.*

150. The variations under the several heads are generally due to the charges mentioned above, to the absence of officers on leave, and to Exchange Compensation Allowance. Important variations other than these are noticed below.

151. Under *Presidency Police* the excess in Bengal over the previous year was due to larger payments of grain compensation allowance; in Bombay the recovery of the Municipal Contribution fell short by 2,5, and the charges for private watchmen exceeded the provision by 5,6; there was a corresponding increase on the receipt side on this account (*vide* para. 130). These excesses were partly counterbalanced by savings due to the absence of the Commissioner on leave and in clothing charges and rents for Municipal Police. The excess over the previous year was due to the high charges for private watchmen. Under *Superintendence* the excess in Bengal (7) and part of that in Punjab (8) was due to the purchase of tents. The excess in the North-Western Provinces, and part of that in Madras was due to high tour and contingent charges. Under *District Executive Force,* the excess was mainly due to the payment of grain compensation allowance as shown above. It was also partly due in the Central Provinces to the employment of a large number of police owing to the famine (1,7), and to high travelling charges due to large remittances of treasure and frequent transfers of policemen (1,3). In Bengal to too large a deduction for probable savings (8,0), to additional police for districts affected by famine and for plague duty (2,7), and to high travelling expenses (2,9); the excess over the previous year was chiefly due to payment of grain compensation. In Madras the increase was due to payments of famine batta and additional temporary police (4,4), increased outlay on clothing, arms, and accoutrements (1,6), contingent charges (1,4), and on travelling charges consequent chiefly on the famine (2,3). These increases were partly counterbalanced by savings under petty works of construction and repair (2,3), under salaries (5) and under hospital charges due to famine (6); and in Bombay the excess was partly due to additional police for plague duty (9,5), additional police at Poona (8,0), to high travelling charges (3,1), counterbalanced by saving under salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,4), under Establishment (2,2), clothing charges (3,6). The excess over the previous year was due to higher charges connected with the famine and plague. Savings occurred in India (1,6), Burma (6,3), and North-Western Provinces (9,1). In Burma, the saving was due, in addition to the general causes mentioned above, to a revision of the police force, to the non-amalgamation of the Port Trust police with the district police, and to the force having been below strength, partly counterbalanced by heavier outlay on petty construction and repairs and on punitive police. The savings in the North-Western Provinces occurred chiefly in the charges for police force (18,1), and for arms and accoutrements (2,1), but even here the expenditure on grain compensation (7,4) materially reduced the savings, which was further reduced by travelling charges (9) and increased expenditure on police escorts (2,9), due chiefly to frequent movements of prisoners and treasure. Under *Municipal and Cantonment Police* the excess over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year in Bengal and Punjab was due to high payments on account of grain compensation, and in Bombay to the reorganization of the Baroda cantonment police. Under *Government Railway Police* the absence of expenditure in Burma is due to the adjustment of arrear contributions from the Burma Railways Company (*vide* para. 130); in the North-Western Provinces the excess was due to plague preventive measures on the East Indian Railway (2), and to payment of arrears of house-rent allowance to Railway Companies (4); in the Punjab the excess was due to the adjustment on account of quarters occupied by the North-Western Railway police (1,5), charges on account of the Kotri-Rohri Railway police (1,3), and to larger expenditure under contingencies (9). The saving in Madras (2,5) was due chiefly to the provision for the Railway police scheme not having been utilized.

152. Under *Village Police* the saving (3,7) was the net result chiefly of a saving of 7,8 in the North-Western Provinces and excesses of 2,7 and 2,0 in Bengal and Bombay, respectively. The saving in the North-Western Provinces was due to the revision of the Rural Police system in Oudh not having been carried out to an appreciable extent (8,4), partly counterbalanced by higher expenditure on rewards to chaukidars (5). The excess in Bengal both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year was due to payment of grain compensation, and to increased charges for rewards to chowkidars, and in Bombay it was due to an under-estimate of 3,7, and to payment of grain compensation allowance (8), partly reduced by savings in allowances to heads of village police and watchmen (1,1), and in the provision for reorganization of the Village Police Establishments paid from village officers' Cess Fund (Sind). The savings under *Special Police* occurred chiefly in Assam (9,8) and Bengal (17,0); in Assam it was due to a change in the free ration system (3,3), to the failure of the contractor to supply the full quantity of rations required for the Lushai Hills Battalion (5,3) and to vacancies in the Police Force (1,4); the decrease as compared with the actuals of the previous year (9,6) was mainly due to these causes also; in Bengal the saving both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year was due to smaller outlay on the purchase of rations. The excess in Burma (3,4) was due chiefly to an over-estimate of the probable savings; as compared with the previous year the increase (6,9), occurred under supplies and services, and purchase of supplies, reduced by savings in the pay of the force and Exchange Compensation Allowance. In Punjab the excess (1,3) over the actuals of the previous year

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

20.—Police—*concluded.*

was due to the reorganization of the Border Police, but as the grant for this purpose was not fully utilised there was a saving of 9 as compared with the Budget. Under *Cattle Pounds* the saving occurred chiefly in Madras (1,9) and Bombay (3,6); in the former it was due to an over-estimate, and in the latter it was attributed to the greater freedom allowed to the grazing of cattle in consequence of the prevalence of scarcity during the year. Under *Other Charges* the saving in India was chiefly due to short strength of the Thuggee and Dacoity Police force and less expenditure on travelling allowances.

153. The excess expenditure in England was due to a larger number of officers, than was provided for, having come out during the year.

21.—Marine.

		India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
General Supervision and Accounts.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	15,6	...	...	...	...	...	15,6
	Budget . 1897-98 .	17,1	...	...	...	...	...	17,1
	Revised . 1897-98 .	16,4	...	...	...	...	...	16,4
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	16,5	...	...	...	...	...	16,5
Marine Survey and Establishment.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	8,2	4,8	...	8,8	6	2,1	24,5
	Budget . 1897-98 .	8,3	5,0	...	8,3	8	2,2	24,6
	Revised . 1897-98 .	,3	5,2	...	8,5	8	2,1	24,9
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	7,7	5,1	...	8,8	8	2,0	24,4
Dockyards .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	45,1	...	...	...	...	...	45,1
	Budget . 1897-98 .	48,4	...	...	...	...	...	48,4
	Revised . 1897-98 .	46,6	...	...	...	...	...	46,6
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	44,8	...	...	...	...	...	44,8
Salaries and Allowances and Victualling of Officers and men afloat.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	92,8	18,3	2,4	9,3	1,2	9	124,9
	Budget . 1897-98 .	84,6	17,8	2,6	9,5	...	1,0	115,5
	Revised . 1897-98 .	87,5	16,5	2,5	8,8	...	7	116,0
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	87,7	14,9	2,4	8,4	...	7	114,1
Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	-35,6	31,0	2,8	7,6	...	4	6,2
	Budget . 1897-98 .	-43,1	16,2	2,0	9,0	...	4	—15,5
	Revised . 1897-98 .	-19,8	16,5	2,1	7,1	...	4	6,3
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	-22,6	17,2	2,2	7,9	...	2	4,9
Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, and Vessels.	Accounts . 1896-97 .	...	...	2	52,7	...	3	53,2
	Budget . 1897-98 .	...	...	2	55,7	...	3	56,2
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	...	2	60,c	...	3	60,5
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	...	...	2	62,8	...	4	63,4
Other Charges .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	36,0	39,4	2,9	8,9	10,0	2	97,4
	Budget . 1897-98 .	33,8	33,3	3,0	8,6	...	2	78,9
	Revised . 1897-98 .	29,7	34,8	2,0	8,2	...	2	74,9
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	30,7	36,4	2,0	7,4	...	2	76,7
TOTAL .	Accounts . 1896-97 .	162,1	93,5	8,3	87,3	11,8	3,9	366,9
	Budget . 1897-98 .	149,1	72,3	7,8	91,1	8	4,1	325,2
	Revised . 1897-98 .	168,7	73,0	6,8	92,6	8	3,7	345,6
	Accounts . 1897-98 .	164,8	73,6	6,8	95,3	8	3,5	344,8

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			
England .	Accounts . 1896-97	212,8	140,6	353,4	Total, including England.	Accounts . 1896-97	720,3
	Budget . 1897-98	220,7	145,7	366,4		Budget . 1897-98	691,6
	Revised . 1897-98	215,9	120,9	336,8		Revised . 1897-98	682,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	213,9	120,4	334,3		Accounts . 1897-98	679,1

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

	India.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant . Imperial . .	15,7	...	...	...	...	...	15,7
Excess over Budget Grant . Provincial . .	...	1,3	...	4,2	-	...	5,5
Excess sanctioned by Local Government . .	...	1,3	...	...	...	...	1,3
" " " Imperial Government . .	6,3	...	...	...	...	...	6,3
" awaiting sanction of Imperial Government. Imperial .	9,4	...	...	...	...	...	9,4
" awaiting sanction of Imperial Government. Provincial	...	...	...	4,2	...	...	4,2
Extra charges due to Famine	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance .	1,5	2	...	2	1	...	2,0

154. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 19,6, but fell short of the actuals of the previous year by 22,1. The excess over the Budget occurred chiefly under *Marine Stores and Coal for Building and Repairs of Ships*, and was due to smaller recoveries from other departments owing to works for the Eastern Bengal State Railway provided for in the Budget not having been carried out, and to large purchases of country coal for the Muscat and Bushire coal depôts.

155. Under *General Supervision and Accounts* and *Marine Survey and Establishment* the variations were due mainly to the absence of officers on leave and deputation, and to the lower rate of exchange compensation allowance. The saving under *Dockyards* was mainly the result of less expenditure on wages of hired workmen (4,9), owing chiefly to some works for the Eastern Bengal State Railway contemplated in the Budget not having been carried out during the year, and to smaller recoveries (5,9) from other departments and Local Governments. Under *Salaries and Allowances of Officers and men afloat* the excess in India occurred chiefly in pay and victualling charges (5,6), due to the employment of the Royal Indian Marine Ships *Canning* and *Dalhousie* in the conveyance of troops to the South Coast of Africa and to Mombassa during the time they should have been laid up with reduced crews, partly counterbalanced by saving in the pay and allowances of officers (3,0) due to absences and vacancies, and to less exchange compensation allowance. This excess was counterbalanced by the increased recoveries under the corresponding Revenue head (see para. 131). The saving, as compared with the previous year, was chiefly due to less payment of exchange compensation allowances. In Burma the saving was due to change of officers and less outlay on allowances and contingencies in the R. G. S. *George*, and to occasional lending of launches to other departments. In Bengal the saving occurred in the charges for salaries and victualling of officers.

156. Under *Marine Stores, etc.*, the minus entry in India was the result of the system of adjusting recoveries by deduction from charges. The charges exceeded the Budget by 9,3 due to heavy expenditure on coal for the Muscat and Bushire coal depôts, and owing to the employment of Royal Indian Marine Ships *Canning* and *Dalhousie* on trooping service outside Indian waters (5,8), and to a large purchase of steel from the Cossipore Foundry and Shell Factory, and to payment of freight on a consignment of timber supplied by the Forest Department, Burma, to the Bombay Dockyard (3,5). The recoveries fell short of the anticipations by 12,6, due chiefly to certain works for the Eastern Bengal Railway provided for in the Budget not having been carried out during the year. The difference between the two years' actuals was due to large recoveries in 1896-97, partly counterbalanced by heavy expenditure on pine planks for the Suakin expedition and a special large purchase of coir. In Burma the excess was due to a large purchase of stores and coal. The high figure of 1896-97 was due to the transfer to this head of the outstanding balance of the Marine Store and Coal advance account. In Bengal the saving was due to the small outlay on the repair of Pilot vessels and for purchase of coal. The charges under *Pilotage, Pilot Establishment, etc.*, which depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving port, were exceptionally high in Bengal during the year. Under *Other Charges* the saving in India (3,1) was due to less expenditure on hire of vessels (10,0), owing to no transport having been hired in place of the *Warren Hastings* as was anticipated in the Budget, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 1,7 due to heavy expenditure on repairs of H. M. S. *Sphinx* and to the employment of more than one vessel in Indian waters owing to disturbances in the Persian Gulf; of 1,4 due to the cost of fitting up the *Porpoise* with electric light installation; of 1,2 due to salvage and miscellaneous charges incurred in connection with the loss of the *Warren Hastings*, and for extra compensation for loss of property to officers of that vessel; of 2,4 due to payment of unusually high freight on stores sent out from England. In Burma the excess was due to a larger charge than was anticipated for the construction of the Light Vessel *Kalagauk* (3,8), and for the repairs and outfit of the Light Vessel *Kemmendine* (1,3), partly counter-

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

21.—Marine—*continued.*

balanced by savings due to the contract for the Bhamo-Sinbo line not having been renewed, and to the provision for the river conservancy charges not having been fully utilized. In Assam the saving of 1,0 was due to the expiry and non-renewal of the contract for the Surma Valley Mail Service. In Bengal the saving was due to less expenditure on the hire of ships and vessels. In Madras charge of the previous year represents the payment made to the Harbour Trust Board in satisfaction of its claim against the Madras Port Fund.

157. The excess in England was due to a larger demand than was anticipated for stores.

22.—Education.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Direction	Accounts 1896-97	...	3,0	3,6	2,7	8,5	4,0	5,0	5,6	5,4	37,8
	Budget 1897-98	...	3,1	3,8	2,7	6,6	4,5	5,2	5,6	4,3	35,8
	Revised 1897-98	...	3,0	3,7	2,8	6,7	4,4	5,2	6,1	4,3	36,2
	Accounts 1897-98	...	3,0	3,7	2,9	6,7	4,4	5,0	6,1	4,2	36,0
Inspection	Accounts 1896-97	9	9,3	13,6	4,0	60,6	24,6	16,5	38,5	24,7	192,7
	Budget 1897-98	9	9,1	14,4	4,5	62,7	25,7	17,3	37,8	24,7	197,1
	Revised 1897-98	8	7,9	14,2	4,4	63,9	25,7	16,9	39,3	24,5	197,6
	Accounts 1897-98	9	8,2	14,1	4,4	64,9	25,6	17,1	38,9	24,2	198,3
University	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2	...	..	3,2
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	...	3,0
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	...	3,0
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	...	...	3,0
Government Colleges.	Accounts 1896-97	4,0	3,7	...	...	69,9	27,3	5,1	38,9	25,5	174,4
	Budget 1897-98	4,0	3,2	...	...	68,7	30,0	5,7	38,5	27,7	177,8
	Revised 1897-98	4,1	2,1	...	...	69,6	27,3	5,5	39,8	26,3	174,7
	Accounts 1897-98	4,0	2,3	...	...	68,8	27,4	5,5	40,8	27,0	175,8
Government Schools	Accounts 1896-97	4,8	29,6	12,7	10,1	84,5	110,1	70,4	115,8	218,2	656,2
	Budget 1897-98	4,9	32,9	14,9	10,6	87,7	112,1	72,6	121,0	225,6	682,3
	Revised 1897-98	4,7	31,2	11,8	10,3	87,1	112,1	71,5	114,9	218,1	661,7
	Accounts 1897-98	4,7	30,6	12,2	10,3	87,8	110,5	70,4	113,7	217,4	657,6
Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results.	Accounts 1896-97	6,6	16,5	30,6	20,2	140,8	37,8	28,6	76,0	54,3	411,4
	Budget 1897-98	7,5	17,0	40,4	21,5	139,6	39,0	29,6	75,9	43,7	414,2
	Revised 1897-98	7,5	16,3	33,6	19,7	141,8	40,2	28,9	73,6	46,0	407,6
	Accounts 1897-98	7,4	15,9	35,8	20,1	137,8	39,7	29,4	78,5	45,7	410,3
Scholarships	Accounts 1896-97	4	2,4	2,5	2,6	21,9	5,7	8,9	2,9	8,5	55,8
	Budget 1897-98	5	3,3	3,6	2,4	21,4	6,5	10,1	3,1	8,7	59,6
	Revised 1897-98	5	2,7	2,6	2,5	22,4	5,8	8,7	3,3	8,3	56,8
	Accounts 1897-98	5	2,6	2,6	2,5	22,8	5,4	8,6	3,8	8,1	56,9
Other Charges	Accounts 1896-97	1,3	6	9,2	8	7,9	5,8	1,6	3,2	11,5	41,9
	Budget 1897-98	1,1	9	10,2	9	8,5	5,3	1,7	11,4	14,1	54,1
	Revised 1897-98	1,1	8	10,7	9	8,5	5,1	1,6	3,0	11,0	42,7
	Accounts 1897-98	1,0	7	10,6	9	7,9	5,0	1,4	2,5	10,8	40,8
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	18,0	65,1	72,2	40,4	394,1	215,3	139,3	280,9	348,1	1,573,4
	Budget 1897-98	18,9	69,5	87,3	42,6	395,2	223,1	145,2	293,3	348,8	1,623,9
	Revised 1897-98	18,7	64,0	76,6	40,6	400,0	220,6	141,3	280,0	338,5	1,580,3
	Accounts 1897-98	18,5	63,3	79,0	41,1	396,7	218,0	140,4	284,3	337,4	1,578,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts 1896-97	1,6	1,1	2,7	Total, including England. Accounts 1896-97	1,576,1
	Budget 1897-98	1,4	9	2,3	Budget 1897-98	1,626,2
	Revised 1897-98	1,7	1,0	2,7	Revised 1897-98	1,583,0
	Accounts 1897-98	1,5	9	2,4	Accounts 1897-98	1,581,1

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Extra charges due to Famine	...	2,5	...	...	1,0	4	3	5	7	5,4
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.	1	3	2	1	9	9	3	7	7	4,2

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

22.—Education—*continued.*

158. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 45,2 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 5,3 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving was contributed by all the Provinces except Bengal (where there was an excess of 1,5), and occurred chiefly in Bombay (11,4). Madras (9,0), Central Provinces (6,2), and Burma (8,3). The excess of 1,5 in Bengal requires to be sanctioned.

159. Under *Inspection* the excess in Bengal was due partly to the reorganization of the Provincial Educational Department, and partly to an excessive deduction in the Budget for probable savings, and in Madras it was due to the introduction of the scheme relating to the Indian and Provincial Educational Services. To this cause the excess under *Government Colleges* in Madras is also chiefly due, it was, however, partly owing to the purchase of special furniture for the Law College. Under *Government Schools* there was a saving of 24,7, to which all the Provinces except Bengal contributed. The decrease in the Central Provinces (2,3) was due to less expenditure on petty construction and repairs of schools, in Burma it was due to the vacancies and deputation of officers; in the North-Western Provinces (1,6) it occurred chiefly in establishment charges of Primary Schools; in Punjab (2,2) the saving occurred partly in the contingent charges of Secondary Schools and of the Central Training College (1,3) and partly to an over-estimate (8) by District Boards; in Madras it was due to an over-estimate in the Local section (8,5), partly counterbalanced by excess expenditure of 1,1 under Primary Schools in the Provincial section; and in Bombay (8,2) it was also chiefly due to an over-estimate in the Local section (6,3), and to saving under establishment (1,4). Under *Grants-in-aid and Payments by Results* the saving in Burma (1,6) was due to an over-estimate; the irregularity in the payments makes an accurate forecast under this head impossible. In Assam the saving (1,4) was due to a decrease in the number of schools in consequence of the earthquake and subsequent floods. In Bengal the decrease (1,6) occurred chiefly in the grants to Middle English and Vernacular Schools (2,4), partly counterbalanced by an excess of 6 due to an excessive deduction on account of probable savings. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by excesses chiefly in Madras (2,6) and Bombay (2 0); the former occurred almost entirely in the Provincial section under payments by results. In Bombay it was partly due to the lump deduction made in the Budget in the Provincial section having proved excessive (1,0), and to a payment of arrears, in the Local section, of grants to indigenous schools (1,0). Under *Other Charges* the saving (13,3) occurred almost entirely in Madras (8,9), and Bombay (3,3). In Madras it was due chiefly to the provision (8,0) for Students' Hostels not having been utilized, and in Bombay to a decrease under supplies and services in the Sind Book Depôt (7) and to less expenditure on purchase and publication of books in the Central Depôt, partly counterbalanced by an excess of 9 due to a payment to the heirs of the late Mr. Pandit for editing the *Atharva Veda.*

23.—Ecclesiastical.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Church of England	Accounts	1896-97	16,2	3,7	9 0	2,0	14,6	23,6	23,7	35,5	30,4	158,7
	Budget	1897-98	17,2	3,9	9,9	2,1	16,8	24,0	22,0	35,1	30,5	161,5
	Revised	1897-98	13,1	3,7	9,3	1,6	15,0	21,6	21,7	33,6	27,9	147,5
	Accounts	1897-98	12,9	3,7	9,2	1,5	15,2	21,8	21,1	33,9	26,4	145,7
Church of Scotland	Accounts	1896-97	8	...	7	...	2,1	1,3	1,4	2,5	3,7	12.5
	Budget	1897-98	1,0	...	7	...	1,8	1,8	1,1	2,8	4.4	13,6
	Revised	1897-98	5	...	7	...	1,6	1,3	1,0	2,0	3,8	11,5
	Accounts	1897-98	5	...	7	...	1,6	1,3	1,5	2,8	3,7	12,1
Allowance to other Clergymen.	Accounts	1896-97	9	1	6	...	1,1	2.4	3.1	1,2	2 5	11,9
	Budget	1897-98	9	3	7	...	1,0	2,5	2,7	1,1	2,5	11,7
	Revised	1897-98	8	1	7	...	1,1	2,1	2,6	1,2	2,7	11,3
	Accounts	1897-98	7	1	7	...	1,0	2,0	2,3	1,1	2,5	10,4
Payments to Officers of other Provinces.	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Charges for Cemeteries.	Accounts	1896-97	4	2	6	1	6	8	7	1,0	9	5,3
	Budget	1897-98	4	2	6	1	6	8	7	1,3	9	5,6
	Revised	1897-98	4	3	6	1	7	8	6	1,0	9	5,4
	Accounts	1897-98	4	2	6	1	7	8	7	9	9	5,3
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	18,3	4,0	10,9	2,1	18 4	28,1	28,9	40.2	38 3	189,2
	Budget	1897-98	19,5	4,4	11,9	2.2	20,2	29,1	26.5	40.3	38,9	193,0
	Revised	1897-98	14,8	4,1	11,3	1,7	18,4	25,8	2[illegible],9	38,4	35 5	175,9
	Accounts	1897-98	14,5	4,0	11,2	1,6	18,5	25,9	25,0	38,7	33,6	173,5

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

23.—Ecclesiastical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.							
England	Accounts 1896-97	1	1	2	Total, including England.		Accounts . 1896-97				189,4
	Budget 1897-98	4	3	7			Budget 1897-98				193,7
	Revised 1897-98	6	3	9			Revised 1897-98				176,8
	Accounts 1897-98	3	1	4			Accounts 1897-98				174 0
Extra charges due to Famine		...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	5
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		7	1	1	...	1	3	3	9	1,2	3,7

160. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 19,4 and 15,6, respectively. The variations under this head are due mainly to variations in the number of Senior and Junior Chaplains on duty or on leave, and in the rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Church of England* the saving in India was due chiefly to the absence of the Lord Bishop and his Domestic Chaplain on furlough (3,1). In Burma the saving was entirely due to the absence of the Lord Bishop, and in Madras to the extent of 6. In England the Budget provided for the passage of eight Chaplains, but only five came out.

24.—Medical.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Medical Establishments.	Accounts. 1896-97	11,1	20,6	31,3	13,7	70,1	50,6	33,3	54,1	35,4	320.2
	Budget 1897-98	11,2	21,1	30,1	16,8	69,5	48,7	36,1	53,1	38,3	324,9
	Revised 1897-98	11,0	21,8	28,5	14.7	67,4	46,8	32,2	49,6	34,1	306,1
	Accounts 1897-98	11,3	21,7	28,0	14,2	65,6	45,1	30,1	48,7	33,5	298,8
Government Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Accounts. 1896-97	7,0	13.1	10,0	14,3	67,9	47,0	34,2	106,5	72,9	372,0
	Budget 1897-98	6,9	14,4	16,2	13,8	69,5	49,7	36,7	108,7	68,9	384,8
	Revised 1897-98	6,8	13,3	11,8	15,2	70,0	47,9	34,4	108,5	73,5	381,4
	Accounts 1897-98	6,7	12,8	12,4	17,0	70,8	47,5	34,3	109,5	75,3	386,3
Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner.	Accounts. 1896-97	8,3	3,6	5,3	3,3	22,3	16,7	13,0	87,3	34,8	194,6
	Budget 1897-98	8,0	7,0	6,1	3,5	24,7	16,6	13,2	82,8	34,8	197,6
	Revised 1897-98	7,6	3,0	5,5	3,3	20,8	18,0	13,2	84,7	41,8	197,9
	Accounts 1897-98	7,1	2,8	5,4	3,3	20,6	17,3	13,0	85,8	40,6	195,9
Medical Schools and Colleges.	Accounts. 1896-97	...	...	2	...	31,6	3,1	13,4	18,7	16,9	83,9
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	3	...	3,13	3,4	14,0	17,8	17,9	84,7
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	3	...	30,2	3,3	13,2	19,3	17,6	83,9
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	2	...	2 ,9	3,2	12,9	20,1	16,8	83,1
Lunatic Asylum	Accounts. 1896-97	5	1,8	4,0	1,0	13,6	9,2	3,8	8,8	12,3	55 0
	Budget 1897-98	5	2,0	4.8	1,0	12,1	8,0	3,6	8,9	11,6	53,1
	Revised 1897-98	5	2,4	4,3	1,3	12,1	10,0	4,0	8,2	13,4	56,2
	Accounts 1897-98	5	2,2	4,4	1,2	11,7	10,1	4,1	8,7	13,2	56,1
Grants for Medical Purposes.	Accounts. 1896-97	...	7	2,2	1,2	5,0	1,8	2	4	13,8	25,3
	Budget 1897-98	...	4	1,4	1,1	7	1,4	...	3	2,3	7,0
	Revised 1897-98	4,8	4,9	1,2	1,0	16,0	19,5	5,6	5,7	202,2	260,9
	Accounts 1897-98	6,0	6,6	1,2	1,0	31,6	25,1	13,3	0,4	205,3	296,5
Other Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	...	1	4	...	5,6	2,2	2	2,3	2,5	13,3
	Budget 1897-98	...	1	4	...	4,7	2,3	3	2,3	2,5	12,6
	Revised 1897-98	...	1	4	...	4,3	2,1	2	2,2	2,4	11,7
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	4	...	4,4	2,4	2	2,4	2,4	12,2
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	26 9	39,9	53,4	33,5	216,1	130,6	98,1	278,1	188,6	1,065,2
	Budget 1897-98	26,6	45,9	59,3	30,2	212,5	130,7	103,9	273,9	176,3	1,065,3
	Revised 1897-98	30,7	45,5	52,0	35,5	220,8	147,6	102,8	278,2	385,0	1,298,1
	Accounts 1897-98	31,6	40,1	52,6	30,?	?34,6	150,7	107,9	281,6	387,1	1,328,9

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.							
England	Accounts. 1896-97	6,9	4,0	11,5	Total, including England.		Accounts. 1896-97				1,076,7
	Budget 1897-98	6,9	4,6	11,5			Budget 1897-98				1,070,8
	Revised 1897-98	17,8	10,0	27,8			Revised 1897-98				1,325,9
	Accounts 1897-98	16,9	9,6	26,5			Accounts 1897-98				1,355,4
Excess over Budget grant	Imperial	5,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	. .	5,0
	Provincial	.	2	..	5	22,1	20,0	4,0	7,7	210,8	2,653
Excess sanctioned by Local Gvernment.		...	2	...	5	...	20,0	2,5	7,7	104,1	135,3
" " " the Imperial Government.		1	...	...	...	14,0	..	...	...	100,0	114,1
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government.	Imperial	4,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4,9
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	8,1	...	1,5	. .	6,4	16,0
Extra charges due to Famine		1	1,8	...	...	4,9	2,2	2	2,0	6,6	17,8
" " " Plague		6,1	5,8	...	...	30,7	23,8	13,3	6,3	205,2	291,2
Excess or Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance.		1	4	3	4	1,7	7	5	1,4	+2	5,3

161. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 263,6 and 263,7, respectively. There would have been no excess over the Budget but for the special charges under *Grants for Medical Purposes* connected with the bubonic plague in all the Provinces except Burma and Assam. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was also due to higher expenditure connected with the plague.

162. The saving under *Medical Establishments* was contributed by all the Provinces except India and the Central Provinces, and was due chiefly to the deputation of officers on Field Service in the North-Western Frontier and on famine and plague duty. Under *Vaccine Establishments and Sanitary Commissioner* the saving in India was due chiefly to less expenditure on Cholera Inoculation Experiments; in the Central Provinces it was due partly (8) to the employment of Sanitary Inspectors as Assistant Surgeons and the debit of their pay and travelling allowances to *Medical Establishments*, and partly (4,3) to less expenditure than was expected on Village sanitation consequent on short realizations of local subscriptions; in Bengal it was due partly to the deputation of officers to Bombay in connection with the plague (1,5), and partly to savings under establishment (8) and allowances (1,4). The excess in the North-Western Provinces is due to the recoveries from Municipalities for the Sanitary Engineer's Office having been credited to Advances Recoverable against the outstanding debit under that head, which was the result of the former practice of transferring the charges on this account to Advances Recoverable instead of being deducted from the charges for the year; in Madras the excess was chiefly due to an under-estimate, and in Bombay the excess, both over the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the appointment of an additional officer in connection with the inspection of passengers by sea. Under *Medical Schools and Colleges* the savings were due chiefly to the absence of officers; but in the Punjab it was partly due to less expenditure under Supplies and Services, and in Bombay partly to less outlay on English stores. In Madras the excess was chiefly due to an excessive deduction for probable savings, and to larger expenditure on the purchase of instruments, chemicals, and Europe stores. Under *Government Hospitals and Dispensaries* the excess in Assam (3,2) was due chiefly to the earthquake, which necessitated increased grants to Dispensaries (1,2), and larger outlay on petty construction and repairs (6), and to increased immigration (1,0); in Bengal it was due chiefly to the deduction for probable savings having proved too high (3,3), and to increased charges of the Campbell Hospital (1,1), partly counterbalanced by the non-payment of grants to certain hospitals and dispensaries (2,0), and to less outlay under supplies and services of the General Hospital; in Madras (8) the excess occurred in the Provincial Section (1,4), chiefly on account of medicines supplied by the Military Department, counterbalanced bv saving of 5 in the Local Section; and in Bombay the excess (6,4) was chiefly due to a lump deduction of 5,0 in the Budget ordered by the Local Government, and to heavy charges for salaries of officers on famine duty, to larger issues of medicines and instruments for famine purposes, and to temporary establishments on account of plague, partly counterbalanced by less grants to hospitals and dispensaries. These excesses were almost covered by savings in the Central Provinces (1,6), due to the deputation of officers to the Public Works Department for famine duty (6), and to the provision (8), for creating a senior grade of Hospital Assistants not having been utilised; in Burma (3,8), due to the transfer of Assistant Surgeons to medical charge of districts and to Hospital Assistants having been below the sanctioned

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

24.—Medical—*continued.*

strength, partly counterbalanced by increased outlay on Europe medicines and instruments (4), and on quinine obtained from the Government Quinologist, Madras, for sale in Burma (5) ; in the North-Western Provinces (2,2) in the grants for salaries and establishments (9), travelling allowances (4), and contingencies (5), of Local Hospitals and Dispensaries and in the grant for Female Dispensaries (4) ; and in Punjab (2,4) due to an over-estimate in the Local Section. The excess over the actuals of the previous year occurred chiefly in Assam (2,7), Bengal (2,9), Madras (3,0), and Bombay (2,4). In Assam and Bombay it was due to causes which caused the excess over the Budget, and in Bengal it was due to the high charges of the Campbell Hospital in diet and clothing of patients and larger grants made to Municipalities. Under *Lunatic Asylum* the excess, both as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year, was chiefly due to increased expenditure on diet of patients owing to the prevailing high prices of food grains.

163 The excess in England was due to the payment of pay, passages, etc., of Medical Officers and Lady Nurses in connection with the plague in Bombay.

25.—Political.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Political Agents	Accounts. 1896-97	183,9	3,6	30,2	14,5	2,4	2,7	49,3	8,3	59,7	354,6
	Budget 1897-98	192,4	4,2	32,8	15,6	2,5	2,9	49,5	8,2	60,5	368,6
	Revised 1897-98	188,0	3,2	30,0	15,4	2,1	3,0	53,5	8,5	60,6	364,3
	Accounts 1897-98	191,0	3,1	28,6	15,2	2,0	3 0	53,3	8,5	57,6	362,3
Charges on the N.-W. Frontier.	Accounts. 1896-97	89,2	...	...	...	...	...	66,6	...	...	155,8
	Budget 1897-98	93,9	...	...	...	...	...	70,4	...	...	164,3
	Revised 1897-98	91,2	...	...	...	...	...	55,5	...	...	146,7
	Accounts 1897-98	90,2	...	...	...	.	...	51,9	...	...	142,1
Political Subsidies	Accounts. 1896-97	248,4	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	...	...	250,3
	Budget 1897-98	198,6	...	...	...	...	..	1,9	...	...	200,5
	Revised 1897-98	151,0	...	...	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	153,3
	Accounts 1897-98	150,2	...	...	...	...	...	3,1	...	...	153,3
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	Accounts. 1896-97	2,8	...	1	1	...	...	7 5	...	1,6	12,1
	Budget 1897-98	3,1	...	6	2	2	...	5,8	...	1,9	11,8
	Revised 1897-98	2,6	...	1	1	...	...	7,7	...	1,5	12,0
	Accounts 1897-98	2,9	...	1	1	2	...	5,9	...	1,8	11,0
Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels.	Accounts. 1896-97	2,7	...	9	1	1,7	1	4	...	3 2	9,1
	Budget 1897-98	4,8	1	1,4	3	1,4	2	1,2	...	3,9	13,3
	Revised 1897-98	5,3	1	1,7	2	1,4	...	3,0	...	3,9	15,6
	Accounts 1897-98	2,7	...	1,7	2	1,0	...	2,2	1	3,4	11,9
Refugees and State Prisoners.	Accounts. 1896-97	4,4	..	2	...	2	11,7	44,0	7	18,6	79,8
	Budget 1897-98	3,2	...	3	...	1,5	11,7	43,2	1,1	15,6	76,6
	Revised 1897-98	3,2	...	3	...	1,5	11,6	43,0	1,2	22,5	83,3
	Accounts 1897-98	3,4	...	2	...	1,5	11,6	42,7	1,2	22,7	83,3
Other Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	46,2	4	4,0	2	4	2	31,9	...	18,2	101,5
	Budget 1897-98	46,8	2	8,4	4	9	6	37,8	1	17,3	112,5
	Revised 1897-98	44,8	2	11,0	4	5	2	52,5	3	18,5	128,4
	Accounts 1897-98	45,0	2	9,6	2	0	2	57,5	4	18,2	131,9
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	577,6	4,0	35,4	14,9	4,7	14,7	201,6	9,0	101,3	963,2
	Budget 1897-98	542,8	4,5	43,5	10,5	6 5	15,4	209,8	9,4	99,2	947,6
	Revised 1897-98	486,1	3,5	48,1	16,1	5,5	14,8	217,5	10,0	107,0	903,6
	Accounts 1897-98	485,4	3,3	40,2	15,7	5,9	14,8	216,6	10,2	103,7	895,8

England.		Sterling.	Exchange.	Total.
Mission to the Court of Persia.	Accounts 1896-97	7,0	4,6	11,6
	Budget 1897-98	7,0	4,6	11,6
	Revised 1897-98	7,0	3,9	10,9
	Accounts 1897-98	7,0	3,9	10,9
Her Majesty's Establishment in China.	Accounts. 1896-97	12,5	8,3	20,8
	Budget 1897-98	12,5	8,2	20,7
	Revised 1897-98	12,5	7,0	19,5
	Accounts 1897-98	12,5	7,0	19,5
Other Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	4,7	3,1	7,8
	Budget 1897-98	2,2	1,5	3,7
	Revised 1897-98	5,0	2,8	7,8
	Accounts 1897-98	4,8	2,8	7,6
Total England	Accounts. 1896-97	24,2	16,0	40,2
	Budget 1897-98	21,7	14,3	36,0
	Revised 1897-98	24,5	13,7	38,2
	Accounts 1897-98	24,3	13,7	38,0

Total, including England.	Accounts. 1896-97	1,003,4
	Budget 1897-98	983,6
	Revised 1897-98	941,8
	Accounts 1897-98	933,8

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

25.—Political—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget grant, { Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,8	5	9,4	16,7
Excess over Budget grant, { Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4,2	4,7
" " , Local "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government, Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,8	...	5,2	12,0
Extra charges due to Famine	2,4	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	4	3,6
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance	2,9	..	4	1	...	...	...	1	8	4,3

164. The Indian expenditure was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 51,8 and 67,4, respectively. The saving was almost wholly in India, and occurred chiefly under *Political Subsidies*, due to the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan not having been fully drawn. The saving was contributed to by all the provinces except Punjab (6,8), Madras (8), and Bombay (4,5). The excess in the Punjab being due chiefly to expenditure in connection with the Frontier disturbances and in Bombay to special payments under *Refugees and State Prisoners* on account of the debts of the ex-King Thebaw (5,5) and the ex-Wali of Kandahar (1,0), authorised by the Government of India in Finance and Commerce Department letters No. 1051 A., dated 2nd March 1898, and No. 5098-Ex., dated 24th November 1897, the latter being covered by an additional grant sanctioned in Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 980-A., dated 25th February 1898. The saving, as compared with the previous year also occurred under *Political Subsidies*, and was due partly to the actuals of 1896-97 having included arrear payments of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan, and partly to his subsidy not having been fully paid in year under report.

165. Under *Political Agents* the variations occurred chiefly under salaries, but the increase in Punjab, both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the charges of the Political Agent of Dir and Swát, provided for under *Charges on the North-West Frontier*, having been charged to this head with effect from 1st April 1897. This change in classification accounted for 6,4 of the decrease in Punjab under the latter head, and 4,3 occurred in the payments to the Khyber Tribes, and 7,8 in the charges for guarding hill passes, due in both cases to the recent frontier disturbances. Under *Political Subsidies* the difference in India has been explained above. The small excess in Punjab (1,2) was due to payment of arrears to the Mehtar of Chitral. The increase in Punjab under *Durbar Presents and Allowances to Vakeels*, both as compared with the Budget and the actuals of the previous year, was due to the disturbances on the North-West Frontier. The excess under *Refugees and State Prisoners*, which occurred wholly in Bombay, has been explained above. The excess over the actuals of the previous year in India was chiefly due to payments of arrear pensions of a Burmese Prince; in Bengal the figures include payments to certain Burmese prisoners, which were formerly adjusted on the India books. Under *Other charges* the excess was almost entirely in the Punjab, due to increased expenditure on the Tirah Expedition (7,0), Mohmand Expedition (6), Malakhand Field Force (2,5), and on the Tochi Expedition (6,7), and to charges for telegrams connected with the Frontier risings (5,3), counterbalanced to the extent of 4,1 by savings in the provision for the Mohmand Boundary Demarcation Mission. The excess over the previous year's actuals was due chiefly to these causes. The excess in Burma was due chiefly to higher expenditure on the Chinese Frontier Delimitation Commission, which also accounts for the excess over the actuals of 1896-97, in which year there were no charges on this account. The excess in Bombay (9) was due to the expenditure on the Abyssinian Expedition met from the additional grant sanctioned by the Government of India in Finance and Commerce Department, No. 980-A., dated 25th February 1898, partly counterbalanced by savings in the expenditure against the revenues, of Berbera and Bulhur and of Zaila owing to the grants for stipendiaries not having been fully utilised. The saving in India was due to the deputation of the Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops to England in connection with Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee (3,7), to less expenditure from the grant for Secret Service at the disposal of the Viceroy (1,5), and to the abolition of the Rajkumar College in Bundelkhand (8), counterbalanced to the extent of 4,1 by charges on account of Surgeon-Major Brazier-Creagh's mission to Seistan not provided for.

166. The excess expenditure in England was due to the payment of 2,0 to the Secretary of State for Secret Service, and of 7 for the entertainment of Persian Envoys on the occasion of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*continued.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
SCIENTIFIC.											
Survey of India	Accounts. 1896-97	147,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,1
	Budget 1897-98	158,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,7
	Revised 1897-98	157,1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	157,1
	Accounts 1897-98	157,0	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	157,6
Geological and Other Surveys.	Accounts. 1896-97	24,9	...	3	1	...	...	..	2,6	...	27,9
	Budget 1897-98	27,2	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,1	...	31,4
	Revised 1897-98	25,8	...	4	1	...	...	...	2,6	...	28,9
	Accounts 1897-98	25 2	...	4	1	..	...	...	2,6	...	28,3
Meteorological Department.	Accounts. 1896-97	33,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,2
	Budget 1897-98	33,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,0
	Revised 1897-98	32,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,7
	Accounts 1897-98	33,7	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,7
Other Scientific Departments.	Accounts. 1896-97	10,8	2	3	2	4,0	1,0	4	5,7	3,6	26,2
	Budget 1897-98	10,6	2	5	2	3,9	1,2	4	6,2	3,5	26,7
	Revised 1897-98	10,6	2	7	2	4,1	1,2	4	5,4	3,4	26,2
	Accounts 1897-98	10,1	2	5	2	4,2	1,3	4	6 8	3,7	27,4
AGRICULTURAL.											
Veterinary and Stallion charges.	Accounts. 1896-97	50,0	1,5	6,9	...	3,7	4,2	15,5	3,9	14,5	100,2
	Budget 1897-98	50,2	2,0	10,8	2	4,2	4,3	16 3	3,7	15,6	107,3
	Revised 1897-98	50,6	1,9	8,6	1	4,5	4,6	15,7	3,0	15,1	104,1
	Accounts 1897-98	50,8	2,0	8,7	1	4,7	4,5	15,3	3,2	15,0	104,3
Other Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	3,2	3,6	1,3	2	30,8	14,9	12,7	11,7	7,7	86,1
	Budget 1897-98	4,3	4,8	1,9	2	32,3	16,8	13,1	12,2	8,5	94,1
	Revised 1897-98	2,8	3,8	1,2	5	31,7	15,6	12,8	12,9	7,4	88,7
	Accounts 1897-98	2,3	3,9	1,1	3	32,3	16,5	13,1	13,0	6,8	89,3
LABOUR AND EMIGRATION.	Accounts. 1896-97	1,0	1	4	3,9	7,0	6	6	2,0	2,5	18,1
	Budget 1897-98	9	1	4	5,0	6,8	7	5	2,3	2,7	19,4
	Revised 1897-98	1,0	1	4	5,2	6,4	6	5	1,9	2,6	18,7
	Accounts 1897-98	1,0	2	4	3,9	6,0	6	6	1,8	2,8	17,9
STATISTICS	Accounts. 1896-97	3	1,1	2,1	4	2,9	1	1,3	4,7	2,1	15,0
	Budget 1897-98	2	1,2	2,2	5	2,8	...	1,6	4,9	1,8	15,2
	Revised 1897-98	2	1,1	3,7	5	3,3	...	1,2	4,6	2,2	16,8
	Accounts 1897-98	2	1,2	3 4	5	3,2	...	1,1	4,7	2,3	16,6
MISCELLANEOUS	Accounts. 1896-97	4,0	1	...	...	1,3	4	5	12,1	1,8	20,2
	Budget 1897-98	3,8	1	4	...	1,2	5	4	11,4	1,5	19,3
	Revised 1897-98	4,4	1	2	...	1,2	4	6	12,0	1,0	19,9
	Accounts 1897-98	4,4	1	2	...	1,2	4	7	11,4	1,2	19,6
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	274,5	6,6	11,3	4,8	49,7	21,2	31,0	42,7	32,2	474,0
	Budget 1897-98	268,9	8,4	17,2	6,2	51,2	23,5	32,3	43,8	33,6	505,1
	Revised 1897-98	285,2	7,2	15,2	6,0	51,2	22,4	31,2	42,4	31,7	493,1
	Accounts 1897-98	285 3	7,6	14,7	5,1	52,2	23,3	31,2	43,5	31,8	491,7

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			TOTAL.
England	Accounts. 1896-97	30,1	19,9	50,0	Total, including England	Accounts 1896-97	524,0
	Budget 1897-98	28,3	18,7	47,0		Budget 1897-98	552,1
	Revised 1897-98	27,3	15,3	42,6		Revised 1897-98	535,7
	Accounts 1897-98	26,1	14,7	40,8		Accounts 1897-98	535,5

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	..	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	8
	Provincial	..	...	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	1,0
Excess sanctioned by the Imperial Government		...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1
Excess awaiting sanction	Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	7
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,0	...	...	...	...	1,0
Extra charges due to Famine		2,0	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	2,7
Savings under Exchange Compensation Allowance		2,2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2,6

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—*concluded.*

26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—*concluded.*

167. The Indian expenditure showed a saving of 10,4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and an excess of 20,7 as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The saving was the result of petty differences under the various heads, which are explained below; the principal savings occurred under *Geological and other Surveys* (3,3), and *Other Charges* (4,8). The excess over the previous year occurred chiefly under *Survey of India* (10,5), *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* (4,1), and *Other Charges* (3,2).

168. Under *Survey of India* there was a saving of 1,1, due chiefly to a saving of 1,5 under Head-Quarters Offices, owing to the absence on furlough and retirement of engravers (8), and to the deputation of the Superintendent, Simla Drawing Office, with the Tirah Field Force (1,7), partly counterbalanced by increased salary and travelling allowance charges of the Trigonometrical Office, Dehra. There was a saving under Survey Parties (12,5), but this was more than counterbalanced by smaller recoveries from Local Governments (13,9). As compared with the previous year the expenditure of Survey Parties showed an incrsase of 2,0, while the recoveries from Local Governments showed a decrease of 14,3, the net result being an increase of 16,3, which was reduced by savings under Controlling and Administrative Staff (2,6), due to absence of officers on furlough, and under Head-Quarters Offices (1,9), due to less expenditure in the Mathemetical Instrument Manufactory, counterbalanced by increased establishment charges, chiefly of the correspondence and drawing branches and of the Trigonometrical Office, Dehra. Under *Geological and other Surveys* the saving in India (2,0) was the result of a number of petty variations, the principal of which occurred under travelling allowances of Geologists, and the Inspector of Mines and their establishments (6), under the grants for Working and Transport of boring rigs (2), for publication of special works in Europe (3), and for additional grant for works executed by Dr. Waagen (2). In Burma the provision of 5 for preservation of archæological remains, 1 for travelling allowances, and 1 for contingencies of the Archæological Department was not utilized, and in Madras the saving was due chiefly to the non-utilization of the provision of 3 for revision of the establishment of the Archæological Survey. Under *Other Scientific Departments* the saving in India was due chiefly to the post of second Assistant Superintendent in the Central Museum having remained vacant, and the excess in Madras was due to the cost of Europe stores supplied to the Kodaikanal Observatory not provided for ((1,2), counterbalanced by a saving due to the absence on leave of the Superintendent of the Museum. Under *Veterinary and Stallion Charges* the saving of 3,0 was contributed chiefly by Burma (2,1), and Punjab (1,0), due in both Provinces chiefly to the grants for purchase of bulls and stallions not having been utilized, and in Burma partly also to the full number of Veterinary Assistants not having been entertained. The excess in Burma, as compared with the previous year, was due to the number of such Assistants employed in 1897-98 being larger than in the previous year, and to a larger outlay on medicines and instruments. The saving in Madras was due to less expenditure on pony and mule breeding, and to the employment of officers on famine duty, and in Bombay it was due to the grant for purchase of stallions not having been utilized and to less outlay on the maintenance, etc., of stallions. The increase in India (6) was due chiefly to more expenditure on feed of stallions (1,1), owing to high prices of grains, to payment of grain compensation (3), and to larger contingent expenditure of the Imperial Bacteriologist (4), partly counterbalanced by savings under District Native Establishment (3), and under construction, repairs, and purchase of stables (5); and in Bengal the excess (5) occurred chiefly under contingencies. The excess in Bengal over the actuals of the previous year (1,0) was chiefly due to increase in the pay of lecturers, to larger outlay on hospital necessaries, and in the purchase and keep of cattle. Under *Other Charges* the saving in India (2,0) was due partly to the post of the Agricultural Chemist being vacant for some months, and partly to the grant for miscellaneous expenditure not being fully utilized. The saving in Bombay (1,7) was due chiefly to less expenditure on agricultural experiments (1,0), and to no provincial grants for Public Fairs having been paid to smaller grants for horse and cattle shows. The other variations under this head are not important. Under *Labour and Emigration* the saving in Assam (1,1) was due partly (7) to over-estimate of fees for inspecting tea gardens, and (4) to smaller recoveries from the Assam Administration for the deficit in the transactions of Inland Labour Transport Fund. Under *Statistics* the excess in Burma is due to the expenditure in connection with the preparation of the Upper Burma Gazetteer.

169. In England there was a decrease of 9 in grants for objects of a literary, scientific, or antiquarian character, of 1,0 in the purchase of stallions, and of 2 in the value of stores sent out.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
1,066,6	RECEIPTS	1,023,1	899,5	941,0

170. The receipts under this head fell short of the Budget Estimate by 82,1 and the actuals of the previous year by 125,6. The decrease, as compared with the Budget, was chiefly under Exchange (116,0), counterbalanced by an increase of 38,8 under miscellaneous, due to the revaluation of gold coins (12 6), to receipts from unclaimed deposits lapsing to Government (15,0), to fines realized from Frontier tribes and to the commutation value of lapsed Wasika pensions under the first and sixth Oudh Loans (31,0) reduced to the extent of 25,9 by a change in the method of adjusting recoveries on account of partition fees. The falling off, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, occurred chiefly under Exchange (100,2), and under Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired and Compassionate allowances (14,7) mainly in England.

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.

			India.	Central Provinces	Burma.	Assam	Bengal	N W P. and Oudh	Punjab	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds . .	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	6,8	4	...	...	1,4	9	5	3,1	3,8	16,9
	Budget .	1897-98 . .	4,5	2	.	..	1,6	1,0	6	2 8	3,2	13,9
	Revised .	1897-98 . .	4,7	...	..	..	1,6	7	2	2,3	3,7	13,2
	Accounts .	1897-98 . .	4,4		...	.	2,8	9	8	2,0	4,0	14,9
Subscriptions under the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations .	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	9	1,6	1,8	9	3,2	3 8	2 0	3,0	2,9	20,1
	Budget .	1897-98 . .	8	1,6	1,7	7	3,1	3 9	1,4	3,0	3,2	19,4
	Revised .	1897-98 . .	1,2	2,0	1,8	7	4,0	5,2	3,0	3,5	3,4	24,8
	Accounts	1897-98 . .	1,3	2,0	1,7	9	4,5	4,9	2,6	3,3	3 4	24,6
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds .	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	8,2	1,8	2,8	8	11,1	9,7	5,5	4,1	6,7	50,7
	Budget .	1897-98 . .	5,8	1,9	2,9	8	11,0	9,4	5,9	3,7	6,2	47,6
	Revised .	1897-98 . .	4,9	1,5	3,0	7	10,3	9,6	4,8	3,6	7,7	46,1
	Accounts .	1897-98 . .	5,3	1,3	3,0	5	10,3	9,7	4,9	3,3	7,7	46,0
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities . .	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	61,9	1,8	4,4	4	5,3	4,8	4,0	4,9	23,0	111,4
	Budget .	1897-98 . .	60,4	1,7	1,7	5	5,0	5,4	3,1	6,3	23,6	108,0
	Revised .	1897-98 . .	60,8	2,0	8,2	3	4,6	4,2	4,7	6,0	24,0	114,8
	Accounts .	1897-98 . .	62,0	2,2	8,2	3	5,3	4,2	5,1	5,7	24,6	117,6
Other Items . .	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	2,0	...	...	..	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,1
	Budget .	1897-98 . .	1,9	...	...	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,0
	Revised .	1897-98 . .	1,9	...	..		1,0	1	...	...	...	3,0
	Accounts .	1897-98 . .	2,1	..	...	...	1,0	1	...	...	...	3,2
TOTAL .	Accounts .	1896-97 .	70,8	5,6	9,0	2,1	22 0	19,3	12,0	15,1	37,3	202,2
	Budget .	1897-98 . .	73,4	5,4	6,3	2,0	21,7	19,8	11,3	15,8	36,2	191,9
	Revised .	1897-98 . .	73,5	5,5	13,0	1,7	21,5	19,8	12,7	15,4	38,8	201,9
	Accounts .	1897-98 . .	75,1	5,5	12,9	1,7	23 9	19,8	13,4	14,3	39,7	206,3

			Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.				
England . .	Accounts .	1896-97 . .	93,8	62,0	155,8	Total, including England .	Accounts .	1896-97 .	358,0
	Budget	1897-98 . .	91,4	60,3	151,7		Budget .	1897 98 .	343,6
	Revised .	1897-98 . .	87,0	48,7	135,7		Revised .	1897 98 .	337,6
	Accounts .	1897-98 . .	87,7	49,3	137,0		Accounts .	1897 98 .	343,3

171. The receipts under this head are of a fluctuating character. The only variation which calls for notice is the increase under *Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities* in Burma which was due to contributions paid by officers lent to the Burma Railways Company not having been allowed for in the Budget.

172. In England the falling off was in the receipts of the Military Funds and subscriptions to Indian Civil Service Family Pensions.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery.	Accounts. 1896-97	1	...	6,3	1	6,9	1,3	2,4	5,4	5,1	27,6
	Budget 1897-98	1	...	5	1	6,6	1,1	2,0	5,1	5,1	20,6
	Revised 1897-98	1	1	1,2	2	8,2	1,2	2,5	4,5	5,0	23,0
	Accounts 1897-98	3	2	1,0	2	10,5	1,0	2,5	4,0	4,8	24,5
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications.	Accounts. 1896-97	5,8	2	1,0	1	9,4	3,9	4	6,4	2,9	30,1
	Budget 1897-98	5,2	2	9	1	9,8	3,0	4	8,1	3,3	31,0
	Revised 1897-98	5,7	2	1,5	1	9,3	3,8	3	5,2	3,0	29,1
	Accounts 1897-98	5,4	2	1,5	1	9,3	3,4	3	5,6	3,1	28,9
Other Press Receipts.	Accounts. 1896-97	6,4	1,6	4	3	3,3	6,8	3,3	3,1	3,5	28,7
	Budget 1897-98	4,5	3,1	2	4	3,6	7,9	6,7	3,1	3,5	33,0
	Revised 1897-98	6,2	1,6	5	2	3,1	4,5	3,3	2,5	3,4	25,3
	Accounts 1897-98	6,1	1,3	6	3	5,1	4,3	3,2	2,2	3,5	26,6
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	12,3	1,8	7,7	5	19,6	12,0	6,1	14,9	11,5	86,4
	Budget 1897-98	9,8	3,3	1,6	6	20,0	12,0	9,1	16,3	11,9	84,6
	Revised 1897-98	12,0	1,9	3,2	5	20,6	9,5	6,1	12,2	11,4	77,4
	Accounts 1897-98	11,8	1,7	3,1	6	24,9	8,7	6,0	11,8	11,4	80,0

173. The variations under this head are not large, but it may be explained that the increase under *Receipts from Sale of Stationery* was chiefly in the value of stationery supplied to State Railways Under *Other Press Receipts* the variations are mainly due to over or under estimates, but in the North Western Provinces the decrease was chiefly due to the High Court now getting private appeals printed at private presses instead of through the Government Press as formerly, and in Punjab it was partly due to a reduction in the rates for printing by the Jail Department.

XXIV.—Exchange.

Sterling Amounts. 1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.		Gain + or Loss — by Exchange. 1896-97. Accounts	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts
242,3	162,7	372,2	362,4	GUARANTEED COMPANIES	+110,5	+142,4	+ 35,4	+61,7
				SUBSIDISED AND OTHER COMPANIES—				
—34,2	—59,6	—12,5	—15,0	Southern Mahratta and Mysore	+34,2	+65,8	+27,4	+25,1
—4,9	70,7	22,3	31,1	Indian Midland and its Extension	+46,0	—2,0	+4,1	+1,2
2,7	—10,7	2	8,7	Bengal-Nagpur	+9,9	—9,9	—21,6	—16,1
—21,0	—38,0	—27,2	—25,8	Bengal Central	+19,5	+16,1	+9,6	+9,4
6,1	13,0	20,0	17,5	Rohilkhund-Kumaon	+2	...	+8	+7
82,2	...	—231,7	—235,7	Assam-Bengal	+2,2	...	—28,9	—28,2
—169,3	—302,2	—207,3	—309,8	Burma	—6,7	—16,8	—39,6	—51,0
				TOTAL SUBSIDISED AND OTHER COMPANIES	+105,3	+53,2	—48,2	—58,9
				REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS.				
—401,9	198,5	45,6	39,8	East Indian Railway Advances	—54,7	+16,7	+14,7	+13,9
43,9	40,0	40,7	31,7	Rajputana-Malwa Railway Advances	+1,3	...	+1,5	+1,3
57,4	70,6	38,4	38,3	South Indian Railway ditto	+2,3	...	+2,5	+2,3
78,4	191,4	191,5	189,7	Bengal and North-Western Railway Advances	+1,6	...	+11,7	+11,1
34,7	238,0	187,9	168,2	Miscellaneous	—22,1	+13,8	+4,9	+12,6
				TOTAL REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS	—71,6	+30,5	+35,3	+41,2
				Lump alterations by Finance Department	...	—66,1	+37,5	...
				TOTAL	+144,2	+160,0	+60,0	+44,0

174. It is somewhat difficult to compare the Budget Estimate and the accounts owing to the lump reduction on the total of the Budget Estimate. Taking, however, the detailed figures as they stand, apart from the lump deduction, the principal changes are explained below. Under *Guaranteed Companies* the reduction was mainly due to larger receipts for stores both on cash payment and by transfer to Revenue Account of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India (45,7) and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways (101,5), and to an over-estimate of the expenditure on stores and works on the Madras Railway (52,5). The reduction would have been larger by 35,0, but for the improvement in the rate of exchange. The principal variations under *Subsidised Railways* occurred on the Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXIV.—Exchange—*continued.*

Railway due to smaller withdrawals on account of restriction of expenditure in India, on the Assam-Bengal Railway owing to the fact that no provision was made for the issue of debentures in England, and consequently no provision in India for capital expenditure, or loss by exchange thereon. Debentures were, however, raised and the capital expenditure resulted in a loss of 28,2. On the Burma Railway the increased loss was due to the improvement in the rate of exchange and to larger capital expenditure on stores and work. Under *Remittance Account* the better result against the Bengal and North-Western Railway was due to the improvement in the rate of exchange. As compared with the actuals of the previous year the largest difference occurred in respect of the East Indian Railway advances, owing to the issue of a smaller amount of debentures in the year under report, and under *Subsidised Railways*, chiefly in the transactions of the Assam-Bengal and Burma Railways; in the latter case the expenditure of only a part of the year, *viz.*, from 1st September 1896, was shown as capital expenditure on Subsidised Railways, and in the case of the latter to heavy withdrawal in India in 1897-98 against capital raised by the issue of debentures in England.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

			India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India.	Accounts	1896-97	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,2	2 5
	Budget	1897-98	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,5	1,6
	Revised	1897-98	17,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	19,8
	Accounts	1897-98	12,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2,1	14,8
Premium on Bills	Accounts	1896-97	15,2	1	4,8	...	5,3	5	1,4	2,1	5,8	35,2
	Budget	1897-98	13,4	...	5,0	...	5,4	3	1,0	1,6	5,0	31,7
	Revised	1897-98	13,0	3	4,5	...	3,5	8	1,0	2,0	7,6	32,7
	Accounts	1897-98	13,8	2	4,6	...	3,5	8	1,2	1,8	7,7	33,6
Unclaimed Deposits	Accounts	1896-97	2,7	3,1	2,3	...	34,2	12,2	5,8	4,8	3,9	69,0
	Budget	1897-98	1,2	2,0	1,8	7,0	39,0	6,0	4,9	5,2	2,3	69,4
	Revised	1897-98	1 0	2,1	1,8	4,1	33,2	6,0	5,6	5,0	3,9	62,7
	Accounts	1897-98	1,4	2,5	2,1	...	44,0	9,9	9,4	6,7	8,4	84,4
Government Audit Fees.	Accounts	1896-97	2,8	...	1	1	8,1	...	...	7	1,2	13,0
	Budget	1897-98	2,5	...	...	2	7,0	...	...	8	1,2	11,7
	Revised	1897-98	3,3	1,3	3,8	1	4,4	5	...	8	1,4	15,6
	Accounts	1897-98	3,0	1,5	3,8	1	5,9	...	...	7	1,8	16,8
Contributions	Accounts	1896-97	...	1,2	...	...	...	10,2	2,0	7,8	7	21,9
	Budget	1897-98	...	1,4	...	...	...	13,1	2,0	9,0	6	20,1
	Revised	1897-98	...	5,6	...	4	8,0	10,2	2,9	8,1	7	35,9
	Accounts	1897-98	...	6,0	...	6	2,6	10,5	2,9	8,1	3	31,0
Rents	Accounts	1896-97	1,3	3,1	43,4	2,1	5,2	14,5	4,3	45,0	1,1	120,0
	Budget	1897-98	1,5	3,0	42,0	2,1	4 9	10,0	4,1	43,0	1,1	118,6
	Revised	1897-98	5	1,9	40,7	1,1	2,5	11,6	1,9	43,1	1	109,4
	Accounts	1897-98	6	1,9	43,4	1,3	3,0	12,4	...	46,0	2	108,8
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	Accounts	1896-97	4,1	2	8	2	27,6	1	9	8,1	8	42,8
	Budget	1897-98	4,2	3	6	3	27,8	1	9	8,6	1,2	44,0
	Revised	1897-98	4,2	1	1,9	2	5,8	1	9	8,0	9	22,1
	Accounts	1897-98	4,6	1	1,4	2	4,4	1	9	5,6	8	18,1
Extraordinary Items	Accounts	1896-97	...	...	2,9	...	...	7	7,1	...	1,7	12,4
	Budget	1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	...	1,2	7,5
	Revised	1897-98	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,7	...	2	7,9
	Accounts	1897-98	...	...	...	...	..	12,1	20,2	...	2	38,5
Other Items	Accounts	1896-97	15,0	2,1	4,7	1,5	40,5	4,7	8,8	13,2	36,0	126,5
	Budget	1897-98	11,7	2,7	4,7	1,3	35,5	4,0	9,4	15,3	35,5	120,1
	Revised	1897-98	12,7	1,1	9	1,4	[illegible]	3,5	7,3	14,9	34,2	113,7
	Accounts	1897-98	11,4	5	1,0	1,6	45,4	2,9	7,4	16,7	35,2	123,1
TOTAL	Accounts	1896-97	41,4	9,8	59,0	3,6	120,9	42,9	30,3	81,7	53,4	443,3
	Budget	1897-98	34,0	9,4	54,1	10,9	110,0	39,5	28,6	84,4	49,6	43[illegible],7
	Revised	1897-98	52,0	12,4	59,6	7,3	65,1	32,7	27,3	81,9	51,5	419,8
	Accounts	1897-98	47,5	12,7	56,3	3,8	100,8	48,7	48,0	85,6	56,7	469,1

			Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.				TOTAL.
England	Accounts	1896-97	20,9	13,8	34,7	Total, including England.	Accounts	1896-97	478,0
	Budget	1897-98	2,5	1,7	4,2		Budget	1897-98	434,9
	Revised	1897-98	3,0	1,7	4,7		Revised	1897-98	42[illegible],5
	Accounts	1897-98	2,9	1,7	4,6		Accounts	1897-98	473,7

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

XXV.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

175. The Indian revenue under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate by 38,4 and the actuals of the previous year by 25,8. These improvements were mainly the results of increases of 12,6 in India under *Gain by Exchange on Transactions in India* owing to the re-valuation of gold coins, of 15,0 under *Unclaimed Deposits* and of 31,0 under *Extraordinary Items* in the North-Western Provinces (12,1) and Punjab (19,9), due in the former case to the adjustment of the commutation value of Wasika pensions lapsed to Government under the first and sixth Oudh Loans, and in the latter to fines realized from Frontier tribes in consequence of the recent expeditions, and the decrease of 25,9 under *Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures,* chiefly in Bengal, due to recoveries on account of partition fees being adjusted by deduction from charges under 3.—Land Revenue (para. 60) instead of by credit to this head as hitherto.

176. Under *Unclaimed Deposits* the increase occurred chiefly in Bengal, Punjab and Bombay; in Assam the refunds of lapsed deposits exceeded the amount which lapsed to Government and the excess was debited to 32.—Miscellaneous. Under *Government Audit Fees* the increase was due to the transfer in the Central Provinces and Burma to this minor head from *Other Items* of recoveries from Local Funds of the cost of local audit. The increase under *Contributions* was also due chiefly to the transfer from *Other Items* of recoveries from Incorporated Local Funds for cost of management and Local Audit in the Central Provinces, Assam and Bengal. The decrease under *Rents* was due to the transfer of receipts from staging bungalows to XXXII.—Civil Works. In Madras notwithstanding this transfer the receipts exceeded the Budget chiefly in choultry rents.

177. Under *Other Items* the increase was wholly in Bengal (10,9) and Madras (1,4), in the former 1,6 occurred in the Provincial Section and 11,4 in the Local, partly counterbalanced by the transfer referred to above, and in the latter in the Local Section due to larger sales of avenue clippings and larger receipts under sundries. The decrease in the other Provinces was mainly due to the transfers referred to above. In the North-Western Provinces the fall was chiefly under Miscellaneous Nazul Receipts, and in Punjab partly to the closing of the Khyber route (4,0) in consequence of the Afridi rising.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts
5,856,7	EXPENDITURE	5,913,0	5,724,5	5,716,8

178. The total expenditure in England and India was less than the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 196,2 and 139,9. Apart from Exchange, to which the saving is mostly due, the expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 28,8 and 62,0, respectively, and the sterling charges showed a decrease of 8,3 as compared with the Budget, and an increase of 6,7 when compared with the previous year's actuals. Under Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances the sterling charges fell short of the Budget by 38,3; under Superannuation the sterling and Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget by 17,5 and 22,5, respectively; under Stationery and Printing there was an excess in India of 13,6 and in England of 6,7, and under Miscellaneous there was a saving in India of 14,7 owing to the transfer to 45.—Civil Works of charges on account of staging bungalows, while the expenditure in England showed an excess of 5,9, chiefly in the cost of Insignia of Indian Orders.

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Territorial and Political Pensions.	Accounts. 1896-97	16,8	24,8	...	8	99.8	89,8	21,0	65,1	66,2	384,3
	Budget 1897-98	10,4	25,0	...	1,0	109,1	89,1	20.0	63,9	65,6	384,1
	Revised 1897-98	10,9	24,8	...	9	113,5	88,1	22,2	63,4	64,8	388,6
	Accounts 1897-98	10,4	24,6	...	9	114,1	87,2	22,2	62,4	70,2	392,0
Charitable Allowances.	Accounts. 1896-97	4,1	...	15,4	...	7	6,9	9,0	3	8	37,2
	Budget 1897-98	4,1	...	15,4	...	7	6,8	8,7	2	3	36,2
	Revised 1897-98	4,1	...	14,9	...	7	6,8	8,8	2	3	35,8
	Accounts 1897-98	4,1	...	14,9	...	6	6,6	9,2	2	3	35,9
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	20,9	24,8	15,4	8	100,5	96.7	30,0	65,4	67,0	421,5
	Budget 1897-98	14,5	25,0	15,4	1,0	109,8	95,9	28,7	64,1	65,9	420,3
	Revised 1897-98	15,0	24,8	14,9	9	114,2	94,9	31,0	63,6	65,1	424,4
	Accounts 1897-98	14,5	24,6	14,9	9	114,7	93,5	31,4	62,6	70,5	427,9
		Sterling.	Exchange	TOTAL.							
England	Accounts. 1896-97	9,6	6,3	15,9	Total, including England.	Accounts. 1896-97					437,4
	Budget 1897-98	9,4	6,2	15,6		Budget 1897-98					435,9
	Revised 1897-98	9,4	5,3	14,7		Revised 1897-98					439,1
	Accounts 1897-98	9,3	5,2	14,5		Accounts 1897-98					442,4
Excess over Budget Grant, Imperial		...	...	...	...	4,9	...	2,7	...	4,6	12,2
Excess sanctioned by the Imperial Government		...	...	...	—	4,4	...	...	...	...	4,4
„ awaiting sanction of Imperial Government		...	...	.	...	5	...	2,7	...	4,6	7,8

179. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 7,6 and 6,4, respectively. The excess occurred in Bengal (4,9), Punjab (2,7), and Bombay (4,6), being due in the first two cases, chiefly to arrear payments, but in Punjab the excess was partly due to a payment of 1,2 to Malik Mani Khan, under the orders of the Government of India. In Bombay the increase was due to the adjustment in connection with the advance for liquidating the debts of Zai-ul-Nissa Ladli Begum, the daughter of Mir Jafar Ali Khan of Surat, partly counterbalanced by the postponement of the grant to the Angria family. The saving in the other Provinces was chiefly due to lapses, but in the North-Western Provinces it was partly counterbalanced by payment of Wasika pensions for an extra month in consequence of the lunar leap year (2,1), and in Madras it was enhanced by a Tanjore pensioner not having drawn her pension for nine months. The excess over the actuals of the previous year was due mainly to the above causes, and in Bengal was enhanced by payment of pension of the

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

27.—Territorial and Political Pensions—*continued.*

Mysore Family (4,2) hitherto adjusted on the India books. This also explains the difference in India between the figures of the two years. In Bombay the excess would have been greater but for the payment of arrears in 1896-97.

28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
3	India	3	3	4
...	Bengal	1	1	...
1	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...
1	Punjab	...	...	1
1	Madras	1	1	...
2	Bombay	4	1	2
8	TOTAL	9	6	7
225,8	England	226,0	189,3	187,7
149,2	Exchange	149,2	106,0	105,7
375,8	TOTAL, INCLUDING ENGLAND	376,1	295,9	294,1

180. The charges incurred in this country depend on the number and grade of officers lent to foreign service who happen to be on leave. The figures do not call for any remark save that the trifling excesses in India and the North-Western Provinces require formal sanction. In England the saving (38,3) occurred mainly in the absentee allowances of officers of the Indian Civil Services. The small excesses of 1 in India and 1 in Punjab require to be sanctioned.

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	Accounts . 1896-97	51,1	27,6	39,1	9,8	195,6	202,3	98.3	153,7	185,7	963,2
	Budget . 1897-98	51.7	27,8	35,3	11,0	201,0	205,3	100.8	160,4	191,5	984,8
	Revised . 1897-98	51,4	28,4	36,9	10,5	206,6	213,7	107,0	156,7	190,2	1,001,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	53,3	28,9	39,6	10,3	206,4	212,4	105,1	155,6	189,7	998,3
Compassionate Allowances.	Accounts . 1896-97	1,6	5	...	...	1,7	2,8	2,0	2,7	3,4	14,7
	Budget . 1897-98	1,6	6	...	1	2,2	3,1	2,3	2,5	3,3	15,7
	Revised . 1897-98	1,6	5	...	1	2,2	2,7	2.7	2,5	3,3	15,6
	Accounts . 1897-98	1,6	5	...	1	1,5	2,6	3,5	2,5	3,1	15,4
Gratuities	Accounts . 1896-97	2	2	1,3	2	8	9	1,1	1,3	2,0	8,0
	Budget . 1897-98	1	2	1,6	2	7	1,1	8	1,5	1,3	7,5
	Revised . 1897-98	3	3	3,1	1	1,7	9	8	1,8	1,3	10,3
	Accounts . 1897-98	3	3	5,0	1	1,7	9	1,1	1,8	1,3	12,5
Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds.	Accounts . 1896-97	...	1	3	1	4,5	1,2	7	9	1,1	8,9
	Budget . 1897-98	...	1	...	1	3,6	1,2	7	1,3	6	7,6
	Revised . 1897-98	...	1	3	1	3,8	1,2	1,0	9	7	8,1
	Accounts . 1897-98	...	1	3	1	5,4	1,8	1,1	6	7	10,1
Pensions of the Military Funds.	Accounts . 1896-97	4	...	...	...	9	2,6	6	1,8	1,1	7,4
	Budget . 1897-98	3	...	...	...	9	2,4	9	1,8	1,2	7,5
	Revised . 1897-98	3	...	...	...	1,5	2,4	8	1,7	1,2	7,9
	Accounts . 1897-98	3	...	...	...	1,0	2,4	9	2,1	1,2	7,9
Pensions of the Civil Funds.	Accounts . 1896-97	1,4	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	2,4
	Budget . 1897-98	1,5	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	...	2,5
	Revised . 1897-98	1,5	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	3	2,8
	Accounts . 1897-98	1,4	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	3	2,7
Other Charges	Accounts . 1896-97	4	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	1,3
	Budget . 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
	Revised . 1897-98	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	8	...	1,6
	Accounts . 1897-98	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	7	...	1,7
TOTAL	Accounts . 1896-97	55,1	28,4	40.7	10,1	203.7	209,9	103,2	161,3	103,5	1,005,9
	Budget . 1897-98	55,2	28,7	36,9	11,4	203,6	213,1	106,0	168,3	197,9	1,026,1
	Revised . 1897-98	55,1	29,3	40,4	10,8	216,0	221,0	113,0	165,1	197,0	1,047,7
	Accounts . 1897-98	57,0	29,8	42,0	10,6	216,2	220,2	114,5	164,0	196,3	1,048,6

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.			TOTAL.
England	Accounts . 1896-97	1,874,5	1,238,8	3,113,3	Total, including England.	Accounts . 1896-97	4,119,2
	Budget . 1897-98	1,884,2	1,243,6	3,127,8		Budget . 1897-98	4,153,9
	Revised . 1897-98	1,904,7	1,066,6	2,971,3		Revised . 1897-98	4,019,0
	Accounts . 1897-98	1,901,7	1,070,9	2,972,6		Accounts . 1897-98	4,021,2

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant . Imperial . .	1,9	...	...	...	1,9	1,3	4	...	1,7	7,2
Excess over Budget Grant . Provincial . .	...	1,1	5,0	...	5,7	5,8	6,1	...	...	237
Excess sanctioned by Local Government .	...	1,0	5,0	...	...	5,8	...	...	...	11,8
" " " the Imperial Government .	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1,5	2,3
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Imperial . .	1,9	...	...	...	1,1	1,3	4	...	2	4,9
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government. Provincial . .	...	1	...	...	5,7	...	6,1	...	...	11,9

181. The saving under this head occurred entirely in consequence of the improvement in Exchange.

182. The Indian expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by 22,5, of which 13 5 occurred under *Superannuation and Retired Allowances* in all the Provinces except Assam, Madras, and Bombay, and was due mainly to sufficient allowance not having been made in the Budget for the normal growth of the expenditure under this head. The following statement shows this growth during the last six years:—

1892-93	830,4
1893-94	863,5
1894-95	899,1
1895-96	925,1
1896-97	963,2
1897-98	998,3

183. Under *Compassionate Allowances* the increase in Punjab was due to the adjustment of charges formerly adjusted on the Burma books. Under *Gratuities* the excess in Burma was due to the retirement on gratuities of a large number of the employés of the late Burma State Railway under the special concessions offered by Government, and that in Bengal was due to certain special payments. Under *Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds* the Budget in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Punjab was taken too low, while in Madras it was too high. In Bombay there were special payments in 1896-97 on account of marriage portions and arrears. Under *Other charges* the actuals in Madras represent bonuses paid to Provident Funds.

184. In England the saving occurred mainly in the pensions of the officers of the Uncovenanted Service, and in Civil Service Annuities.

30—Stationery and Printing.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Stationery Office at the Presidency.	Accounts. 1896-97 .	...	...	...	...	15,3	...	...	2,9	2,1	20,3
	Budget . 1897-98	...	...	...	...	15,4	...	...	3,0	2,5	20,9
	Revised . 1897-98 .	...	...	...	...	15,4	...	...	3,1	2,4	20,9
	Accounts. 1897-98	...	...	...	...	15,9	...	...	3,0	2,6	21,5
Purchase of Stationery.	Accounts. 1896-97 .	...	5	1,8	6	199,9	7,1	13,7	38,3	47,3	309,2
	Budget . 1897-98	1	8	1,5	9	200,4	7,3	13,9	39,3	49,9	320,1
	Revised . 1897-98 .	1	6	2,1	7	220,4	7,1	13,4	43,6	49,3	337,3
	Accounts. 1897-98	1	7	1,9	5	222,7	7,1	12,8	42,5	49,4	337,7
Government Presses.	Accounts. 1896-97 .	81,6	8,3	32,8	6,9	35,4	32,2	16,5	30,9	33,6	278,2
	Budget . 1897-98	81,7	7,8	35,9	6,2	36,9	30,9	18,5	30,7	32,7	281,3
	Revised . 1897-98 .	82,9	7,7	30,4	7,4	35,7	29,1	17,1	30,6	33,4	274,3
	Accounts. 1897-98	85,6	7,7	29,4	7,2	35,7	29,4	17,1	30,9	34,4	277,4
Stationery supplied from Central Stores.	Accounts. 1896-97 .	—205,1	7,7	21,9	2,7	53,1	23,8	8,3	54,3	33,3	...
	Budget 1897-98	—206,7	7,9	23,3	2,5	54,2	24,2	9,6	50,0	35,0	...
	Revised . 1897-98 .	—211,9	7,9	23,5	2,5	54,2	25,2	9,6	54,0	35,0	...
	Accounts. 1897-98	—240,2	11,1	24,9	2,8	59,9	25,9	10,9	64,3	40,4	...
Stationery supplied to Postal and Telegraph Departments.	Accounts. 1896-97 .	—20,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—20,3
	Budget . 1897-98	—23,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—23,0
	Revised . 1897-98 .	—21,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—21,5
	Accounts. 1897-98	—23,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—23,4

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

30.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Other Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	5	1,1	...	...	3,6	4,8	7,8	4.2	7	22,7
	Budget 1897-98	5	2,0	...	2	3,3	5,0	6,8	7,7	6	20,1
	Revised 1897-98	6	2,8	...	...	3,3	3,3	7,5	4,8	6	22,9
	Accounts 1897-98	4	4,3	...	2	3,0	4.2	7,2	4 4	1,5	25,8
TOTAL	Accounts 1896-97	—143,3	17,6	56,5	10,2	307,3	67.9	46,3	130,6	117,0	610,1
	Budget 1897-98	—147,4	18,5	60,7	9,8	316,2	67,4	48,8	130,7	120,7	625,4
	Revised 1897-98	—149,8	19,0	56,0	10,0	329,0	64,7	47,6	136,1	120,7	633,9
	Accounts 1897-98	—177,5	23,8	56,2	10,7	337,8	60,6	48,0	145,1	128,3	639,0
ENGLAND.		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL							
Stores	Accounts. 1896-97	35,8	23,6	59,4							
	Budget 1897-98	41,3	27,2	68,5							
	Revised 1897-98	51,0	28,5	79,5							
	Accounts 1897-98	47,8	26,9	74,7							
Other Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	6,0	4,0	10,0	Total, including England.		Accounts. 1896-97				679,5
	Budget 1897-98	6,5	4,3	10,8			Budget 1897-98				704,7
	Revised 1897-98	6,0	3,7	10,3			Revised 1897-98				723,7
	Accounts 1897-98	6,7	3,7	10,4			Accounts 1897-98				724,1
Total England	Accounts. 1896-97	41,8	27,6	69,4							
	Budget 1897-98	47,8	31,5	79,3							
	Revised 1897-98	57,6	32,2	89,8							
	Accounts 1897-98	54,5	30,6	85,1							
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	...	...	...	...	17,3	...	...	3,8	...	-1,1
	Provincial	...	5,3	...	8	4,3	...	...	10,5	7,8	28,7
Excess sanctioned by	Local Government	...	5,3	..	8	...	...	...	10,5	7,8	24,4
	Imperial "	...	...	...	...	15,0	...	...	3,8	...	18,8
Excess awaiting sanction of Government.	Imperial	...	...	...	..	2,3	...	...	...	...	2,3
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	4,3	..	...	...	...	4,3
Extra charges due to Famine		3	1 0	...	...	6	2	9	..	1,7	4,7
Savings under Exchange Compensation allowance		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	..	2

185. The Indian expenditure under this head exceeded the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 13,6 and 28,9, respectively. The excess occurred mainly under *Purchase of Stationery* (17,6), chiefly in Bengal (16,3) and Madras (3,2) ; the former was partly covered by an additional grant of 15,0 sanctioned by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 947-A., dated 24th February 1898, and the latter was covered by an additional grant of 5,0 sanctioned by the Government of India. The excess over the actuals of the previous year also chiefly occurred under this head.

186. Under *Government Presses* the increase in India (3,9) was due to more printing work done in the Central Press in consequence of famine, plague, and the frontier disturbances. In the Branch Press at Simla there was higher expenditure on temporary establishment and overtime allowances. In Assam the excess (1,0) was chiefly due to expenditure incurred in connection with the earthquake, and in Bombay (1,7), it was due chiefly to heavy freight charges on stores received from Europe, to forwarding charges, and to grain compensation. These excesses were more than covered by savings in the other Provinces, the principal being 6,5 in Burma, due to less outlay on extra and overtime establishment (3,2), and to the non-utilization of the provision of 2,0 for stores and stock from England, 1,5 in the North-Western Provinces due to the High Court getting private appeals printed at private presses instead of through the agency of the Government Press as formerly, and 1,4 in Punjab due chiefly to a reduction in the rates for lithographic printing (2,5), counterbalanced by higher charges for temporary establishments in the Civil Secretariat Press, owing mainly to increase in printing work due to famine. Under *Stationery supplied from Central Stores,* the Budget was exceeded in all the Provinces due to under-estimate, the excess in the Central Provinces and Bombay was no doubt largely due to the increased demand in consequence of the famine ; and in Madras the high demand is attributed to completion of the previous year's indents and fuller compliance with indents for 1898-99, to the supply of special water-marked paper for plaints to the Superintendent of Stamps, to famine and to large supplies of type-writers. Under Other Charges the only important variations occurred in the

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

20.—Stationery and Printing—*continued.*

Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras; the excesses (2,3) and (9) in the first two cases respectively were under *Printing at Private Presses,* due in the former to the transfer to the *Pioneer* Press of work formerly done in the Government Press, while in Madras the saving was due chiefly to the provision for printing Settlement Registers not having been utilized.

187. In England the demand for stores was larger than anticipated.

32 —Miscellaneous.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Allowances and Rewards.	Accounts. 1896-97	2	1	1,8	3	6	8	1,1	5	1,5	6,9
	Budget 1897-98	2	1	1,8	4	1,0	7	9	9	1,6	7,0
	Revised 1897-98	2	1	1,5	2	7	7	8	5	1,1	5,8
	Accounts 1897-98	2	1	1,6	2	8	3	7	5	9	5,3
Remittance Charges	Accounts. 1896-97	5,4	1,1	1,9	1,1	2,8	4,5	3,8	2,3	2,6	25,5
	Budget 1897-98	3,4	1,2	1,3	1,6	3,0	4,1	1,8	2,2	1,4	20,0
	Revised 1897-98	4,3	1,6	2,1	9	4,0	3,5	5 4	5,4	5,0	32,2
	Accounts 1897-98	2,4	1,2	1,7	8	4,1	3,1	4,3	5,3	5,4	28,3
Charitable Donations.	Accounts. 1896-97	8	1,2	3	5	11,1	3,8	5	5,6	7,3	31,1
	Budget 1897-98	8	2	3	4	10,3	3,7	6	5,8	7,6	29,7
	Revised 1897-98	8	1,2	3	5	10,6	3,7	6	5,9	7,3	30,9
	Accounts 1897-98	8	1,2	4	6	10,5	3,9	5	5,8	7,3	31,0
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Animals.	Accounts. 1896-97	1	2,3	1,7	1,2	1,4	9	1,0	2,5	6	11,7
	Budget 1897-98	1	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,8	9	1,1	2,4	6	12,6
	Revised 1897-98	1	1,7	2,2	1,6	1,8	1,0	1,0	2,4	5	12,3
	Accounts 1897-98	1	1,5	2,1	1,4	1,4	9	7	1,9	5	10,5
Petty Establishments	Accounts. 1896-97	1,4	3,0	12,7	3,9	7,5	4,2	8,7	28,3	1,6	71,3
	Budget 1897-98	1,6	3,1	14,8	4,3	8,0	4,6	9,0	27 5	1,7	74,0
	Revised 1897-98	1	1,4	11,6	2,0	3,6	2,3	6,6	27,4	6	55,6
	Accounts 1897-98	1	1,4	11,4	2,0	3,2	2,6	6,8	26,4	6	54,5
Special Commissions of Enquiry.	Accounts. 1896 97	3,6	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	3	4,9
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	1,0	2	...	2	...	1,4
	Revised 1897-98	4.4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	5,0
	Accounts 1897-98	4,5	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	5,3
Irrecoverable Loans written off.	Accounts. 1896 97	...	1	2	...	3	1,2	1	5	...	2,4
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	...	8
	Revised 1897-98	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	5	...	1,0
	Accounts 1897-98	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	6
Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	Accounts. 1896-97	2,1	1	2,7	3	2,7	...	...	8	9,8	18,5
	Budget 1897-98	2,1	...	2,7	4	3,1	...	...	9	9,9	19,1
	Revised 1897-98	2,2	...	2,8	2	2,7	...	...	8	9,9	18,6
	Accounts 1897-98	2,2	1	2,7	1	2,5	...	...	8	9,9	18,3
Extraordinary Items	Accounts 1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budget 1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Revised 1897-98	1	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1
	Accounts 1897-98	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Items	Accounts 1896-97	1,1	2,6	2,4	1,6	7,0	3,3	1,6	9,4	7,5	36,5
	Budget 1897-98	7	2,2	1,8	1,2	8,8	6,5	3,1	13.5	3,9	41,7
	Revised 1897-98	1,1	1,9	2,0	2,6	6,6	3,3	3,5	10,6	6,4	38,0
	Accounts 1897-98	1,3	1	1,5	2,7	8,7	2,5	2,9	12,5	6,8	39,0
TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	14,7	10,5	23,7	8,9	34,2	18,8	16,8	50,0	31,2	208,8
	Budget 1897-98	8,9	8,9	24,6	10,1	37,4	20,8	16,6	53,5	26,8	207,6
	Revised 1897-98	13,3	7,9	22,6	8,0	30,7	14,7	18,0	53,5	30,8	199,5
	Accounts 1897-98	11,6	5,7	21,5	7,8	32,1	13,4	16,0	53,4	31,4	192,9

		Sterling.	Exchange.	TOTAL.		
England	Accounts. 1896 97	21,7	14,3	36,0	Total, including England. Accounts. 1896-97	244,8
	Budget 1897-98	21,0	13,8	34,8	Budget 1897-98	242,4
	Revised 1897-98	30,3	17,0	47,3	Revised 1897-98	240,8
	Accounts 1897-98	26,9	15,2	42,1	Accounts 1897-98	235,0

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS—*concluded.*

32.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant, Imperial . . .	3,0	...	5	...	1,1	...	2,6	3,3	6,3	16,8
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government .	...	...	...	...	1,0	...	...	3,2	6,1	10,3
Excess awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government, Imperial	3,0	...	5	...	1	...	2,6	1	2	6,5
Extra charge due to Famine	4,4	4	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	5,4

188. The Indian expenditure fell short of the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the previous year by 14,7 and 15,9, respectively. The decrease occurred chiefly under *Petty Establishments*, and was due mainly to the transfer of charges on account of staging bungalows to 45.—Civil Works. Compared with the previous year the decrease was also mainly due to this transfer.

189. Under *Remittance charges* there was an increase of 8,3, contributed mainly by Bombay (4,0), Punjab (2,5), Madras (3,1), and Bengal (1,1), being due in the last two cases, chiefly to transfers to districts affected by the famine, and in Bengal partly also to the removal of money held in Currency chests to Calcutta. In Bombay there were large remittances for resource purposes, and in Punjab in connection with the Frontier disturbances. Under *Charitable Donations* the excess in the Central Provinces was due to payments made for the support of famine orphans. Under *Special Commissions of Enquiry* the expenditure in India represents charges on account of the Indian Famine Commission. Under *Other Items* the excess in India (6) represents the loss incurred by the exchange of Bhopali rupees for Government rupees; the saving in the Central Provinces was due to no adjustment having been made for rent of Telegraph lines; in Assam the excess (1,5) was due to the special contributions of 2,0 and 1 made to the Welsh and the Roman Catholic Missions respectively for the restoration of schools and hospitals in the Khasi Hills destroyed by the earthquake; and in the North-Western Provinces the saving (4,0) was due partly to expenditure on account of plague provided for under this head having been transferred to 24.—Medical (2,5), and partly to savings under books and periodicals (7), and other petty items (8).

190. The increase in England was due to higher expenditure on Insignia of Indian Orders (4,0,) and to charges in connection with the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure, mainly owing to the detention on duty of the Comptroller and Auditor General in England (9), and to larger refunds of fines and penalties incurred by contractors (2,9), partly counterbalanced by smaller payments in respect of stores lost in transit to India (1,8).

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
2,126,4	EXPENDITURE . . .	3,666,2	5,414,2	5,363,1

191. The failure of crops during the years 1896 and 1897 having necessitated heavy expenditure, provision of 3,641,2 was made in the Budget Estimate for expenditure on direct Famine Relief. An accurate forecast of the expenditure was not possible at the time the Budget was framed owing to the absence of any reliable data regarding the extent to which and the time over which relief operations would be necessary. There being considerable excess of expenditure in many Provinces, the Revised Estimate was raised to 5,391,8 to meet this calamity, which, however, proved to be more than sufficient. As the charges for actual Famine Relief works were expected to exceed the limit fixed in normal years for the Famine Insurance Grant, the charges for the construction of Protective Railways was shown under 48.—State Railways. Provision of 25,0 was made for the construction of *Protective Irrigation Works.* The net charge on the revenues (456,5) for Protective Railways, constructed through the agency of the Companies which is shewn under Railway Revenue Account, brought the Famine Insurance Grant to 4,122,7.

192. The following statement shows the total amount chargeable to this grant, and its distribution :—

Famine Relief and Insurance.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
2,079,5	Famine Relief	3,641,2	5,391,8	5,325,6
46,9	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . .	25,0	22,4	37,5
2,126,4	TOTAL	3,666,2	5,414,2	5,363,1

Railway Revenue Account.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised	Accounts.
229,0	Net charges on account of Indian Midland Railway .	239,2	151,2	152,4
209,9	" " " Bengal-Nagpur Railway .	217,3	217,0	200,5
438,9	TOTAL .	456,5	368,2	352,9
2,565,3	GRAND TOTAL .	4,122,7	5,782,4	5,716,0

33.—Famine Relief.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
1,2	India	1,3	8,2	7,5
303,3	Central Provinces	680,0	1,340,0	1,345,8
55,5	Burma	66,6	62,7	62,8
244,2	Bengal	1,004,8	889,4	886,5
993,3	North-Western Provinces	850,0	1,069,0	1,070,7
86,1	Punjab	167,8	125,6	99,3
56,3	Madras	200,4	928,6	905,3
325,7	Bombay	670,3	965,5	945,0
2,065,6	TOTAL .	3,641,2	5,389,0	5,322,9
8,4	England	...	1,8	1,7
5,5	Exchange	...	1,0	1,0
2,079,5		3,641,2	5,391,8	5,325,6

Section F.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—*continued.*

33.—Famine Relief—*continued.*

193. The actuals show an excess of 1,681,7 over the Budget Estimate. Of this excess 1,200,1 occurred in the Public Works portion. In Burma, Bengal, and Punjab the Estimates on the whole were sufficient, but in the last two there were excesses in the Provincial portion. There were considerable excesses in the other Provinces, the largest of which occurred in Madras and Central Provinces. The variations were chiefly due to the fact that the Estimates were based on insufficient data.

194. The charges in India are due to the deputation of Mr. James as Vice President of the Charitable Relief Fund, the office expenses of that fund, and the employment of officers on famine duty in Native States. The excess of 54,3 in Punjab under Provincial was due to the transfer of the Famine charges, not falling under Local, from Imperial to Provincial under orders of the Government of India. The following table shows the grants made to cover excess expenditure and the amounts still requiring formal sanction :—

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Excess over Budget Grant	Imperial	6,2	667,1	...	...	...	220,7	...	713,7	372,3	1,980,0
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	6,2	...	54,3	...	...	60,5
Excess sanctioned by Imperial Government		...	610,0	...	...	...	220,7	...	657,1	295,0	1,782,8
" awaiting sanction of the Imperial Government	Imperial	6,2	57,1	...	...	...	...	...	56,6	77,3	197,2
	Provincial	...	...	...	...	6,2	...	54,3	...	...	60,5

35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
...	INDIA	...	...	...
	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
4,4	Betwa Canal	2,2	2,7	2,0
	PUNJAB—			
20,3	Swat River Canal	1,0	2,8	2,1
	MADRAS—			
20,4	Rushikulya project	16,9	13,9	14,4
	BOMBAY—			
1,3	Nira Canal	6	6	4
...	Mhasvad tank	5	...	...
4	Chankapur tank	3,8	...	2,1
1	Other Works	...	2,4	16,5
46,9		25,0	22,4	37,5

195. The decrease was due chiefly to the Kalpani Rajbaha of the Swat River Canal having been nearly completed during 1896-97, and partly to the approaching completion of the Rushikulya project. The increase over the Budget and Revised Estimates was mainly due to the transfer to this head of the normal expenditure on famine relief work done on the Chankapur, Maladevi, and Shetphal tanks in Bombay. The excesses of 1,1 in Punjab, and 14,2 in Bombay require to be sanctioned.

Section G.—37.—CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
12,8	EXPENDITURE	7,3	4,7	3,8

196. The following are the details of the amount spent under Provincial, nothing having been charged to this head under Imperial, and the explanation of the differences between the Actuals of 1896-97 and 1897-98, as well as between the Actuals and the Budget Estimate of the last-named year:—

PROVINCIAL.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	ASSAM—			
6,6	Jorhat Railway	3,1	1,5	7
—8	Cherra-Companygunj Railway	...	—4	—5
5,8	TOTAL	3,1	1,1	2
	MADRAS—			
1,9	Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway	3,4	2,8	2,8
	BOMBAY—			
5,1	Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway	8	8	8
12,8	GRAND TOTAL, PROVINCIAL	7,3	4,7	3,8

197. The net decrease occurred chiefly on the Jorhat Railway, owing to the purchase in the previous year of two locomotive engines and to certain adjustments in connection with English Stores.

Section H.—RAILWAYS.

198. The following is a general statement of the Revenue Account, taking the gross figures for Guaranteed Railways instead of the net figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts:—

1897-98.	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidised Companies.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
GROSS RECEIPTS	19,044,5	5,414,6	15,0	...	24,474,1
WORKING EXPENSES	8,713,4	3,213,2	...	...	11,926,6
Surplus Profits	487,8	110,3	...	...	598,1
Interest	7,182,3	3,377,1	...	...	10,559,4
Annuities	2,676,7	...	...	...	2,676,7
Land and Supervision	...	15,9	113,8	...	129,7
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	16,2	16,2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	19,060,2	6,716,5	113,8	16,2	25,906,7
NET GAIN OR LOSS TO GOVERNMENT—					
1897-98	— *15,7*	*—1,301,9*	*—98,8*	— *16,2*	*—1,432,6*
1896-97	*—1,096,7*	*—1,438,4*	*—61,0*	— *63,9*	*—2,660,0*
1895-96	— *493,9*	*—1,061,8*	+ 7,0	— *71,6*	*—1,620,3*
1894-95	— *737,5*	*—1,535,7*	+25,0	*—100,3*	*—2,348,5*
1893-94	— *666,3*	— *778,9*	+13,1	*—103,4*	*—1,535,5*

199. These figures show that *State Railways* did better than in 1896-97. Under *Receipts* there was an increase of 1,404,9 due to a revival of traffic after the Famine and to the Frontier Expedition, and though the *Expenditure* was more by 323,9 the net result was better than the previous year's by 1,081,0.

200. There was an increase of 276,8 in *Working Expenses* due to increased train mileage run, and a decrease of 57,7 for *Interest* and *Annuities* owing to improvement in Exchange; and there was an increase of 104,8 in the surplus profits paid to companies, consequent on increased earnings.

201. The working of *Guaranteed Railways* resulted in a loss of 1,301,9, which was less by 136,5 than the loss of the preceding year. There was a decrease of 432,8 in the *Net Traffic receipts*, whilst the charge for *Interest* was less by 220,1 by reason of the rise in Exchange.

202. The net loss to Government on the Revenue Account of Railways, as shown above, is considerably affected by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange, which are eliminated in the following figures, showing in each year the net loss or gain for State and Guaranteed Railways, if the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87:—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	TOTAL.
1897-98	+ 674,0	*—898,8*	— *224,8*
1896-97	— *63,1*	*—823,0*	— *886,1*
1895-96	+ 882,2	*—232,4*	+ 649,8
1894-95	+ 896,7	*—553,4*	+ 343,3
1893-94	+ 316,6	*—188,9*	+ 127,7
1892-93	— *234,1*	*—321,7*	— *555,8*
1891-92	+ 315,5	*—210,2*	+ 105,3
1890-91	— *552,5*	*—262,0*	— *814,5*
1889-90	— *746,0*	*—529,6*	*—1,275,6*
1888-89	— *991,1*	*—682,1*	*—1,673,2*
1887-88	*—1,002,0*	*—811,4*	*—1,813,4*
1886-87	— *375,1*	*—675,6*	*—1,050,7*

203. The figures show that the net results, apart from variations in Exchange, improved steadily year by year from 1887-88 to 1895-96, with the single exception of 1892-93, when there was a serious falling off in the wheat export traffic. In 1896-97 traffic receipts were injuriously affected by famine and plague. In the past year, however, owing to a revival of traffic after the famine and to the Frontier expedition, there was an improvement, apart from Exchange, of 661,3.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
20,297,8	RECEIPTS	20,682,4	21,167,3	21,260,9

204. The following are the items comprised in this group, particulars of which are given in the succeeding statements :—

1896-97. Accounts.		Budget.	1896-97. Revised.	Accounts.
17,639,6	State Railways (gross) . .	18,023,7	18,995,0	19,044,5
2,634,2	Guaranteed Railways (net) .	2,630,0	2,160,0	2,201,4
24,0	Subsidised Companies . .	28,7	12,3	15,0
20,297,8	TOTAL .	20,682,4	21,167,3	21,260,9

205. *State Railways.*—The gross receipts were better by 1,404,9 than those of the previous year. The principal increases occurred on the East Indian, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Bengal and North-Western, Indian Midland, and Burma Railways.

206. On the East Indian Railway the increase was due chiefly to pilgrim traffic during October and December 1897, which were considered auspicious months for religious ceremonies, as well as during January 1898 in connection with the solar eclipse and the *Mágh mela* ; to large despatches of Ordnance and Commissariat stores, and to the running of a great number of troop, extra and mule trains in connection with the North-West Frontier expeditions; to increased traffic in rice, wheat, cotton piece-goods, coal, and railway materials carried for foreign lines. On the North-Western Railway the increase was due chiefly to the Frontier expedition, assisted by the revival of the wheat trade. The increase on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway was due to a return to ordinary traffic, the depressing effects of the famine having ceased, and to the Military traffic in connection with the operations on the North-West Frontier. The increase on the Bengal and North-Western Railway was due to the earnings of the previous year having been reduced below the average by reason of the prevailing famine; to the line having been extended, and to the development of traffic *viâ* Burhwal during 1897-98. The increase on the Indian Midland Railway was due to an improvement in traffic in wheat, oil-seeds, sugar and jagree, salt and piece-goods, the traffic increasing as times became easier, and to increased receipts on account of mileage and demurrage due to the revival of the export trade, as well as to the adjustment of arrears of shunting at joint stations. The increase on the Burma Railway was due to the continued prosperity of Lower Burma, the result of the good crops, the high price of paddy and consequent good trade, and to the general development of the railway.

207. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 1,020,8, of which 584,2 occurred on the East Indian Railway, and was due to pilgrim and military traffic receipts; the increases of 482,8 and 83,6 on the North-Western and Indian Midland Railways were due to the same causes which led to the increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year. The increase of 109,3 on the Burma Railway was due to the Budget Estimate having been kept at a moderate figure, as it was considered unlikely that the earnings of the previous year, which were greatly in advance of those of the year before that, would be maintained; a second year, however, of general prosperity made the estimate incorrect.

208. *Guaranteed Railways.*—The net receipts were 432,8 below those of the previous year, the falling off occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, and was the result of a decrease in the traffic and increase in working expenses of both the Railways. The falling off in traffic was due to famine and plague, and the increase in expenses to heavy outlay in connection with the renewal of carriage and wagon stock.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVI and 38.—State Railways—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1896-97.			Capital Outlay to 31st March 1898.	Railways.	Budget, 1897-98.			Revised, 1897-98.			Accounts, 1897-98.		
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.			Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.
				Imperial.									
5,450,9	1,688,7	3,762,2	37,078,0	East Indian	5,300,3	1,643,0	3,657,3	5,900,3	1,707,0	4,193,3	5,884,5	1,679,3	4,205,2
1,052,4	604,1	448,3	11,373,8	Eastern Bengal	1,520,0	608,0	912,0	1,520,0	670,0	850,0	1,530,2	666,4	863,8
2,011,0	942,8	1,068,2	15,055,9	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	2,250,0	1,008,6	1,241,4	1,960,0	967,8	992,2	1,974,5	936,9	1,037,6
2,887,9	1,710,6	1,177,3	45,305,2	North-Western	3,000,0	1,800,0	1,200,0	3,500,0	1,870,0	1,630,0	3,482,8	1,830,2	1,652,6
818,6	450,1	368,5	11,884,5	Oudh & Rohilkhand	880,0	470,0	410,0	900,0	475,0	425,0	882,1	461,5	420,6
612,9	352,5	260,4	9,964,9	Bengal-Nagpur	650,0	340,0	310,0	590,0	310,0	280,0	615,3	317,1	298,2
565,0	437,3	127,7	(*b*)2,612,3	Bengal & North-Western & Tirhoot	620,0	458,4	161,6	620,0	460,0	160,0	625,0	443,3	181,7
485,7	289,9	195,8	8,893,4	Indian Midland	485,0	290,0	195,0	565,0	310,0	255,0	568,6	312,6	256,0
658,8	372,2	286,6	9,775,0	Southern Mahratta	650,0	382,5	267,5	615,0	367,7	247,3	617,5	365,5	252,0
899,3	486,7	412,6	7,337,7	South Indian	910,0	530,0	380,0	890,0	475,0	415,0	894,4	473,1	421,3
86,2	81,8	4,4	8,873,0	Burma	760,0	447,5	312,5	845,0	498,4	346,6	869,3	503,2	366,1
15,528,7	7,416,7	8,112,0	168,153,7	Total	17,025,3	7,978,0	9,047,3	17,905,3	8,110,9	9,794,4	17,944,2	7,989,1	9,955,1
				Other Railways, Imperial.									
5,2	3,6	1,6	23,3	Palanpur-Deesa	4,0	2,8	1,2	3,8	2,7	1,1	4,0	2,7	1,3
16,4	10,1	6,3	236,7	Bhopal	18,3	10,8	7,5	15,5	9,0	6,5	15,2	9,1	6,1
20,6	12,2	8,4	499,6	Wardha Coal	20,0	12,0	8,0	20,0	14,4	5,6	19,9	14,0	5,9
52,1	34,8	17,3	185,7	Warora Colliery	52,0	40,0	12,0	52,0	39,5	12,5	55,2	39,6	15,6
39,1	39,7	—6	119,1	Umaria Colliery	42,5	40,0	2,5	38,2	38,2	...	38,5	37,7	8
66,4	67,5	—1,1	6,801,2	Assam-Bengal	130,0	104,0	26,0	102,5	86,0	16,5	106,6	89,8	16,8
93,5	55,6	37,9	1,183,5	Bengal Central	95,0	57,0	38,0	120,0	64,0	56,0	118,4	69,3	49,1
79,3	51,0	28,3	939,9	Lucknow-Bareilly	83,0	51,4	31,6	88,0	51,4	36,6	89,9	52,2	37,7
48,7	27,8	20,9	590,3	Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	45,0	26,0	19,0	62,5	37,0	25,5	63,7	37,2	26,5
6,1	5,1	1,0	59,8	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	6,0	4,0	2,0	6,4	4,0	2,4	6,4	4,0	2,4
158,4	91,6	66,8	1,484,1	Mysore	150,0	90,0	60,0	190,0	109,9	80,1	189,9	112,6	77,3
266,0	203,2	62,8	5,833,5	East Coast (*c*)	260,0	195,0	65,0	310,0	210,0	100,0	306,2	211,4	94,8
36,8	...	36,8	1,140,7	Dhond-Manmad*	35,0	...	35,0	27,0	...	27,0	28,1	...	28,1
888,6	602,2	286,4	19,097,4	Total other Railways, Imperial	940,8	633,0	307,8	1,035,9	666,1	369,8	1,042,0	679,6	362,4
16,417,3	8,018,9	8,398,4	187,251,1	Total	17,966,1	8,611,0	9,355,1	18,941,2	8,777,0	10,164,2	18,986,2	8,668,7	10,317,5
				Surplus Profits and share of net earnings, etc.									
...	160,3	—160,3	—	East Indian	...	157,0	—157,0	...	273,0	—273,0	...	273,9	—273,9
...	84,1	—84,1	—	Rajputana-Malwa	...	101,4	—101,4	...	47,2	—47,2	...	56,1	—50,1
...	13,7	—13,7	—	Bengal Central	...	9,5	—9,5	...	14,0	—14,0	...	12,0	—12,0
...	1,5	—1,5	—	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	1,6	—1,6	...	1,6	—1,6	...	1,3	—1,3
...	75,6	—75,6	—	Southern Mahratta	...	67,5	—67,5	...	72,3	—72,3	...	72,4	—72,4
...	17,6	—17,6	—	Mysore	...	15,0	—15,0	...	20,1	—20,1	...	20,7	—20,7
...	30,2	—30,2	—	South Indian	...	25,0	—25,0	...	35,0	—35,0	...	34,8	—34,8
...	...	...	—	Burma	...	...	...	...	16,6	—16,6	...	10,6	—16,6
...	383,0	—383,0	—	Total Surplus Profits, etc.	...	377,0	—377,0	...	479,8	—479,8	...	487,8	—487,8
16,417,3	8,401,9	8,015,4	187,251,1	Total Imperial	17,966,1	8,988,0	8,978,1	18,941,2	9,256,8	9,684,4	8,986,2	9,156,5	9,829,7
				Provincial.									
718,1	380,1	338,0	—	Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9,2	7,3	1,9	90,3	Jorhat	10,0	7,1	2,9	10,0	8,0	2,0	10,7	8,2	2,5
2,7	2,6	1	76,9	Cherra-Companygunj	2,6	2,4	2	8	6,4	—5,6	6	6,9	—6,3
448,2	...	448,2	—	Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,4	12,5	5,9	183,8	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	18,0	12,8	5,2	18,0	12,9	5,1	21,2	14,6	6,6
25,7	15,2	10,5	249,7	Mayavaram-Mutupet	27,0	17,0	10,0	25,0	15,0	10,0	25,8	15,0	10,8
1,222,3	417,7	804,6	600,7	Total Provincial	57,6	39,3	18,3	53,8	42,3	11,5	58,3	44,7	13,6
17,639,6	8,819,6	8,820,0	187,851,8	GRAND TOTAL	18,023,7	9,027,3	8,996,4	18,995,0	9,299,1	9,695,9	19,044,5	9,201,2	9,843,3

* Net receipts.

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda Railway.
(*b*) Outlay on Tirhoot Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Bezwada Extension Railway.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,700,2	Coaching	1,727,3	1,726,6	1,749,8
3,671,8	Goods	3,479,8	4,075,6	4,065,7
78,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	93,2	98,1	69,0
5,450,9	TOTAL	5,300,3	5,900,3	5,884,5

209. The receipts, compared with the actuals of the previous year, show an increase of 433,6. There was an increase under *Coaching* of 49,6, the reasons for which have already been given in para. 206. Under *Goods* there was an increase of 393,9, due largely to traffic in rice, wheat, cotton piece-goods, coal and railway materials carried for foreign railways. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 584,2. The Budget Estimate was placed at a very low figure, owing to uncertainty as to the prospects of the year in consequence of the plague and the scarcity that prevailed at the time. The famine, however, instead of adversely affecting the traffic, contributed most favourably towards developing the *Goods* traffic of the line by the movement of imported food-grains to the famine-stricken districts. Although the famine and plague affected ordinary *Coaching* traffic to a certain extent, the loss was more than compensated for by the pilgrim and military traffic referred to already. The total receipts of the year would have been still greater had the outstandings on traffic account been realized to the extent anticipated.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
522,5	Coaching	520,0	483,0	491,8
888,4	Goods	920,0	939,2	949,5
89,7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	80,0	97,8	88,9
1,500,6	TOTAL	1,520,0	1,520,0	1,530,2

210. The receipts were better than those of the previous year by 29,6. There was a decrease of 30,7 under *Coaching* traffic, due, in a great measure, to the stoppage of traffic owing to damages caused by the earthquake of 12th June 1897, and to the famine of 1896-97, which materially affected the 3rd class passenger traffic, plague regulations also affected this traffic. The increase of 61,1 under *Goods* traffic occurred in the last quarter of the year, and was due partly to the splendid jute crop of the year 1897, and partly to the carriage of construction stores for the Hajipur extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, and for the branch lines in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The same causes account for the variations as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates. No share of net earnings was creditable to the Local Government under the Provincial Contract from 1st April 1897: the year 1896-97 was the last in which a moiety of net receipts was so credited.

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
684,9	Coaching	680,0	600,0	610,4
1,265,8	Goods	1,540,0	1,317,5	1,326,1
60,3	Miscellaneous and Suspense	30,0	42,5	38,0
2,011,0	TOTAL	2,250,0	1,960,0	1,974,5

211. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year the receipts showed a net decrease of 36,5. Under *Coaching* traffic there was a decrease of 74,5, due partly to the stringent measures adopted to restrict the movement of passengers from areas affected by the plague, and partly to the period, April to September 1897, having been considered unpropitious for marriages. There was an increase of 60,3 under *Goods*, due to an improvement in traffic in grain and pulse, salt and sugar, owing to the revival of trade after the famine of 1896. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there were decreases of 69,6 and 213,9 under *Coaching* and *Goods*, respectively, due to the expected improvement in traffic not having been realized.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

North-Western Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
1,065,5	Coaching	1,080,0	1,284,0	1,291,7
1,720,5	Goods	1,850,0	2,150,0	2,154,6
101,9	Miscellaneous and Suspense	70,0	66,0	36,5
2,887,9	TOTAL	3,000,0	3,500,0	3,482,8

212. The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, show an increase of 594,9, due mainly to the Frontier expedition and to the revival of the wheat trade after the famine. The increase would have been still larger, but for the heavy outstandings with the Commissariat Department in connection with the Frontier expedition. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was an increase of 482,8 due to the same causes.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
	Coaching	360,0	380,0	375,2
425,3	Goods	480,0	445,0	435,2
32,1	Miscellaneous and Suspense	40,0	75,0	71,7
818,6	TOTAL	880,0	900,0	882,1

213. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 63,5. The increases under *Coaching* and *Goods* are attributable to a return to ordinary traffic and to the military traffic in connection with the operations on the North-West Frontier. The increase under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* was due almost entirely to receipts for hire of stock lent to the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways, and to mileage and demurrage of stock on foreign lines. The actuals approximate closely to the Budget Estimate.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
154,6	Coaching	155,0	132,2	132,7
409,9	Goods	447,0	411,0	434,7
48,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	48,0	46,8	47,9
612,9	TOTAL	650,0	590,0	615,3

214. Compared with the Budget Estimate there was a decrease of 34,7 due to short export of grain and to plague precautions. Compared with the Revised Estimate there was an increase of 25,3, of which 23,7 occurred under *Goods* traffic, due to the revival of traffic towards the close of the year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
217,9	Coaching	240,0	240,0	240,5
271,9	Goods	310,4	290,0	306,2
75,2	Miscellaneous and Suspense	69,6	90,0	78,3
565,0	TOTAL	620,0	620,0	625,0

215. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 60,0, due to the earnings of 1896-97 having been below the average owing to famine, and to the line having been extended. The variations from the Budget and Revised Estimates are small.

Indian Midland Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
219,0	Coaching	218,7	220,0	221,4
318,5	Goods	310,2	368,9	374,3
7	Miscellaneous and Suspense	11,1	24,6	21,3
538,2	TOTAL	540,0	613,5	617,0
52,5	*Deduct*—Bhopal Railway earnings	55,0	48,5	48,4
485,7	Total Indian Midland Railway proper	485,0	565,0	568,6

216. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 82,9, of which 55,8 occurred under *Goods* earnings, due to an improvement in traffic in wheat, oil-seeds, sugar and jagree, and salt and piece-goods. Under *Miscellaneous and Suspense* the increase was due chiefly to receipts on account of mileage and demurrage having increased, and to the adjustment of arrears of shunting at joint stations. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was an increase of 83,6 due to the causes stated above.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
230,9	Coaching	240,0	165,0	164,5
409,5	Goods	400,0	440,0	443,5
18,4	Miscellaneous and Suspense	10,0	10,0	9,5
658,8		650,0	615,0	617,5

217. The receipts, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, show a net decrease of 41,3. There was a decrease of 66,4 under *Coaching*, due to a fall in passenger traffic on account of the measures adopted by Government for the prevention of the spread of the plague. Under *Goods* there was an increase of 34,0, due to the larger movements of food grains, owing to the famine. Compared with the Budget Estimate, there was a net decrease of 32,5 due to the same cause which led to the variations as compared with the actuals of the previous year.

South Indian Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
486,2	Coaching	481,0	475,0	475,3
397,6	Goods	415,0	389,0	390,0
15,5	Miscellaneous and Suspense	14,0	26,0	29,1
899,3	TOTAL	910,0	890,0	894,4

218. The variations are not important.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Burma Railway.

1896-97*. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EARNINGS—			
405,1	Coaching	391,0	425,0	434,7
388,6	Goods	355,0	400,0	421,1
10,6	Miscellaneous and Suspense	14,0	20,0	13,5
804,3	TOTAL	760.0	845,0	869,3

* Includes Mu Valley and Provincial receipts.

219. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 65,0, of which 29,6 and 32,5 occurred under *Coaching* and *Goods*, respectively, due to the continued prosperity of Lower Burma, the result of the good crops, the high price of paddy and consequent good trade, and to the general development of the Railway. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the increase was 109,3. It was thought to be improbable that the earnings for the year would keep up to the standard of 1896-97

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
888,6	940,8	1,035,9	1,042,0

220. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase of 153,4, the principal being those of 24,9 on the Bengal Central Railway, of 40,2 on the Assam Bengal Railway, of 10,6 on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway, of 15,0 on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway, and of 31,5 on the Mysore State Railway, due to the development of passenger and goods traffic and of 40,2 on the East Coast Railway, due to development of traffic on the sections recently opened to traffic. There were other small increases and decreases, which are unimportant.

221. The actuals exceeded the Budget Estimate by 101,2. There were increases, aggregating 138,7, of which the principal were 23,4 on the Bengal Central Railway, 18,7 on the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway, 39,9 on the Mysore State Railway, and 46,2 on the East Coast Railway, due to general development of passenger and goods traffic; whilst the decreases amounted to 37,5, of which 23,4 was on the Assam-Bengal Railway, due to the great loss in the earnings caused by the earthquake of June 1897 and the severe cyclone which visited the Chittagong end of the line in October of the same year.

STATE RAILWAYS—PROVINCIAL.

1896-97.* Accounts.	1897-98 Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
56,0	57,6	53,8	58,3

*Omitting Eastern Bengal and Burma Railways.

222. The variations are small.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies—Net Traffic Receipts.

Accounts, 1896-97.			Guaranteed Railway Companies.	Budget, 1897-98.			Revised, 1897-98.			Accounts, 1897-98.			Guaranteed interest, 1897-98.	Percentage of charges on receipts.
Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net.		
1,521,6	716,3	805,3	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,600,0	800,0	800,0	1,390,0	770,0	620,0	1,401,8	788,9	612,9	681,6	56·27
3,063,8	1,784,0	1,279,8	Great Indian Peninsula	3,050,0	1,750,0	1,300,0	2,830,0	1,860,0	970,0	2,873,1	1,873,7	999,4	1,862,3	65·22
1,099,8	550,7	549,1	Madras	1,090,0	560,0	530,0	1,140,0	570,0	570,0	1,139,7	550,6	589,1	833,2	48·31
5,685,2	3,051,0	2,634,2	Total	5,710,0	3,110,0	2,630,0	5,360,0	3,200,0	2,160,0	5,414,6	3,213,2	2,201,4	3,377,1	59·34

Gross Receipts.

223. The actual receipts during the year under review fell short of those of the previous year by 270,6. The decrease occurred on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways due to famine and plague, while on the Madras Railway there was an increase, owing to the improvement in traffic in grain and pulse.

The total gross receipts have fallen short of the Budget Estimate by 325,4 as under:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	—198,2
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	—176,9
Madras Railway	+49,7

224. The decrease on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway occurred both under *Coaching* and *Goods*, but principally in *Coaching*, due to the movements of the population being restricted by the plague regulations. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway famine, combined with plague, was the cause of the decrease. The increase on the Madras Railway is attributed chiefly to large movements of grain owing to the famine.

Working Expenses.

225. The total working expenses were more than those of the previous year by 162,2. The increase on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is accounted for chiefly by the heavy expenditure in connection with the renewal of carriage and wagon stock, and that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is attributed to heavier replacements of axles, and to repairs and renewals of a larger number of vehicles.

The actual expenses exceeded the provision made in the Budget Estimate by 103,2, as follows:—

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	—11,1
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	+123,7
Madras Railway	—9,4

226. The increase on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is accounted for by the abnormal expenditure on the replacement of axles and by increased traffic in the last three months of the year.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—RECEIPTS—*concluded.*

XXVIII.—Subsidised Companies (Repayment of Advances of interest).

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
24,0	Mysore Railway	28,7	10,3	13,0
	ENGLAND—			
...	Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway	...	1,3	1,3
...	Exchange	...	7	7
24,0	TOTAL	28,7	12,3	15,0

227. The credit under India represents the amount recoverable from the Mysore Durbar in settlement of the net charge for interest paid to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company in connection with the Mysore Railway. The details of the amounts recoverable are given below:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	MYSORE RAILWAY—			
79,7	Interest on Capital	79,7	74,9	75,0
6,5	*Less*—Charge for interest borne by Government for the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands	6,0	4,6	5,4
73,2		73,7	70,3	69,6
49,2	Net receipts	45,0	60,0	56,6
24,0	Net charge for interest recoverable from the Mysore Durbar	28,7	10,3	13,0

228. The credit under England represents the Government share of surplus profits of the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway paid to the Secretary of State in England.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
22,957,8	EXPENDITURE . .	23,499,2	22,801,3	22,693,5

229. The actuals were less than those of the previous year by 264,3, and than the Budget Estimate by 805,7. The charges on account of exchange were, however, lower than the actuals of the previous year by 536,8 and than the Budget Estimate by 585,7. The following figures detail the expenditure under the several heads, exchange being shown separately so as to bring out the variations apart from that item :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	STATE RAILWAYS—			
8,819,6	Working Expenses .	9,027,3	9,299,1	9,201,2
4,807,8	Interest on Debt .	4,988,2	4,968,1	4,962,3
1,712,6	Annuities . . .	1,712,5	1,712,5	1,712,4
260,1	Interest on Advances .	300,5	305,1	306,6
737,7	Interest on Capital Deposits	819,5	801,1	801,4
16,337,8	TOTAL .	16,848,0	17,085,9	16,983,9
	Exchange—			
644,7	Interest on Debt . .	640,9	543,8	546,8
1,131,7	Annuities . . .	1,130,2	959,0	964,3
144,6	Interest on Advances .	144,5	122,6	123,3
477,5	Interest on Capital Deposits	528,0	439,5	441,9
2,398,5	TOTAL .	2,443,6	2,064,9	2,076,3
18,736,3	TOTAL .	19,291,6	19,150,8	19,060,2
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS—			
475,4	Surplus Profits, etc. . .	303,0	145,8	126,2
2,169,2	Interest	2,176,6	2,163,6	2,163,7
2,644,6	TOTAL .	2,479,6	2,309,4	2,289,9
	Exchange—			
1,428,0	Interest	1,431,8	1,206,7	1,213,4
4,072,6	TOTAL .	3,911,4	3,516,1	3,503,3
	SUBSIDISED COMPANIES—			
85,0	Land	236,2	110,8	113,8
63,9	MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE .	60,0	23,6	16,2
22,957,8		23,499,2	22,801,3	22,693,5

230. Under *State Railways*, compared with the actuals of the previous year, there was an increase of 381,6 in Working Expenses due to the heavier traffic worked; and of 154,5 in Interest on Debt resulting from the progress of State Railway construction; while under *Guaranteed Companies* there was a decrease of 349,2 in Surplus Profits, etc., due chiefly to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not having earned any surplus in the first half of 1897, and to the share paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company being less than in the previous year by 120,2.

231. The increase compared with the Budget Estimate under Working Expenses of State Railways 173,9 was due to improvement in traffic. Under Guaranteed Railways the decrease was chiefly due to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway having earned no

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

surplus during the second-half of 1897, and to the provision for land to be acquired for the Calicut-Cannanore Branch of the Madras Railway having been only partially utilized owing to delay in commencement of construction operations.

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
8,819,6	EXPENDITURE . .	9,027,3	9,299,1	9,201,2

232. The details of these amounts by individual railways are given on page 87. An explanation of the increases over the actuals of the previous year, and over the figures of the Budget Estimate is given below. There was an excess of 168,5 under Imperial, which was covered by an additional grant sanctioned in Finance and Commerce Department No. 5430-A., dated 16th December 1897. Under Provincial there was an excess in Assam of 5,5, of which 5,3 was sanctioned by the Local Government, and 2 still require to be sanctioned; in Bombay there was an excess of 1,8, which still awaits sanction.

STATE RAILWAYS—IMPERIAL.

East Indian Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
457,7	Maintenance	462,6	450,0	403,0
454,8	Locomotive	448,9	461,0	472,4
165,8	Carriage and Wagon	160,7	170,0	146,7
332,7	Traffic	320,0	350,0	352,3
277,7	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense . . .	250,8	276,0	304,9
1,688,7	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES .	1,643,0	1,707,0	1,679,3
160,3	Share of surplus profits paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	157,0	273,0	273,9
1,849,0	TOTAL .	1,800,0	1,980,0	1,953,2

233. The chief variations were increases in *Locomotive and Traffic* expenses, owing to increased traffic and improved lighting of vehicles, and decreases in *Maintenance* and *Carriage and Wagon*, due to various petty causes. Under *Company's Share of Surplus Profits, etc.*, the increase was due to increased earnings.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
126,0	Maintenance	123,8	137,7	135,0
147,0	Locomotive	165,4	171,0	166,1
41,2	Carriage and Wagon	58,0	43,0	48,2
139,9	Traffic	136,7	145,0	147,2
150,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	124,1	173,3	169,9
604,1	TOTAL .	608,0	670,0	666,4

234. The main variations were the increases under *Maintenance* due to repairs of damages caused by the earthquake of 12th June 1897, under *Locomotive* expenses due to the replacement of 6 broad-gauge locomotive engines, and increase under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* due to increases under Secretary of State's charges, salaries of management and accounts establishment; to hire of locomotives from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and to mileage and demurrage of foreign vehicles owing to the increased traffic.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
191,2	Maintenance	187,2	217,3	202,2
354,2	Locomotive	412,3	354,1	341,2
88,8	Carriage and Wagon	98,6	93,4	92,4
156,6	Traffic	162,3	159,0	161,9
152,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	148,2	144,0	139,2
942,8	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	1,008,6	967,8	936,9
84,1	Share of surplus profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	101,4	47,2	56,1
1,026,9	TOTAL	1,110,0	1,015,0	993,0

235. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a decrease under *Locomotive* expenses 13,0, due to reduced consumption of coal and to the carriage of less coal, and under *General, Miscellaneous and Suspense* 12,8, due chiefly to fluctuations in suspense accounts. The decrease of 28,0 in *Surplus Profits, etc.,* was due to the result of the year's working having proved less favourable than that of 1896-97. Compared with the Budget Estimate the principal variation was under *Locomotive* expenses, where there was a saving of 71,1, due mainly to excess provision having been made under running expenses, fuel, and unclassified expenditure. The decrease of 45,3 under *Surplus Profits, etc.,* was due to the net result of the year's working having proved much less satisfactory than anticipated.

North-Western Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
589,2	Maintenance	622,0	610,1	558,7
590,5	Locomotive	572,6	663,0	691,7
123,3	Carriage and Wagon	157,4	126,2	121,4
260,2	Traffic	275,0	279,4	277,6
147,4	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	173,0	191,3	180,8
1,710,6	TOTAL	1,800,0	1,870,0	1,830,2

236. There was a decrease under *Maintenance*, due to the rush of traffic in connection with the Frontier expedition, and the general restriction of expenditure ordered by the Government of India having interfered with work. The increases under other heads were due to increased traffic.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
132,2	Maintenance	124,0	121,5	115,7
108,9	Locomotive	166,5	160,0	154,7
82,6	Carriage and Wagon	38,0	46,0	43,7
77,4	Traffic	78,5	78,5	77,4
49,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	63,0	69,0	70,0
450,1	TOTAL	470,0	475,0	461,5

237. Contrasted with the actuals of the previous year the decrease under *Maintenance* was due to less extensive renewals of permanent-way and girders, while under *Locomotive* the increase was due entirely to special renewals of locomotives. Under *Carriage and Wagon* the decrease was due to reduced outlay on renewals of coaching and goods stock.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
104,0	Maintenance	97,0	70,3	70,2
98,4	Locomotive	93,5	93,7	92,8
26,8	Carriage and Wagon	26,2	25,0	25,0
53,4	Traffic	55,2	57,0	56,8
69,9	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	68,1	64,0	72,3
352,5	TOTAL	340,0	310,0	317,1

238. Reduced expenditure on relaying the Katni-Umaria Section accounts for the decrease under *Maintenance.*

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
71,0	Maintenance	71,0	71,3	71,6
51,2	Locomotive	56,0	53,0	54,5
18,3	Carriage and Wagon	17,0	15,2	15,5
44,8	Traffic	45,6	47,2	48,1
76,0	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	71,4	74,1	69,3
176,0	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	197,4	199,2	184,3
437,3	TOTAL	458,4	460,0	443,3

239. Compared with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate the variations under the several heads of expenditure are small.

Indian Midland Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
60,1	Maintenance	63,0	68,5	66,4
112,8	Locomotive	110,0	120,0	119,4
26,0	Carriage and Wagon	25,0	26,0	28,7
46,2	Traffic	45,0	48,8	49,7
77,2	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	77,0	75,5	77,3
322,3		320,0	338,8	341,5
32,4	*Deduct*—Working expenses of Bhopal State Railway	30,0	28,8	28,9
289,9	Total Indian Midland Railway	290,0	310,0	312,6

240. The increase as compared with the actuals of the previous year was due to renewals of rails on the Scindia Section, to payment of grain compensation to gangmen, to heavier train mileage and to larger expenditure on repairs.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
84,9	Maintenance	84,5	84,5	83,7
132,6	Locomotive	132,0	129,7	125,2
28,2	Carriage and Wagon	34,5	26,6	25,7
65,2	Traffic	67,0	63,0	61,8
61,3	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	64,5	63,9	68,1
372,2	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	382,5	367,7	365,5
75,6	Share of net earnings paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	67,5	72,3	72,4
447,8	TOTAL	450,0	440,0	437,9

241. The variations are unimportant and are due to falling off in traffic.

South Indian Railway.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	WORKING EXPENSES—			
109,4	Maintenance	116,5	100,4	103,0
173,9	Locomotive	194,0	169,4	168,3
48,1	Carriage and Wagon	63,5	52,9	51,3
80,6	Traffic	84,5	82,0	81,5
74,7	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	71,5	70,3	69,0
486,7	TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES	530,0	475,0	473,1
30,2	Share of net receipts paid to the Company, and contribution to Provident Fund	25,0	35,0	34,8
516,9	TOTAL	555,0	510,0	507,9

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

South Indian Railway—*continued.*

242. The *Working Expenses* show a decrease under *Maintenance* due to smaller renewals with 50 lbs. rails, and under *Locomotive* to the cheaper rate at which coal was obtained, and to five engines ordered from England to replace condemned ones not having arrived owing to the engineers' strike. The increase in the Company's share of net receipts and contribution to Provident Fund was due to the increased net earnings of the year.

Burma Railway.

1896-97.* Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	Working Expenses—			
123,6	Maintenance	110,0	128,8	131,7
147,9	Locomotive	140,0	153,0	155,3
37,6	Carriage and Wagon	40,0	42,2	40,8
85,0	Traffic	82,0	90,0	90,4
67,8	General, Miscellaneous and Suspense	75,5	84,4	85,0
461,9	Total Working Expenses	447,5	498,4	503,2
...	Share of surplus profits, etc.	...	16,6	16,6
461,9	Total	447,5	515,0	519,8

* Includes Mu Valley and Provincial share.

243. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was an increase in the working expenses of 41,3. The increase under *Maintenance* 8 1 was due to very heavy repairs to bridges and lines which were damaged by floods; to the reconstruction of station buildings at Katha which were burned down, and to the payment throughout the year of contribution for leave and pension against payment for only a portion of the previous year; the increases under the other heads were due to opening of new stations and increased traffic, and to increased running expenses consequent on increased train mileage; to charges for police pertaining to the entire period from the transfer of the Railway to a company up to 31st March 1898 having been adjusted in the accounts for 1897-98, and to a large increase under Home Board and Government supervision.

Other State Railways—Imperial.

1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
602,2	633,0	666,1	679,6

244. The actuals exceeded those of the previous year by 77,4. The heavier traffic mileage on the Assam-Bengal, Bengal Central, Lucknow-Bareilly, Guntakal-Mysore Frontier, Mysore State, and East Coast Railways accounted for the greater part of the increases. As compared with the Budget Estimate there was a falling off on the Assam-Bengal Railway, 14,2, due to portions of the line being closed to traffic owing to damage done by the earthquake of June 1897 and the cyclone of October of the same year.

State Railways—Provincial.

1896-97.* Accounts.	1897-98 Budget.	1897-98 Revised.	1897-98 Accounts.
37,6	39,3	42,3	44,7

* Excludes Burma Railway.

245. The variations are unimportant. The excess has been partly covered by additional grants, *vide* para. 232.

Section H.—RAILWAY EXPENSES—*continued.*

38.—State Railways.

Interest on Debt.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
3,832,2	INTEREST ON CAPITAL FOUND BY GOVERNMENT	4,017,0	3,996,9	3,991,3
	INTEREST ON OTHER CAPITAL—			
	East Indian Railway—			
64,6	Debenture Stock	64,6	64,6	64,6
	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—			
...	Rupee debt—4 per cent.	2	2	...
233,8	Sterling Stock—3½ per cent.	231,8	231,8	231,9
7,5	Do. 3 per cent.	7,5	7,5	7,4
	Eastern Bengal Railway—			
13,9	Debenture Stock	14,0	14,0	14,0
19,9	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity and Debenture Stock—3½ per cent.	19,7	19,7	19,7
	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway—			
160,9	Stock issued in Redemption of Annuity—3½ per cent. .	159,7	159,7	159 7
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—			
15,4	Debenture Stock	14,8	14,8	15,4
	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures and Debenture Stock—			
—5	3½ per cent.			—6
310,0	3 "	312,3	312,3	310,0
2,2	Sinking Fund			2,3
	South Indian Railway—			
24,2	Debenture Stock	26,7	26,7	19,1
3,8	Stock issued in Redemption of Debentures . . .			7,6
119,9	Stock issued for purchase of Railway and in Redemption of Debentures	119,9	119,9	119,9
4,807,8	TOTAL INTEREST ON CAPITAL .	4,988,2	4,968,1	4,962,3
644,7	EXCHANGE	640,9	543,8	546,8
5,452,5	TOTAL INTEREST ON DEBT .	5,629,1	5,511,9	5,509,1

246. There was a decrease in the actuals as compared with those of the previous year and with the Budget Estimate in charges for exchange owing to the rise in the rate of exchange. Omitting exchange, the charges approximate closely to the Budget but exceed those of the previous year as the Capital found by Government is increasing year by year with the progress of construction.

Interest on Capital found by Government.

247. The following statement shows how the interest charged in the accounts of 1897-98 has been calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGEABLE.

	E. I. Ry.		E. B. Ry.	Other State Railways.	TOTAL.
		3½ per cent.			
Capital Expenditure at end of 1896-97 . .	—563,2	3,994,3	7,695,3	82,293,9	93,420,3
Capital Expenditure during 1897-98 . .	308,7	...	399,4	2,927,7	3,635,8
Capital Expenditure at end of 1897-98 . .	—254,5	3,994,3	8,094,7	85,221,6	97,056,1
Debentures discharged	...	3,546,7	815,6	...	4,362,3
INTEREST.					
Interest on Capital Account at beginning of the year	—19,7	159,8	307,8	3,291,8	3,739,7
Interest on Debentures, etc., discharged . .	...	141,9	32,6	...	174,5
Half a year's interest on Capital spent during the year	5,4	...	8,1	58,6	72,1
TOTAL .	—14,3	301,7	348,5	3,350,4	3,986,3
Add—½ per cent. on the Holkar Loan of a crore, which bears 4½ per cent. interest . .	...	...	...	5,0	50
TOTAL INTEREST CHARGED, 1897-98 .	—14,3	301,7	348,5	3,355,4	3,991,3
" " " 1896-97 .	—5,9	301,7	331,9	3,204,5	3,832,2

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Annuities in Purchase of Railways (including Sinking Funds).

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts
	ENGLAND—			
1,181,3	East Indian Railway	1,178,6	1,178,6	1,178,6
121,7	Eastern Bengal Railway	121,9	121,9	121,9
409,6	Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway	412,0	412,0	411,9
1,712,6	TOTAL ENGLAND	1,712,5	1,712,5	1,712,4
1,131,7	EXCHANGE	1,130,2	959,0	964,3
2,841,3	GRAND TOTAL	2,842,7	2,671,5	2,676,7

248. The sterling payments agree closely with the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, but the charge for exchange was lower than the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, owing to the rise in the rate of exchange.

Interest chargeable against Companies on advances.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
36,9	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	68,2	72,7	73,7
4,3	Indian Midland Railway	13,4	13,5	14,0
41,2		81,6	86,2	87,7
	ENGLAND—			
16,3	Bengal Central Railway	16,3	16,3	16,3
89,7	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	89,7	89,7	89,7
43,7	Indian Midland Railway	43,7	43,7	43,7
69,2	Southern Mahratta Railway	69,2	69,2	69,2
218,9		218,9	218,9	218,9
144,6	EXCHANGE	144,5	122,6	123,3
363,5		363,4	341,5	342,2
404,7	TOTAL	445,0	427,7	429,9

Interest.

249. The interest chargeable against the Companies on the advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised under the provisions of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Purchase Act is shown under this head in England. There is no variation in the sterling amounts. The figures under "India" represent interest on the expenditure incurred in India on the extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways, which is met from rupee advances.

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

Interest on Capital Deposited by Companies.

1896-97. Accounts.		Budget.	1897-98. Revised	Accounts.
	INTEREST ON OVERDRAWN CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
...	Assam-Bengal Railway	3,5	...	...
7,2	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	8,1	8,4	7,9
...	Indian Midland Railway	...	...	9
	INTEREST ON SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—			
	INDIA—			
7,9	Lucknow-Bareilly Railway	7,9	7,8	7,8
	ENGLAND—			
67,2	Assam-Bengal Railway	75,0	71,3	71,2
17,5	Bengal Central Railway	17,5	17,5	17,5
171,3	Bengal-Nagpur Railway	186,9	182,3	182,3
19,1	Burma Railways	50,3	50,3	50,3
209,5	Indian Midland Railway	209,8	208,0	208,0
200,5	Southern Mahratta Railway	201,8	201,7	201,7
30,0	South Indian Railway	30,0	30,0	30,0
7,5	East Indian Railway	28,7	23,8	23,8
737,7		819,5	801,1	801,4
477,5	EXCHANGE	528,0	439,5	441,9
1,215,2	TOTAL	1,347,5	1,240,6	1,243,3

Interest.

250. The increase in the sterling payments over the actuals of the previous year occurred on the Assam-Bengal, Southern Mahratta, Burma and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, consequent on the additional capital paid up by the Companies; and under the East Indian Railway on account of capital raised by the issue of debentures.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

1896-97. Accounts		Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
	MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS—			
220,9	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	157,6	107,2	100,7
226,2	Great Indian Peninsula Railway	...	...	...
2	Madras Railway	...	10,0	9,6
447,3	TOTAL SURPLUS PROFITS	157,6	117,2	110,3
	LAND AND SUPERVISION—			
16,2	India—Share of Office of Director of Railway Construction	16,6	16,3	15,3
...	Central Provinces	1	1	...
...	Burma	7,0	6,0	5,8
7,6	Assam	7,5	6,5	6,2
17,4	Bengal	16,0	15,5	15,2
18,3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18,1	16,0	16,0
14,6	Madras	111,1	22,3	12,3
26,4	Bombay	50,0	26,3	25,4
100,5		226,4	109,0	96,2
72,4	*Deduct*—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	*81,0*	*80,4*	*80,3*
28,1	TOTAL LAND AND SUPERVISION	145,4	28,6	15,9
475,4	GRAND TOTAL	303,0	145,8	126,2

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision—*continued.*

Surplus Profits.

251. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to no surplus having been earned by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during the half-year ended 30th June 1897, and to the share of profits paid to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway being less owing to a fall in traffic; there was, however, an increase in the share of profits paid to the Madras Railway Company. Contrasted with the Budget Estimate the decrease was due to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company having earned no surplus in the second-half of 1897.

Land and Supervision.

252. The decrease, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due to the formation of a separate Consulting Engineer's Office in Rangoon; and to payments for land required for the "Salt Cottaur junction arrangements" in Madras having been for the most part liquidated in 1896-97. The lapse on the Budget Estimate was due principally to the provision made for the cost of land to be acquired for the Calicut-Cannanore Branch of the Madras Railway, not having been utilized in full owing to delay in the commencement of construction operations.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Interest.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	INTEREST—			
8,2	India	[illegible],2	8,8	8,9
2,161,0	England	2,169,4	2,154,8	2,154,8
2,169,2		2,176,6	2,163,6	2,163,7
1,428,0	EXCHANGE	1,431,8	1,206,7	1,213,4
3,597,2	TOTAL	3,608,4	3,370,3	3,377,1

253 The increase in the charges in India, compared with those of the previous year, was due to the Railway Companies having overdrawn their capital to a greater extent than in 1896-97.

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL—			
...	Bhagulpur-Bausi-Baidyanath Railway—(*Land*)	52,5	...	...
...	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur Railway—(*Land*)	30,0	5,0	2,5
4	Mymensingh-Jamalpur Railway—(*Land*)	11,5	7,0	5,8
39,9	Bengal and North-Western Railway—(*Land*)	70,0	43,5	58,7
3	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway—(*Land*)	7	1	...
1,3	Nilgiri Railway—(*Land*)	2,0	2,0	1,0
2,0	South Behar Railway—(*Land*)	20,0	28,0	27,4
6,8	Ahmedabad-Parantij Railway—(*Land*)	2	2	...
23,1	Southern Punjab Railway—(*Land*)	2,0	2,0	2,0
7	Segowlie-Ruksaul Railway—(*Land*)	2,0	6,8	4,2
4	Tapti Valley Railway—(*Land*)	17,2	3,0	1,3
...	Hardwar-Dehra Railway—(*Land*)	3,0	2,0	...
...	Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway—(*Land*)	15,0	...	...
...	Bursi-Pandharpur-Sangola Railway (*Land*)	...	1,0	7
74,9	TOTAL IMPERIAL	226,1	100,6	103,6
	PROVINCIAL—			
10,1	Dibru-Sadiya Railway—(*Subsidy and Audit*)	10,1	10,2	10,2
10,1	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	10,1	10,2	10,2
85,0	GRAND TOTAL	236,2	110,8	113,8

Section H.—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*continued.*

40.—Subsidised Companies—Land, Subsidy and Interest—*continued.*

254. Compared with the actuals of the previous year there was a net increase of 28,8. Of this increase 3,2 is due to the acquisition of land for new railway lines, and the balance for old lines, chiefly the Bengal and North-Western and South Behar Railways. Compared with the Budget Estimate the small outlay was due chiefly to amounts set aside for the Bhagulpur-Baidyanath, Hardwar-Dehra and Tinnevelly-Quilon Railways not having been utilized, and to the provision for the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, Bengal and North-Western, and the Tapti Valley Railways having been only partly utilized. The small excess of 1 under Provincial requires to be sanctioned.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	IMPERIAL.			
	INDIA (GENERAL AND POLITICAL)—			
18,1	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	3,0	7,5	8,8
15,2	Director of Railway Construction Establishment, share of—	16,6	16,3	15,3
2,4	Port Store-keeper's Establishment	2,3	2,3	2,1
...	Rutlam-Muttra Survey	2,0	...	...
8	Godhra-Baroda Survey	...	...	...
...	Reserve	19,4	...	...
37,5	TOTAL	43,3	26,1	26,2
	CENTRAL PROVINCES—			
...	Satpura Railway Survey	...	3,0	2,3
	BURMA—			
2,4	Meiktila-Myingyan Railway—(*Land*)	...	5,1	4,9
—*2*	Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Survey	...	...	...
2,0	Assam-Burma Connection Survey	...	...	...
...	Myinmu-Monywa Survey	...	2	*1*
4,2	TOTAL	...	5,3	5,0
	ASSAM—			
1	Assam-Bengal-Lakhimpur Survey	...	...	...
	BENGAL—			
...	Benares-Puri Survey	...	—*3,3*	—*3,3*
4	Kaunia-Dhubri-Gauhati Survey	...	3,0	2,8
...	Barun-Daltonganj Survey	...	4,0	3,9
1,4	Sakri-Jainagar and Bairagnia-Bagaha Survey	1,5	3,0	2,8
6	Eastern Bengal Railway Extensions and Branches	...	...	...
2,5	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raiganj Survey	4,3	3,8	4,3
...	Mahanadi Bridge Survey	...	—*2,9*	—*2,9*
3,6	Singhia-Madaripore-Chandpore Survey	8	1,0	9
...	Moghul Serai-Howrah Survey	...	—*7,3*	—*7,3*
—*1*	Northern Bengal-Assam Connection Survey	...	..	...
...	Bogra-Kaliganj Survey	...	—*8*	—*8*
4	Cooch Behar-Santrabari Survey	...	—2	—*2*
3	Faridpur-Samjhia-Rampur Bauleah Surveys	...	...	...
...	Cuttack-Midnapur-Calcutta Survey	...	—*19,2*	—*19,2*
...	Midnapur-Jheriah and Ranchi Plateau Survey	...	6,0	5,3
...	Sakri-Jainagar Branch (*Land*)	...	4,0	2,0
...	Bettia-Bagaha Extension (*Land*)	...	1,5	6
...	Kissenganj-Kotchandpur-Magura Survey	...	7	6
9,1	TOTAL	6,6	—*6,7*	—*10,5*

Section H—RAILWAYS—EXPENSES—*concluded.*

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*continued.*

1895-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
8	Hardwar-Dehra Survey	8	—8	—8
1,8	Ghaziabad Moradabad Survey	6	...	...
1	Harpalpur-Rath-Nowgong Survey	...	...	...
1,0	Dehra Dun Survey	...	...	...
3,2	Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey	3,0	...	...
6,9	TOTAL	4,4	—8	—8
	PUNJAB—			
—2,0	Kashmir Railway Survey	...	—7,7	—7,7
...	Rewari-Kuchaman Survey	...	2,5	2,6
—3	Kalka-Simla Survey	...	...	...
5	Sukkur-Shikarpur Survey	6	9	6
—1,2	Bhatinda-Samasata Survey	...	...	...
8	Frontier Railway Reserve Material	1,2	1,2	6
...	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	...	—11,8	—11,8
1,1	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhali Survey	7	2,5	2,6
2	Hoshiarpur-Jullundur-Kapurthala Survey	...	...	...
— 9	Umballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	...	...
...	Nowshera-Dargai Survey	...	1,7	1,3
—1,8	TOTAL	2,5	—10,7	—11,8
	MADRAS—			
5,4	Arsikere-Mangalore Survey	...	—3	—3
...	Shoranur-Cochin Survey	...	1,2	2
...	Cannanore-Calicut Survey	...	—3,1	—3,1
...	Vizianagram-Raipur Survey	...	5,0	5,6
1,8	Peralam-Karikal Survey	...	...	...
7,2	TOTAL	...	2,8	2,4
	BOMBAY—			
...	Bombay-Sind Connection Survey	...	3,0	2,2
5	Rajpipla Railway—(*Land*)	2	...	...
...	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway (*Land*)	3,0	8	5
5	TOTAL	3,2	3,8	2,7
63,7	TOTAL IMPERIAL	60,0	22,8	15,5
	PROVINCIAL.			
	BURMA—			
...	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	...	5	5
	BOMBAY—			
2	Barsi-Pandharpur-Sangola Survey	...	3	2
2	TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	8	7
63,9	TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	60,0	23,6	16,2

255. The total outlay under *Imperial* is less than that of the previous year by 48,2. No useful comparison can be made between the outlay of the two years by individual projects, as surveys are being completed and new surveys are being started every year. During the year new surveys were taken in hand, and others, for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate, were not commenced, the result being that the expenditure was less by 44,5 than the Estimate. The excess of 7 under Provincial was covered by additional grants.

Section J.—IRRIGATION.

256. The following is a general summary of the results under the head Irrigation :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	Major Works—			
2,068,0	Direct Receipts	1,968,1	2,435,1	2,377,7
871,8	Land Revenue due to Irrigation .	940,5	925,1	964,7
2,939,8	TOTAL RECEIPTS .	2,908,6	3,360,2	3,342,4
871,2	Working Expenses . . .	859,8	887,9	892,1
1,253,5	Interest	1,285,0	1,284,1	1,284,3
2,124,7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE .	2,144,8	2,172,0	2,176,4
815,1	Net Receipts (Major Works) .	763,8	1,188,2	1,166,0
	Minor Works and Navigation—			
210,9	Receipts (excluding Land Revenue)	213,9	230,9	227,4
1,126,3	Expenditure	966,9	966,2	967,7
915,4	Net Expenditure (Minor Works)	753,0	735,3	740,3
—100,3	Net Revenue (Irrigation) . .	10,8	452,9	425,7

257. The final net result of the year was better than the actuals of the previous year by 526,0 and than the Budget Estimate by 414,9. This was due principally to the large increase of revenue from major works owing to the seasons having been very favourable for canal irrigation on account of drought.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
3,150,7	REVENUE . . .	3,122,5	3,591,1	3,569,8

258. The actual receipts in 1897-98 exceeded those of the previous year by 419,1, and the Budget Estimate by 447,3. The increase was due chiefly to the exceptionally dry nature of the seasons, and partly to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal and the Godavari and Kistna Delta systems. The increase, due to the latter cause, was to a large extent provided for in the Budget Estimate.

XXIX and 42.—Major Works.

Direct Receipts and Working Expenses.

Accounts, 1896-97.			Irrigation Works and Canals.	Budget, 1897-98.			Revised, 1897-98.			Accounts, 1897-98.		
Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue		Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			IMPERIAL.									
8,4	9,0	—6	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh .	12,2	8,9	3,3	14,0	10,5	3,5	13,8	10,7	3,1
			Punjab—									
263,2	79,8	183,4	Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch).	244,9	78,0	166,9	304,5	83,4	221,1	254,9	81,9	173,0
266,4	68,0	198,4	Bari Doab Canal . . .	234,5	54,0	180,5	311,0	64,4	246,6	293,0	62,7	230,3
279,5	67,4	212,1	Sirhind Canal . . .	262,0	61,2	200,8	332,0	63,6	268,4	329,6	63,1	266,5
167,7	49,9	117,8	Chenab Canal . . .	175,0	61,4	113,6	208,8	63,9	144,9	204,9	62,1	142,8
65,9	25,5	40,4	Other Projects . . .	70,6	25,4	45,2	78,7	29,7	49,0	80,7	29,7	51,0
1,042,7	290,6	752,1	TOTAL .	987,0	280,0	707,0	1,235,0	305,0	930,0	1,163,1	299,5	863,6
			Madras—									
10,2	52,1	—41,9	Godavari Delta . . .	11,1	48,0	—36,9	10,9	48,6	—37,7	9,6	49,0	—39,4
5,0	70,5	—65,5	Kistna Delta . . .	5,4	57,5	—52,1	4,5	56,9	—52,4	4,5	58,5	—54,0
13,5	34,3	—20,8	Other Projects . . .	12,8	31,5	—18,7	13,0	31,6	—18,6	15,1	31,6	—16,5
28,7	156,9	—128,2	TOTAL .	29,3	137,0	—107,7	28,4	137,1	—108,7	29,2	139,1	—109,9
49,3	48,0	1,3	Bombay	57,6	49,1	8,5	62,0	51,3	10,7	59,2	56,9	2,3
1,129,1	504,5	624,6	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	1,086,1	475,0	611,1	1,330,4	503,9	835,5	1,265,3	506,2	759,1
			PROVINCIAL.									
			Bengal—									
106,5	55,4	51,1	Sone Canals	89,4	56,5	32,9	115,5	58,8	56,7	126,7	57,5	69,2
84,5	72,8	11,7	Other Canals . . .	75,6	88,1	—12,5	84,5	77,2	7,3	92,3	77,7	14,6
191,0	128,2	62,8	TOTAL	165,0	144,6	20,4	200,0	136,0	64,0	219,0	135,2	83,8
			N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—									
322,1	101,4	220,7	Ganges Canal . . .	303,5	105,7	197,8	364,5	107,5	257,0	363,6	108,0	255,6
233,4	83,2	150,2	Lower Ganges Canal . .	236,6	78,3	158,3	293,0	84,4	208,6	290,9	87,1	203,8
81,0	22,0	59,0	Agra Canal	97,7	26,7	71,0	97,5	22,9	74,6	97,4	22,6	74,8
111,4	31,9	79,5	Eastern Jumna Canal . .	79,2	29,5	49,7	140,7	33,2	107,5	141,5	33,0	108,5
747,9	238,5	509,4	TOTAL .	717,0	240,2	476,8	895,7	248,0	647,7	893,4	250,7	642,7
938,9	366,7	572,2	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .	882,0	384,8	497,2	1,095,7	384,0	711,7	1,112,4	385,9	726,5
2,068,0	871,2	1,196,8	GRAND TOTAL .	1,968,1	859,8	1,108,3	2,435,1	887,9	1,547,2	2,377,7	892,1	1,485,6

Section J.—IRRIGATION—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

Direct Receipts—Imperial Works.

259. The *gross revenue* in 1897-98 exceeded that of the previous year by 136,2 and the Budget Estimate by 179,2. Of these increases 120,4 and 176,1 respectively occurred in the Punjab, due chiefly to the unusually dry nature of the seasons, and partly to the development of irrigation from the Chenab Canal. Of the increase over the previous year 5,4 occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh owing to the recovery of outstanding balances of the previous year, and 9,9 in Bombay, contributed chiefly by the Nira and Krishna Canals, owing partly to a larger area having been brought under the influence of irrigation and partly to scanty rainfall on lands watered by the Nira Canal.

Direct Receipts—Provincial Works.

260. The *gross revenue* in 1897-98 was better than that of the previous year by 173,5 and the Budget Estimate by 230,4. The increase was due to the very large demand for canal water both in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, owing to the unusually dry nature of the *rabi* season of 1896-97 and the larger area irrigated during the *kharif* season of 1897.

XXIX.—Major Works—Indirect Receipts.

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
117,5	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	117,5	117,5	117,5
53,1	Punjab	52,3	57,0	57,9
604,3	Madras	676,3	650,0	675,1
96,9	Bombay	94,4	100,6	114,2
871,8	TOTAL	940,5	925,1	964,7

261. The share of land revenue credited to irrigation works during 1897-98 exceeded that of the previous year by 92,9 and the Budget Estimate by 24,2. The increase over the previous year occurred mainly in Madras, and was due chiefly to the development of irrigation from the Godavari and Kistna Delta systems and the Periyar project. The increase, as compared with the Budget Estimate, in the Punjab was due to the revenue credited to the Swat river canal having been transferred to this head after the Budget Estimate had been prepared; and in Bombay to favourable inundation and better working of canals.

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1896-97. Accounts. A	1896-97. Accounts. B		1897-98. Budget. A	1897-98. Budget. B	1897-98. Revised. A	1897-98. Revised. B	1897-98. Accounts. A	1897-98. Accounts. B
4,9	...	India	4,9	...	7,5	...	7,6	...
...	18,5	Burma	...	22,0	...	19,9	...	20,2
...	82,4	Bengal	...	79,1	...	80,9	...	80,5
...	24,3	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	20,8	...	26,8	...	27,1
23,5	14,3	Punjab	26,4	18,7	29,0	21,4	28,2	20,7
...	18,6	Madras	...	17,7	...	18,0	...	18,3
22,2	2,2	Bombay	21,9	2,4	24,4	3,0	21,6	3,2
50,6	160,3	TOTAL	53,2	160,7	60,9	170,0	57,4	170,0
210,9			213,9		230,9		227,4	

A.—Imperial. B.—Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

262. The actual receipts during 1897-98 exceeded those of the previous year by 6,8, and the Budget Estimate by 4,2. The increase occurred in India and the Punjab. The increase in India occurred in Baluchistan, where the revenue is recovered in kind, and was due to a larger area having been irrigated, and to rates for grain having slightly increased. In the Punjab it was due to the revision of settlement in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.

Provincial and Local Works.

263. The actual collections of the year 1897-98 were better than those of the previous year by 9,7 and than the Budget Estimate by 9,3. The increase was contributed chiefly by the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. In the former it was due to the great demand for canal water owing to drought, and in the latter it occurred in the revenue from the canals and bunds in charge of Civil officers.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,251,0	EXPENDITURE . . .	3,111,7	3,138,2	3,144,1

264. The expenditure in 1897-98 was less than that of the previous year by 106,9. The decrease was due to the restriction of expenditure during 1897-98 on works classed as "Minor Works and Navigation" owing to famine. The decrease would have been larger had it not been for an increase in the cost of working and maintenance necessitated by increased irrigation, and an increase in the interest charges on the Capital outlay of the year. The increase over the Budget Estimate was mainly due to the increased maintenance charges referred to above.

42.—Major Works—Working Expenses.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
504,5	Imperial Works	475,0	503,9	506,2
366,7	Provincial Works	384,8	384,0	385,9
871,2	TOTAL .	859,8	887,9	892,1

(For details see page 106.)

Imperial Works.

265. The total expenditure in 1897-98 was only 1,7 more than that of the previous year; but compared by Provinces there were some large variations, as shown below:—

Punjab.—The increase of 8,9 was due to increased maintenance charges on the Chenab canal owing to the expansion of irrigation from the canal.

Madras.—The decrease of 17,8 was due to the expenditure in 1896-97 on repairs to damages caused by floods having been very large.

Bombay.—The increase of 8,9 was due partly to special repairs on the Begari canal, and partly to the transfer to this head of the normal expenditure on famine relief work on the Lakh canal and the Ekruk and Mhasvad tanks.

266. The Budget Grant was increased to 503,9 by additional grants* sanctioned during the course of the year to meet the cost of urgent repairs necessitated by increased irrigation and increased collection charges. Against this the actuals show an excess of 2,3; made up of a decrease of 5,5 in the Punjab and of increases of 2, 2,0 and 5,6 in North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay respectively. The decrease in the Punjab is ascribed principally to savings on maintenance estimates and transfer of establishment charges to capital account, and partly to short payment of *Lambardars'* fees owing to a large amount of revenue having remained unrealized at the close of the year. The increase in Madras and Bombay was mainly due to the adjustment of the normal value of work done by famine relief labour. Of the excess, 28,9 has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and 2,3 still requires sanction.

* Sanctioned by the Finance Department . .	20,1
Grant transferred from 16.—Telegraph . .	6,6
Ditto from 43.—Minor Works and Navigation	2,2

Provincial Works.

267. The expenditure in 1897-98 exceeded that of the previous year by 19,2. Of this increase 7,0 occurred in Bengal and 12,2 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The former being due to increased establishment charges and to heavier charges for collection of revenue, and the latter to higher maintenance and collection charges owing to increased irrigation. Compared with the Budget Estimate the actuals show an increase of 1,1, which is made up of a decrease of 9,4 in Bengal and an increase of 10,5 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the requirements of the year were over-estimated. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was due partly to additional collection charges on account of increased receipts, partly to repairs to training works on the Ganges river, and partly to the completion of the construction of the channel of the Lower Ganges canal. The excess was covered by an additional grant.

Section J.—IRRIGATION—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

42.—Major Works—Interest on debt.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	Imperial.			
703,6	India	729,4	729,1	729,5
	Provincial.			
246,4	Bengal	246,4	246,1	246,1
303,5	N.-W. P. and Oudh	309,2	308,9	308,7
1,253,5	TOTAL	1,285,0	1,284,1	1,284,3

268. The small excess of 1 under Imperial requires sanction.

The following statement shows how the interest charged during the year was calculated :—

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Capital expenditure at end of 1896-97		31,734,9
„ „ during 1897-98—		
35.—Protective Works	37,5	
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	12,7	
49.—Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue	692,4	
		742,6
		32,477,5

INTEREST.

Interest on Capital outlay at beginning of the year	1,269,4
Interest on half capital spent during the year	14,9
	1,284,3

43.—Minor Works and Navigation.

1896-97. Accounts. A	1896-97. Accounts. B		1897-98. Budget. A	1897-98. Budget. B	1897-98. Revised. A	1897-98. Revised. B	1897-98. Accounts. A	1897-98. Accounts. B
6,4	...	India	7,7	...	7,7	...	7,4	...
75,4	68,1	Lower Burma	...	137,6	...	139,8	...	137,1
...	178,8	Bengal	...	153,8	...	174,8	...	171,2
...	29,6	N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	31,3	...	29,1	...	30,3
86,9	12,1	Punjab	75,4	12,0	77,9	7,7	83,3	7,4
...	424,9	Madras	...	335,4	...	320,1	...	324,5
236,5	5,0	Bombay	210,9	1,1	205,5	1,1	203,8	1,0
405,2	718,5	TOTAL INDIA	294,0	671,2	291,1	672,6	294,5	671,5
1,6	...	ENGLAND	1,0	...	1,6	...	1,1	...
1,0	...	EXCHANGE	7	...	9	...	6	...
407,8	718,5	GRAND TOTAL	295,7	671,2	293,6	672,6	296,2	671,5
1,126,3			966,9		966,2		967,7	

A. Imperial. B. Provincial and Local.

Imperial Works.

269. The expenditure in 1897-98 was less than that of the previous year by 111,6. The decrease was mainly due to the expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works in Upper Burma having been met from Provincial Funds from 1st April 1897, and partly to a smaller programme of expenditure in Bombay. The actuals on the whole compare favourably with the Budget Estimate. The increase of 7,9 in the Punjab was due partly to increased expenditure on works, for which an additional grant of 2,5 was sanctioned during the year, and partly to the transfer to this head of the normal value (5,4) of works on the Ghaggar canal from 33.—Famine Relief. The decrease in Bombay was due to the Establishment charges having been over-estimated. The excess of 5 was covered by additional grants.

Section J.—IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

43.—Minor Works and Navigation—*continued.*

Provincial and Local Works.

270. Although the expenditure in Upper Burma was made Provincial, the total expenditure of the year fell short of that of the previous year by 47,0. The decrease was due to the grants made available by the several Local Governments for expenditure during 1897-98 being considerably smaller than in the previous year. On the whole, the Budget Estimate was closely worked up to. The increase of 17,4 in Bengal was due partly to the construction of additional works sanctioned by the Government of Bengal during the course of the year, and partly (10,3) to the transfer of the value of the surplus stock of the Dehri Workshops from "49.—Irrigation" to this head. The decrease of 4,6 in the Punjab was mainly due to the special grant of 3,9 provided for the extension of the Hazur-Khani Branch of the Michni-Nowshera canal, which is in charge of Civil officers, not having been utilized. The decrease in Madras was chiefly due to the outlay on works and repairs in charge of Civil officers having been over-estimated. The excess of 3 in the total has been covered by additional grants.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
696,2	RECEIPTS	679,6	660,5	667,8

271. The receipts in 1897-98 fell short of those of the previous year by 28,4. There was a decrease of 8,7 under Military Works owing to a special credit of 9,0 obtained in 1896-97 by the sale of certain buildings. The decrease under Civil Works was due to several small variations in the different Provinces, the most important of which was a falling off under Road Tolls, Contribution for Public Works and Ferry receipts in Bombay, consequent on the prevalence of famine and plague. The falling off from the Budget Estimate is also attributable to this cause.

XXXI.—Military Works.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
51,2	India	40,8	40,8	41,9
6,2	Upper Burma	6,0	6,8 (Upper and Lower Burma)	7,5 (Upper and Lower Burma)
7	Lower "	8		
5	Assam	4	4	5
1	N.-W. P. and Oudh	1	1	2
1,1	Punjab	5	1,5	1,3
5	Madras	7	3	3
1,0	Bombay	7	9	9
61,3	TOTAL	50,0	50,8	52,6

272. The receipts for the year 1897-98 fell short of those of the previous year by 8,7. The decrease is attributable to the special credit of 9,0 obtained in 1895-97 by the sale of buildings and land at Sipri and Tundla. The variations between the actuals and the Budget Estimate are unimportant.

XXXII.—Civil Works.

1896-97. Accounts. A Deptl.	1896-97. Accounts. B Civil.		1897-98. Budget. A Deptl.	1897-98. Budget. B Civil.	1897-98. Revised. A Deptl.	1897-98. Revised. B Civil.	1897-98. Accounts. A Deptl.	1897-98. Accounts. B Civil.
		IMPERIAL.						
5,8	...	India	5,3	1	5,3	6	5,3	6
5,5	...	Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,7	...	Punjab	4,0	...	4,6	...	4,5	...
16,0	...	TOTAL	9,3	1	9,9	6	9,8	6

1896-97. Accounts. A Deptl.	1896-97. Accounts. B Civil.		1897-98. Budget. A Deptl.	1897-98. Budget. B Civil.	1897-98. Revised. A Deptl.	1897-98. Revised. B Civil.	1897-98. Accounts. A Deptl.	1897-98. Accounts. B Civil.
		PROVINCIAL.						
4,4	2	Central Provinces	5,3	2	4,6	1,2	4,4	1,2
...	...	Upper Burma	6,0	1	16,0 (Upper and Lower Burma)	3 (Upper and Lower Burma)	18,9 (Upper and Lower Burma)	3 (Upper and Lower Burma)
9,6	1	Lower "	10,0	1				
5,1	3,5	Assam	4,0	3,9	3,5	3,9	4,8	4,0
27,1	24,6	Bengal	19,3	25,2	19,3	23,0	20,2	26,1
12,9	49,3	N.-W. P. and Oudh	13,5	54,5	14,0	55,8	13,8	54,7
6,2	38,3	Punjab	5,0	36,2	10,0	37,2	10,9	37,3
19,3	3	Madras	16,7	9	19,0	4	18,8	4
78,7	3	Bombay	79,7	3	68,6	8	62,2	6
163,3	116,6	TOTAL	159,5	121,4	155,0	122,6	154,0	124,6

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXII.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1896-97. Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.		1897-98. Budget. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Revised. A Deptl.	B Civil.	Accounts. A Deptl.	B Civil.
		INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
...	2,5	India	...	2,7	...	2,9	...	2,5
...	7,7	Central Provinces	...	7,1	...	6,0	...	5,8
...	6,0	Upper Burma	...	6,3	...	} 17,1	...	17,1
...	9,2	Lower "	...	8,1	...			
1	11,0	Assam	1	11,8	1	9,1	2	9,8
...	55,3	Bengal	...	52,0	...	52,0	...	54,6
1,4	5,6	N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,0	6,4	1,0	9,0	1,1	8,5
2	26,6	Punjab	1	26,6	1	27,6	3	29,6
8	107,2	Madras	4	104,6	8	101,4	7	101,5
...	61,9	Bombay	...	65,3	...	50,2	...	49,3
2,5	293,0	TOTAL	2,6	290,9	2,0	275,3	2,3	278,7
591,4		TOTAL INDIA	583,8		565,4		570,0	
		ENGLAND—						
26,2		Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill—Fees from Students, etc.	27,6		28,4		28,9	
17,3		EXCHANGE	18,2		15,9		16,3	
634,9		GRAND TOTAL	629,6		609,7		615,2	

A.—Public Works in charge of Departmental Officers. B.—Public Works in charge of Civil Officers.

Imperial Works.

273. The decrease in the receipts during 1897-98, as compared with those of the previous year, was due to the provincialization of Civil Works in Upper Burma with effect from 1st April 1897.

Provincial Works.

274. The receipts by departmental officers during 1897-98 were less than those of the previous year by 9,3. The decrease is principally the net result of increases of 9,3 in Burma and 4,7 in the Punjab, and of decreases of 6,9 and 16,5 in Bengal and Bombay, respectively. The increase in Burma was due partly to the cause stated above, partly to additional rentable quarters having been provided and to the revision of rents, and partly to the recovery of 1,3 from the lessee of the Government Saw Mills at Mandalay on its destruction by fire. The increase in the Punjab was due to the sale of the site of the Lunatic Asylum at Lahore to the North-Western Railway. The decrease in Bengal was due partly to the abolition of the Calcutta Workshops and partly to the Government share of the profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway having been smaller than in the previous year. The decrease in Bombay was mainly due to famine and plague having affected the Toll receipts. The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by 5,5. The variations by Provinces occurred in Burma, the Punjab, and Bombay, and were due to the causes explained above.

275. The receipts by Civil Officers exceeded those of the previous year by 8,0. The increase was due mainly to an improvement in the receipts from ferry tolls in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and partly to transfers to this head of receipts relating to staging bungalows and encamping grounds in accordance with the revised classification. Owing mainly to the latter cause the Budget Estimate was also exceeded by 3,2. In the Revised Estimate the receipts from ferry tolls in Bengal were under-estimated.

Local Works.

276. The revenue realized by Civil officers in 1897-98 fell short of that of the previous year by 14,3 and the Budget Estimate by 12,2. The decrease occurred chiefly in Bombay, and was mainly due to a falling off under road tolls, contribution for Public Works and ferry receipts, consequent on the prevalence of famine and plague. The increase in Burma was mainly due to an improvement in ferry receipts and partly to the transfer of staging bungalow rents from "XXV.—Miscellaneous" to this head. The increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab was mainly due to the transfer to this head of receipts relating to staging bungalows and encamping grounds.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE.

1896-97. Accounts.		Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
5,783,3	EXPENDITURE	5,780,1	5,464,0	5,418,9

277. The expenditure during 1897-98 was less than that of the previous year by 364,4 and fell short of the Budget Estimate by 361,2. This was mainly due to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of famine. The decrease would have been larger had it not been for repairs to earthquake damages in Assam and Bengal.

44.—Military Works.

1896-97. Accounts.		Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
899,7	India	919,7	810,3	824,7
2,1	Central Provinces	8	8	7
97,5	Burma	101,1	93,7	84,5
17,2	Assam	22,5	33,3	31,2
7,3	Bengal	20,2	10,6	9,2
2,2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,5	3,2	1,6
62,4	Punjab	102,3	82,3	80,8
8,6	Madras	8,1	8,2	7,5
19,0	Bombay	29,1	21,4	19,4
1,116,0	TOTAL INDIA	1,207,3	1,063,8	1,059,6
24,7	ENGLAND (Stores)	14,4	66,0	69,6
16,3	EXCHANGE	9,5	37,0	39,2
1,157,0	GRAND TOTAL	1,231,2	1,166,8	1,168,4

278. The actual expenditure during 1897-98 exceeded that of the previous year by 11,4, made up of a decrease of 56,4 in the Indian expenditure, and of an increase of 67,8 in the expenditure in England including exchange. The decrease in India is attributable mainly to restriction of expenditure, to smaller requirements in connection with the occupation of Chitral and its communications, the major portion of the cost of fortified posts, bridges, accommodation of troops, etc., having been charged in the accounts to end of 1896-97, and to the employment of Royal Engineer officers and departmental subordinates on the North-West Frontier operations, in consequence of which their pay was not charged to the Military Works grant. The decrease in Burma was due to considerable expenditure having been incurred in the previous year on the construction of temporary barracks for a regiment of Native Infantry at Kengtung. The increase of 14,0 in Assam was due partly to larger expenditure on the project for providing accommodation for the permanent garrison of Native Infantry at Manipur, and partly (4,7) to expenditure in restoring and repairing the damages caused by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897. The increase of 18,4 in the Punjab was due to the outlay incurred on the construction of Military roads and outposts in the Tochi Valley. The increase in the expenditure in England was due to larger payments by the Secretary of State on account of water pipes and other English stores.

279. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show a decrease of 62,8, made up of a decrease of 147,7 in the Indian expenditure, and of an increase of 84,9 in the expenditure in England including exchange. The decrease in the Indian expenditure was due partly to transfers of grant from India to England (73,7) and to "47.—Special Defence Works" (11,7), and partly (62,5) to savings from the grants owing to the curtailment of expenditure until the month of January 1898 under the orders of the Government of India. In Assam there was an excess of 8,7 due chiefly to the causes explained above. The increase in England was due to the larger demand for stores as explained in the foregoing paragraph.

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

45.—Civil Works.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1896-97	138,6	8	296,1	31,6	67,4	18,0	73,9	4,7	20,9	652,0
	Budget 1897-98	154,8	1,3	...	9,5	70,6	15,0	39,9	8,6	15,3	315,2
	Revised 1897-98	195,8	1,5	—10,8	15,3	70,0	14,0	44,5	5,5	14,2	350,0
	Accounts 1897-98	151,3	1,3	—10,9	18,9	62,5	13,3	40,8	4,9	12,9	295,0
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1896-97	5,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,6
	Budget 1897-98	6,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,2
	Revised 1897-98	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,2
	Accounts 1897-98	7,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,1
Total Imperial	Accounts. 1896-97	144,2	8	296,1	31,6	67,4	18,0	73,9	4,7	20,9	657,6
	Budget 1897-98	161,0	1,5	...	9,5	70,6	15,0	39,9	8,6	15,3	321,4
	Revised 1897-98	203,0	1,5	—10,8	15,3	70,0	14,0	44,5	5,5	14.2	357,2
	Accounts 1897-98	158,4	1,3	—10,9	18,9	62,5	13.3	40,8	4,9	12,9	302,1
PROVINCIAL.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1896-97	...	128,0	258,5	163,6	352,4	256,4	241.4	242,4	316,7	1,959,4
	Budget 1897-98	...	150,0	525,0	148,3	325,0	280,0	250,0	184,1	301,8	2,164,2
	Revised 1897-98	...	148,4	503,2	228,7	297,5	281,4	210,0	107,0	264.5	2,100,7
	Accounts 1897-98	...	148,5	506,0	236,3	311,7	207,6	225,4	177,9	266,9	2,140,9
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1896-97	...	...	20,2	5,3	30,5	30,2	5,7	79,7	8	172,4
	Budget 1897-98	...	3	20,2	5,0	13,6	28,8	7,1	50,9	9	126,8
	Revised 1897-98	...	2,2	21,3	11,0	12,6	28,0	9,0	32,7	1,5	118,3
	Accounts 1897-98	...	2,2	21,6	11,2	10,2	27,4	8,4	34,5	1,6	117,1
Total Provincial	Accounts. 1896-97	...	128,0	278,7	168,9	382,9	286,6	247,1	322,1	317,5	2,131,8
	Budget 1897-98	...	150,3	545,2	153,3	338,6	308,8	257,1	235,0	302,7	2.291,0
	Revised 1897-98	...	150,6	524,5	239,7	310,1	309,4	219,0	199,7	266,0	2,219,0
	Accounts 1897-98	...	150,7	528,2	247,5	321,9	295,0	233,8	212,4	268,5	2,258,0
LOCAL.											
Departmental	Accounts. 1896-97	4,6	14,2	61,0	74,5	...	161,7	78,4	4,0	147,2	545,6
	Budget 1897-98	4,1	11,2	57,8	81,3	...	160,7	81,0	6,7	100,0	502,8
	Revised 1897-98	4,3	10,0	50,2	80,2	...	151,5	76,0	5,8	115,9	493,9
	Accounts 1897-98	4,3	8,4	53,5	72,1	...	153,9	73,2	4,6	109,8	479,8
Civil Officers	Accounts. 1896-97	1,5	16,4	42,9	...	430,9	54,9	12,9	436,2	143,8	1,139,5
	Budget 1897-98	1,6	20,3	59,9	...	497,2	67,9	12,1	462,7	161,3	1,283,0
	Revised 1897-98	1,2	14,2	45,1	1	409,0	52,0	14,0	432,9	133,5	1,102,0
	Accounts 1897-98	1,5	11,1	46,8	1	410,9	49,2	14,7	426,5	123,4	1,084,2
Total Local.	Accounts. 1896-97	6,1	30,6	103,9	74,5	430,9	216,6	91,3	440,2	291,0	1,685,1
	Budget 1897-98	5,7	31,5	117,7	81,3	497,2	228,6	93,1	469,4	261,3	1,785,8
	Revised 1897-98	5,5	24,2	95,3	80,3	409,0	203,5	90,0	438,7	249,4	1,595,9
	Accounts 1897-98	5,8	19,5	100,3	72,2	410,9	203,1	87,9	431,1	233,2	1,564,0
GRAND TOTAL	Accounts. 1896-97	150,3	159,4	678,7	275,0	881,2	521,2	412,3	767,0	629,4	4,474,5
	Budget 1897-98	166,7	183,3	662,9	244,1	906,4	552,4	390,1	713,0	579,3	4,398,2
	Revised 1897-98	208,5	176,3	609,0	335,3	789,1	526,9	353,5	643,9	529,6	4,172,1
	Accounts 1897-98	164,2	171,5	617,6	338,6	795,3	511,4	302,5	648,4	514.6	4,124,1

Section K.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS—EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

45.—Civil Works—*continued.*

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
4,474,5	TOTAL INDIA	4,398,2	4,172,1	4,124,1
	ENGLAND—			
55,3	Furlough Pay and Allowances of Officers in P. W. Department . . .	59,0	46,0	46,4
26,0	Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill	25,4	25,6	26,2
4,3	Sundry Items	4,5	4,7	4,9
5,8	Stores for India	1,9	3,9	3,4
91,4		90,8	80,2	80,9
60,4	EXCHANGE	59,9	44,9	45,5
4,626,3	GRAND TOTAL .	4,548,9	4,297,2	4,250,5

Imperial Works.

280. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1897-98 was less than that of the previous year by 357,0. The decrease was mainly due to the expenditure on works in Upper Burma, which had hitherto been met from Imperial funds, having been transferred to Provincial, with effect from 1st April 1897. Excluding Burma, the expenditure during 1897-98 was 50,0 less than that of the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly in Assam (12,7) and the Punjab (33,1). The former was principally due to less expenditure on the construction of the Nichuguard-Manipur road, which is approaching completion, and to the expenditure on repairs of this road having been charged to Provincial in 1897-98; and the latter was due to the large expenditure incurred in the previous year on the re-construction of the Public Works Department Secretariat Buildings at Simla. The increase of 12,7 in India was the net result of an increased expenditure of 51,5 on the Bangalore water-works and of a reduction of expenditure aggregating 38,8 in the minor provinces classified under "India General and Political," owing chiefly to the grants made available being smaller than in the previous year. The decrease in the remaining provinces was due to a smaller programme of works in 1897-98.

281. The actuals fell short of the Budget Estimate by 20,2. The decrease was due partly to a write-back of 10,8 from Imperial to Provincial on account of suspense balances appertaining to Civil Works in Upper Burma, and partly to the requirements in Bengal, Madras and Bombay having been over-estimated. The increase of 9,4 in Assam was due partly (about 5,8) to the re-construction and repairs of Imperial Buildings damaged by the earthquake, and partly (about 3,6) to irregular expenditure towards the close of the year on the Nichuguard-Manipur road.

Provincial Works.

282. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1897-98 exceeded that of the previous year by 181,5. The increase was due chiefly to the expenditure on Civil Works in Upper Burma having been made Provincial, with effect from 1st April 1897. The increases of 20,5 in the Central Provinces and of 11,2 in the North-Western Provinces were due to larger grants having been made available. The increase of 72,7 in Assam was due to the restoration and repairs of buildings damaged by the earthquake. The decrease of 40,7 in Bengal was due to a smaller programme of works. The decrease would have been larger by 16,4 had it not been for repairs to earthquake damages to buildings. The decrease in the Punjab (16,0), Madras (64,5), and Bombay (49,8) was due to restriction of expenditure owing to famine in the former two provinces and plague and famine in the latter. Compared with the Budget Estimate, the actuals show a decrease of 23,3; the net result of an increase of 88,0 in Assam due to repairs of earthquake damages and to savings aggregating 111,3 in other provinces, owing mainly to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of famine and plague. The excess in Assam was covered by additional grants.

283. *Civil Officers.*—The decrease of 55,3 in expenditure, as compared with that of the previous year, was due chiefly to smaller grants for repairs to roads and new works of Miscellaneous Public Improvement in Bengal and to Municipalities in Madras for water-supply and drainage works. The lapse of 16,4 from the Budget Estimate in Madras was due to the progress on the construction of the Mount Capper Jail not having been so great as anticipated, and to smaller allotments to Municipalities for water-supply and drainage works.

Local Works.

284. *Departmental Officers.*—The expenditure in 1897-98 was less than that of the previous year by 65,8. The decrease was mainly due to smaller grants having been assigned by the several Local Governments. The lapse from the Budget Estimate was due to an over-estimate of expenditure. The increase of 9,8 in Bombay was due to outlay incurred against supplementary grants aggregating 15,9 sanctioned by Local Boards; this grant was not, however, fully utilized owing to failure of contractors to complete works and to non-payment of compensation for land.

285. *Civil Officers.*—The expenditure in 1897-98 was less than that of the previous year by 55,3 and the Budget Estimate by 198,8. The decrease occurred in all the provinces except Punjab, where there was a small excess of 2,6. The saving was mainly due to the restriction of expenditure in consequence of famine. The excess in Assam has been covered by additional grants sanctioned by the Government of India and the Local Government.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
953,3	RECEIPTS	881,3	897,2	881,9
24,255,3	EXPENDITURE	24,195,5	27,027,0	26,996,8
23,302,0	NET .	23,314,2	26,129,8	26,114,9

286. The Indian and English portions of the above figures are as follows :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	RECEIPTS.			
824,1	India	814,6	820,7	809,4
77,8	England	40,2	49,0	46,4
51,4	Exchange	26,5	27,5	26,1
953,3	TOTAL .	881,3	897,2	881,9
	EXPENDITURE.			
17,261,3	India	16,968,9	20,300,3	20,362,6
4,211,1	England	4,353,4	4,312,0	4,244,2
2,782,9	Exchange	2,873,2	2,414,7	2,390,0
24,255,3	TOTAL .	24,195,5	27,027,0	26,996,8

287. The receipts in India fell short of the Budget Estimate and of the actuals of the previous year by 5,2 and 14,7 respectively. The variations do not call for any special remarks.

288. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate chiefly by larger receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service and increase in the subscriptions to the Pension Fund.

289. The following statement shows separately the ordinary and special charges included under expenditure in India :—

1896-97. Accounts.			1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
		SPECIAL ITEMS :—			
...		Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier . .	...	3,864,0	3,848,0
352,7(*a*)		Other special services .	321,6(*b*)	187,6(*b*)	188,5
337,6		Mobilization arrangements	...	...	...
	690,3		321,6	4,051,6	4,036,5
	16,571,0	Other Charges . .	16,647,3	16,248,7	16,326,1
	17,261,3	TOTAL .	16,968,9	20,300,3	20,362,6

(*a*) Includes charges for Waziristan Field Force and Chitral Relief Force } both classified in the Financial Statement
(*b*) „ provision for Chitral Relief Force. } as warlike operations.

290. Under the head "Military Operations on the North-West Frontier" are shown charges incurred in connection with the Tochi Field Force, the Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier disturbances, and the force sent to Mekran. These operations commenced in June 1897, and, for the first two, extra grants of 341,8 and 3,360,0, respectively, were sanctioned by the Finance Department in August 1897 and January 1898. A further grant of 146,2 will therefore be necessary.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*continued.*

291. The total Budget provision and actual expenditure for Other Special Services are shown in detail below:—

	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Accounts.
Charges for—		
Occupation of Chitral and its communications .	182,6	65,0
Chitral Relief Force	6,5	2,8
Wano Garrison	30,8	32,0
Tochi Garrison	46,0	43,7
Gilgit Agency	32,8	14,2
Kajuri Kach and Jondola Garrisons . . .	10,4	11,2
Kengtung Garrison	11,5	19,4
Las Bela Escort	1,0	2
	321,6	188,5

292. The saving under "Occupation of Chitral and its communications" and "Tochi Garrison" was partly nominal, as the extra expenditure incurred on account of the normal garrisons in Chitral, the Malakand and the Tochi Valley was compiled for a part of the year under the head "Malakand Field Force, etc.," in the first two cases and under "Tochi Field Force" in the other case. The decrease under "Gilgit Agency" was in Commissariat charges, and was due to the reduction of the garrison and to recoveries on account of the year 1896-97 having been adjusted by deduction from expenditure in 1897-98. The small excess under the head "Kengtung Garrison" was due to *atta* having been issued to the Native troops stationed there instead of rice.

293. The cause of the reduction of 321,2 in the ordinary expenditure, as compared with the Budget, is shown by the following figures:—

	Budget.	Accounts.	Excess + Reduction—
Army and Garrison Staff . . .	551,2	533,0	—18,2
Regimental Pay	8,404,7	8,266,4	—138,3
Commissariat	3,616,2	3,611,1	—5,1
Remount	366,8	303,3	—63,5
Clothing	259,7	245,0	—14,7
Medical	746,4	748,6	+2,2
Ordnance	882,8	851,9	—30,9
Miscellaneous	94,4	76,3	—18,1
Other heads	1,725,1	1,690,5	—34,6
TOTAL .	16,647,3	16,326,1	—321,2

The principal savings are tabulated below:—

(1) Smaller payments of Exchange Compensation Allowance, owing to the actual payment rates of exchange being higher than the Budget rate	61,8
(2) Savings in pay, stores and clothing secured by the despatch to Mombassa of the 27th Bombay Infantry and Head-Quarters Wing, 4th Bombay Rifles, at the cost of the Home Government	10,4
(3) Savings from the short strength of the Army, due chiefly to the establishment of British Infantry in India having been short by two battalions for a part of the year	106,9
Carried over .	179,1

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—*concluded.*

Brought forward .	179,1
(4) Transfer to the Civil Department of the charge for the pay of soldiers and medical officers on plague duty . . .	17,1
(5) Savings due to the purchase of a smaller number of remounts and young stock and to the purchase of Australian animals at a more favourable rate of exchange	34,5
(6) Smaller consumption of malt liquor, owing to the absence of several British regiments on field service and reduction in price from 1st January 1898 under a new contract . .	56,8
(7) Less expenditure for movement of troops and stores in consequence of troops being on field service	53,3
(8) Lapse of the special grant for the purchase of camels for mobilization purposes	10,1
(9) Less charge for camps of exercise, owing to troops being on field service	8,1
(10) Savings in the cost of feed of cattle and remounts . . .	52,4
(11) Recoveries by deduction from charge of the value of supplies to other departments	20,2
(12) Savings in the cost of clothing	13,0
(13) Less charge for horse allowance to Artillery and Cavalry officers	11,8
(14) Favourable rates of food supplies in the Madras Command .	42,9
(15) Savings under Reserve Force, Ambulance Transport, war service materials, cultivation expenses and contingencies . .	37,1
	536,4

The only considerable excesses are—

(1) Increased cost of food supplies owing to famine and field operations on the North-West Frontier . . .	48,8
(2) Special money grants to European and Native troops on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee	11,7
(3) Compensation to Natives for dearness of provisions and forage.	180,9
	241,4

294. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the excess was due to the expenditure on the Military Operations on the North-West Frontier. Rejecting these charges, there was a decrease due mainly to the mobilization charges of the previous year (337,6) and the balance to the adoption of a more favourable rate of exchange for paying British troops, and Exchange Compensation Allowance; to less clothing charges, due to the introduction of the new clothing scheme in 1896-97 having resulted in heavy charges during that year; and to smaller local purchases of supplies for Ordnance Factories, owing mainly to the employment of the factories to manufacture supplies required for the operations on the North-West Frontier, the cost of which was charged to Special Services. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure on account of food supplies in consequence of the famine.

295. The expenditure in England showed a saving, as compared with the Budget, chiefly under Indian Troop Service and Stores. Under the former, it was due to the engagement of smaller transports, and under the latter to a smaller demand for stores. Less charges for Deferred pay caused a saving under Home charges of British forces serving in India; and the absence of fewer officers on furlough in England resulted in a decrease under Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian service.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS.

XXXIII.—Army.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
7,3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	7,8	7,0	6,1
452,3	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	459,9	387,1	389,5
13,0	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	14,7	14,9	12,3
81,8	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	88,6	82,0	77,2
3,2	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	2,8	2,8	3,3
30,7	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	26,9	27,9	29,1
122,9	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	116,7	118,6	118,6
1,4	Education	1,2	1,5	1,5
4,6	Sea Transport Charges	1,8	1,8	1,9
13,4	Miscellaneous Services	10,0	7,7	7,7
730,6	TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES	730,4	651,3	647,3
	NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—			
4	Rewards for Military Services	6	4	3
...	Military Pensions to Natives	1	...	1
93,1	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	83,5	86,7	88,2
93,5	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES	84,2	87,1	88,6
...	Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier	...	82,3	73,6
824,1	TOTAL INDIA	814,6	820,7	809,4
	ENGLAND—			
64,9	Effective Services	29,2	34,8	32,0
12,9	Non-effective Services	11,0	14,2	14,4
77,8	TOTAL ENGLAND	40,2	49,0	46,4
51,4	EXCHANGE	26,5	27,5	26,1
953,3	GRAND TOTAL	881,3	897,2	881,9

296. In the Indian Receipts the total decrease, as compared with the Budget, is only 5,2. There was a heavy decline under *Commissariat*, which is explained below. The falling off under *Clothing Establishments* was due to smaller receipts from sales of part-worn cloths under the new clothing scheme, according to which all personal clothing becomes the property of the soldiers, and to smaller issues of regimental necessaries. The special recovery of 73,6 on account of the Tochi and Malakand Field Forces, classed under "*Military Operations on the North-West Frontier*," largely reduced the falling off.

297. The details of the receipts under *Commissariat* are as follows:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
317,7	Sale of malt liquor	319,8	261,1	263,0
72,9	Sale of provisions and stores	68,7	73,4	77,0
19,9	Sale of rum	15,8	19,0	16,4
29,8	Other heads	39,7	26,7	26,4
12,0	Special Services	15,9	6,9	6,7
452,3	TOTAL	459,9	387,1	389,5

298. The falling off in the sale-proceeds of malt liquor was due to smaller consumption owing to the absence of a large number of British troops on field service, where malt liquor is not issued. Under *Other heads* the largest decrease was due to the sale of fewer elephants than anticipated. The receipts under *Special Services* for a part of the year were classified under "Military Operations on the North-West Frontier". The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was also the result of the causes explained above.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—RECEIPTS—*continued.*

XXXIII.—Army—*continued.*

299. The receipts in England exceeded the Budget Estimate by 2,8 under *Effective Services*, due to increased receipts on account of the Indian Troop Service (7,8) and to larger sales of unserviceable stores (1,7), counterbalanced by a decrease of 6,8 in the value of clothing, etc., in possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British Establishment, and by 3,4 under *Non-Effective Services*, due chiefly to sufficient provision not having been made for the growth of receipts under the Indian Military Service Family Pensions.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE.

46.—Army.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	INDIA—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
553,1	Army and Garrison Staff	556,7	532,3	535,2
204,3	Administrative Staff	204,5	203,1	204,4
8,598,7	Regimental Pay, etc.	8,432,4	8,287,6	8,278,2
3,900,6	Commissariat	3,853,0	3,628,0	3,747,6
364,9	Remount and Veterinary	366,8	307,2	303,3
305,2	Clothing	260,3	252,0	245,8
234,6	Barrack Establishment, etc.	234,7	225,8	233,1
42,2	Administration of Martial Law	42,6	42,1	40,8
755,1	Medical	749,5	716,0	750,6
921,4	Ordnance	882,9	861,7	852,0
28,2	Ecclesiastical	30,2	29,4	28,3
46,8	Education	48,3	47,5	45,3
60,6	Sea Transport Charges	56,8	65,8	66,1
141,1	Miscellaneous Services	137,8	117,7	108,5
191,1	Volunteer Corps	193,8	185,9	185,4
16,347,9		16,050,3	15,502,1	15,624,6
7,2	Unadjusted Expenditure	...	...	—32,4
16,355,1	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	16,050,3	15,502,1	15,592,2
...	Military operations on the N.-W. Frontier	...	3,864,0	3,848,0
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
12,0	Rewards for Military Services	17,7	22,7	19,5
103,3	Military Pensions to Europeans	113,0	103,6	99,7
705,3	Ditto to Natives	700,8	718,6	714,9
23,0	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	24,5	26,5	25,4
62,6	Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	62,6	62,8	62,9
906,2	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (INDIA)	918,6	934,2	922,4
17,261,3	TOTAL INDIA	16,968,9	20,300,3	20,362,6
	ENGLAND—			
	EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
832,7	Home Charges of British Forces serving in India	837,0	834,7	828,1
221,3	Furlough Allowances of Officers of the Indian Service	230,0	198,0	195,8
240,4	Indian Troop Service	251,8	235,6	229,0
5,8	Passage of Officers and Troops otherwise than in Troopship	6,0	19,0	17,7
18,3	Miscellaneous	27,6	32,5	31,7
523,8	Stores for India	569,2	572,9	527,1
1,842,3	TOTAL EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	1,921,6	1,892,7	1,829,4
	NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES—			
468,8	Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces on account of service in India	497,0	506,8	506,8
1,791,4	Pay and Pensions of Non-effective and Retired Officers of the Indian Service	1,824,8	1,800,0	1,796,1
84,4	Miscellaneous Pensions	84,0	85,0	84,4
24,2	Indian Service Family Pensions	26,0	27,5	27,5
2,368,8	TOTAL NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES (ENGLAND)	2,431,8	2,419,3	2,414,8
4,211,1	TOTAL ENGLAND	4,353,4	4,312,0	4,244,2
2,782,9	EXCHANGE	2,873,2	2,414,7	2,390,0
24,255,3	GRAND TOTAL	24,195,5	27,027,0	26,996,8

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Army and Garrison Staff.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
25,4	Commander-in-Chief	27,2	26,9	24,5
41,7	Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces	43,5	41,0	41,6
73,3	Adjutant General	76,6	75,0	79,1
16,8	Artillery Branch	16,2	15,2	14,7
4,0	Cavalry Branch	3,8	3,5	3,8
24,2	Musketry Inspection	25,0	24,0	23,1
52,3	Quarter Master General	55,9	50,7	50,7
3,3	Gymnastic Instruction	3,5	3,8	3,7
3,5	Army Signalling	3,5	3,3	3,4
188,3	District Commands	184,5	179,6	185,8
62,9	Garrison and Station Staff	61,6	60,6	59,3
29,3	Hill Sanitaria	29,4	27,0	24,8
10,6	Miscellaneous Depôts	11,2	10,6	10,2
11,9	Staff of Local Forces	9,1	8,2	8,1
3	Staff Miscellaneous	2	3	2
5,3	Special Services	5,5	2,6	2,2
553,1		556,7	532,3	535,2

300. Of the total saving of 21,5 under this head, as compared with the Budget, 10,5 was due to less payment of salaries and 5,8 to less payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance. The large saving was under the sub-head *Hill Sanitaria,* due chiefly to the closing of hill depôts in the Bengal and Punjab Commands during the winter months. There was also a saving of 4,0 in the tour expenses of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces. Under *Special Services* the expenditure for a part of the year on account of the "Occupation of Chitral" and "Tochi Garrison" was shown under Military Operations on the North-West Frontier.

Administrative Staff.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
15,8	Personal Staff of the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors	15,9	15,9	16,2
17,0	Accountant General, Military Department	17,0	17,0	17,6
	Controller of Military Accounts—			
27,6	Central Branch	27,2	26,9	27,6
14,1	Accounts Branch	14,4	14,3	14,0
43,1	Pay Branch	43,1	44,6	45,1
34,2	Commissariat Branch	34,0	34,8	34,2
7,6	Commissariat Branch, Rangoon	7,4	7,8	7,6
19,4	Ordnance and Clothing Branches	18,5	19,2	19,3
17,6	Circle, Field and Pension Pay Officers	14,9	14,2	13,9
6,6	Inspections, Special Duties, and Probationers	10,4	7,8	8,1
1,3	Special Services	1,7	6	8
204,3		204,5	203,1	204,4

301. The variations under this head are small and do not require any explanation.

Regimental Pay.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,260,6	European Army	4,079,5	3,994,9	3,956,0
4,308,9	Native Army	4,325,2	4,279,4	4,310,4
29,2	Special Services	27,7	13,3	11,8
8,598,7	TOTAL	8,432,4	8,287,6	8,278,2

302 The saving under this head of 154,2, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to a decrease of 40,9 under Exchange Compensation Allowance, of 85,8 under pay due to the short strength of British troops in India, of 14,6 under salaries due chiefly to the absence of officers on leave, and to deputations to the Civil Department for employment on plague duty. The saving of 320,5, as

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

Regimental Pay—*continued*.

compared with the actuals of the previous year, was due chiefly to the adoption of more favourable rates of exchange for payment of British troops, to less Exchange Compensation Allowance, to the British Infantry having been below the authorized strength by two battalions for a part of the year, and to other British troops having been less in excess of the authorized strength than in the previous year.

303. The details of the principal sub-heads of the European Army are given below :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
1,074,5	Artillery	1,019,2	1,012,8	1,006,0
441,1	Cavalry	408,2	409,0	405,0
5,5	Engineers	5,9	4,9	3,9
2,640,7	Infantry	2,548,0	2,474,4	2,442,7
4,2	Invalid and Veteran Establishment	3,8	3,5	3,5
49,8	Staff Corps, General List Officers, Unattached and Unemployed Officers	48,2	41,2	45,1
7,2	Colonel's Allowances	9,6	4,3	5,4
37,6	Other Charges	36,6	44,8	44,4
4,260,6	TOTAL	4,079,5	3,994,9	3,956,0

304. Under *Artillery* the saving, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due chiefly to an insufficient deduction having been made on account of officers absent in Europe (3,7), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (4,6), to the replacement of Civilian Ordnance artificers by sergeant armament artificers on lower rates of pay, and to vacancies in the permanent establishment of lascars and followers, etc., (6,9), and to less charges for horse allowance (4,9), partly counterbalanced by increased charges for good conduct pay (3,6), and deferred pay (3,5). Under *Cavalry* the saving due to absence of officers in Europe (2,1), and to Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,5) was more than counterbalanced by an excess of 6,5 in the pay of warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and native artificers and followers due to excessive deduction for probable savings; but the charge for horse allowance was less by 6,8. Under *Infantry* there was a saving of 13,8 in the pay of officers, and of 72,0 in that of warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file, due chiefly to short strength of the British Infantry by two battalions for a part of the year, and of 10,9 in Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Staff Corps*, etc., the largest saving was under General Officers unemployed, due to retirements. Under *Colonel's Allowances* the saving was due chiefly to fewer recipients Under *Other charges* the excess was mainly the result of money grants to troops on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, has been explained above.

305. The details of the principal sub-heads under the Native Army are as follows :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
56,6	Artillery	57,0	56,3	57,4
13,7	Body-Guard	15,0	15,0	14,8
1,284,9	Cavalry	1,287,8	1,280,3	1,276,4
139,0	Sappers and Miners	134,7	138,2	136,0
2,587,6	Infantry	2,594,6	2,563,0	2,596,9
53,0	Annual grant-in-aid of half-mounting	49,7	52,8	57,0
28,0	Kit-money for Recruits	34,6	29,0	26,2
32,5	Hutting-money	28,7	29,0	27,5
69,9	Reserve Forces	77,2	70,0	72,3
43,7	Other Charges	45,9	45,8	45,9
4,308,9		4,325,2	4,279,4	4,310,4

306. The variations were not large under any of the sub-heads, and it is only necessary to specify a few of them. Under *Cavalry* there was a saving of 11,4 as compared with the Budget Estimate, 8,8 of which was due to the absence of officers on furlough in England, recovery of home advances, and the deputation of officers on plague duty at the cost of the Civil Department, and 0,5 to less Exchange Compensation Allowance. These savings were partly counterbalanced by an increase of (3,8) in the pay of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, due to an advance payment of salary to certain corps, and to an over-estimate of probable savings in the Budget. Under *Annual Grant-in-aid of Half Mounting* the Budget provision was insufficient. The saving under *Kit money for Recruits* was due to the enlistment of fewer recruits than anticipated.

307. The decrease under *Special Services* is due to the causes already explained.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued*.

Commissariat Charges.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
505,2	Establishment	528,4	501,8	513,1
1,742,2	Supplies	1,779,0	1,753,0	1,870,8
863,1	Services	938,9	895,4	905,3
338,4	Transport Branch	369,9	346,3	321,9
247,1	Special Services	236,8	131,5	136,5
204,6	Mobilization	...	...	...
3,900,6	TOTAL	3,853,0	3,628,0	3,747,6

308. The saving under this head (105,4) was the result chiefly of an excess under *Supplies* and savings under all the other heads. The excess was due to large payments of compensation to Native troops for dearness of provisions and forage owing to high prices in consequence of famine, partly counterbalanced by small local purchases of malt liquor due to the absence of a large number of troops on field service. The saving under *Services* occurred chiefly in Railway, and Sea and Inland water charges, owing to fewer movements of troops and smaller consignments of stores due to the large number of troops on field service. Under *Transport* there were smaller purchases of animals, and under *Special Services* the decrease was due chiefly to the expenditure on the "Occupation of Chitral and its Communications" for a part of the year having been charged under Military Operations in the North-West Frontier.

309. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was due to absence of mobilization expenditure. Rejecting this item there was an excess of 51,6, chiefly due to higher prices for food supplies and forage, counterbalanced by the decrease under *Special Services* due to the reasons stated above.

310. The details of the expenditure under *Establishment* are given below :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
52,0	Supervising Staff	51,6	49,1	47,8
236,9	Executive Establishment	242,1	230,9	234,1
43,2	Ambulance Transport	46,0	43,4	42,1
161,5	Subordinate Establishment	177,8	166,8	173,5
9,9	Khedda Establishment	7,7	8,4	11,1
1,7	Other Heads	3,2	3,2	4,5
505,2		528,4	501,8	513,1

311. Under *Supervising Staff* the saving was due chiefly to absence of officers on furlough and to savings in Office Establishments, etc., (2,0), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (5), and less travelling and out-station allowances (1,4). Under *Executive Establishment* the saving was due chiefly to insufficient deduction having been made in the Budget for probable savings (2,5), to less Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,8), and to smaller charges for contingencies and advertisements (1,1). Under *Ambulance Transport* the reduction was due to short strength of bearers. Under *Subordinate Establishment* the saving was due principally to less expenditure for water gear and establishments and for supply of water, owing chiefly to the absence of a number of troops on field service. Under *Khedda Establishment* the increase was due to the entertainment of a larger temporary establishment for hunting operations than was provided for, and to hire of elephants, boats, and carts to a larger extent than anticipated.

312. Under *Supplies* the details are as follows :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
701,2	Provisions for Europeans	765,4	730,0	748,5
155,6	Provisions for Natives	188,0	173,5	178,9
	Compensation to Natives—			
405,6	(*a*) for dearness of provisions	371,7	306,0	481,1
107,8	(*b*) for dearness of forage	80,0	138,0	151,5
16,1	Purchase of Reserve Stock	19,5	17,2	13,7
353,3	Malt Liquor purchased locally	350,1	293,6	293,3
7,4	Rum	5,7	5,5	3,1
2,8	Dairy Farms	3,4	3,5	3,8
...	Contingent Expenses	2	2	...
—7,6	*Deduct*—Value of Supplies to other Departments	—5,0	—4,5	—3,1
1,742,2		1,779,0	1,753,0	1,870,8

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Commissariat Charges—*continued.*

313. There was an increase of 91,8 in the aggregate, made up chiefly of increased payments of compensation to Native troops, counterbalanced by savings under Malt Liquor. The excess under *Compensation*, etc., was due to the prevalence of high prices of both food supplies and forage on account of the famine. The saving under *Malt Liquor* was due to the absence of a large number of British troops on field service, where malt liquor was not issued, and to a more favourable contract for supplies. The savings under *Provision for Europeans* and *Provision for Natives*, due to short strength of troops and favourable rates of food supplies, were reduced to a certain extent by larger purchases for stock purposes. The excess over the previous year (128,6) occurred chiefly under *Provisions for Europeans* (47,3) and *for Natives* (23,3), and under *Compensation to Natives, etc*, (119,2), due chiefly to high prices due to famine, counterbalanced chiefly by a decrease under *Malt Liquor* (60,0), due to the reasons explained above.

314. Under *Services*, excluding Special Services, the following details are supplied:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
33,4	Hire of Transport	39,0	32,0	41,4
18,7	Sea and Inland Water Charges	23,7	22,6	19,3
347,2	Railway Charges	409,4	349,8	357,4
57,0	Grass Cultivation	86,2	83,7	78,6
312,8	Feed of Horses, Battery Mules, Yaboos, Bullocks and Elephants	267,2	311,5	319,7
9,1	Regimental Equipment and Camp Contingencies	12,0	8,4	7,4
24,9	Implements, Godown Furniture, etc.	27,4	27,1	31,8
60,0	Other Heads	74,0	60,3	49,7
863,1		938,9	895,4	905,3

315. Under the first head the small excess of 2,4 was due to more movements of European troops by route march and to less utilization of Government transport, partly counterbalanced by less charges for the conveyance of stores due to smaller consignments of Commissariat and Miscellaneous stores. Under the next two heads the saving was due to fewer movements of European and Native troops and to the conveyance of smaller consignments of stores, especially Commissariat and Ordnance stores. Under *Grass Cultivation* the saving was chiefly under Establishments. Under feed of *Horses, Battery Mules, etc.*, the excess, both over the Budget (52,5) and the actuals of the previous year, was due to higher prices owing to scarcity and to field operations on the North-West Frontier. The saving under *Regimental Equipment* (4,6), due to the absence of several regiments on field service, was nearly covered by the excess under the next head (4,4) caused by larger purchases of dead stock articles and more contingent charges incurred in Commissariat Godowns. Under *Other Heads* the saving occurred chiefly under Cattle Farm (Hissar) (18,4), and was due chiefly to issues of food supplies to cattle having been made from reserve stock and to a number of cattle having been sent to other districts to graze owing to scarcity of fodder at Hissar. There was also a saving of 1,3 in the charges for feed of elephants under Khedda charges (Dacca), due to casualties among Khedda elephants, and of 1,2 on account of smaller purchases of battery bullocks and savings in the purchase and repair of gear. The excess, as compared with the actuals of the previous year under the first three heads, was due chiefly to larger movements of troops and stores, and that under *Grass Cultivation* to a change in classification in the Madras and Bombay Commands.

316. The details of the charges in the *Transport Branch* are as follows:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
333,6	Depôt and Regimental	363,0	339,1	315,8
4,8	Ambulance Transport	6,9	7,2	6,1
338,4	TOTAL	369,9	346,3	321,9

317. Under *Depôt and Regimental* the large saving was chiefly due to fewer purchases of animals, to the cost of replacement of animals killed and articles issued on field service having been charged to the service concerned, and to smaller charges for food.

318. Under *Special Services* the saving was due mainly to the causes already explained (86,4), and to the reduction of the Gilgit Garrison (15,9), partly counterbalanced by higher charges on account of "Wano Garrison," "Tochi Garrison," and "Kajuri Kach and Jandola Garrisons," due to high prices of food supplies.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Remount and Veterinary.

319. The details are given below :—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
3,5	Supervising Staff	3,4	3,3	3,3
27,9	Depôt Establishments	35,2	34,6	33,5
9,3	Veterinary Inspection	8,8	8,5	9,0
34,0	Station Veterinary Hospitals	35,3	33,7	31,8
5	Veterinary Schools	4	5	4
2,4	Remount Depôt, Garden Reach	2,7	2,1	2,3
121,7	Purchase of Remounts	140,0	117,3	118,7
50,4	Feed of Cattle and Remounts	93,0	63,3	65,1
37,8	Miscellaneous	48,0	43,9	39,2
287,5	Total excluding mobilization	366,8	307,2	303,3
77,4	Mobilization	...	...	...
364,9	Total including mobilization	366,8	307,2	303,3

320. The total saving (63,5) under this head as compared with the Budget was mainly caused by the purchase of fewer remounts and young stock and at lower rates (13,7) by purchase of Australian animals at more favourable rates of exchange (7,7) and by less feed charges and cultivation expenses (34,5).

Clothing Establishments.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
11,3	Superintending Establishments	11,5	10,9	10,4
6,2	Manufacturing and Store Establishments	6,4	6,2	6,1
	Supplies and Services—			
199,4	Factories	152,8	143,3	143,9
43,0	Regimental	41,2	42,0	33,2
43,6	Compensation in lieu of clothing	47,8	48,8	51,4
1,7	Special Services	6	8	8
305,2		260,3	252,0	245,8

321. The saving under this grant (14,5) was spread over most of the sub-heads, but occurred mainly under *Factories* (8,9), due to fewer garments having been made up and smaller charges for local purchases; and under *Regimental* (8,0) owing to a reduction in the rates of making clothing, and to claims held over on account of absence of troops on field service. The provision under *Compensation in lieu of clothing* was partly an under-estimate. The larger expenditure of the previous year was mainly under the first two heads named above, and was due to the introduction of the new clothing scheme which resulted in large purchases locally and in the making up of a larger number of garments.

Barrack Establishments.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,3	Executive Establishments	4,5	4,2	4,1
58,0	Subordinate Establishments	55,1	54,0	53,0
13,6	Station Conservancy	15,6	15,7	15,3
11,1	Barrack Furniture	9,9	10,9	13,1
42,5	Barrack Bedding	52,0	48,6	50,3
41,6	Lighting Charges	36,5	35,3	35,5
62,2	Miscellaneous	58,5	56,4	59,7
1,3	Special Services	2,6	7	2,1
234,6		234,7	225,8	233,1

322. The variations from the Budget are generally unimportant, the only items worth mentioning being the saving under *Subordinate Establishments* (2,1) and under *Barrack Bedding* (1,7) against an excess of 3,2 under *Barrack Furniture.* Under the first, it was due to the absence of troops on field service, which caused a saving of 1,1 in the punkha-pulling establishment, and to the extra conservancy establishment not having been entertained to the estimated extent. Under the second, the saving was also partly due to the absence of troops on field service (3,4), and partly to fewer new issues of bedding under the four

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES—EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Barrack Establishment—*continued.*

years' rule (3,0), counterbalanced to the extent of 4,5 by the outlay in the Bengal Command to replace condemned bedding. The excess under *Barrack Furniture* was due to increased charges for washing and repair of punkha fringes and to the supply of a larger number of bamboo blinds necessitated by fair wear and tear.

Administration of Martial Law.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	Judge Advocate-General's Department—			
5,7	Head-Quarters	6,0	5,8	5,7
15,4	Commands	15,7	15,3	14,7
21,1	Miscellaneous	20,9	21,0	20,4
42,2		42,6	42,1	40,8

323. There is a trifling saving under this grant head, due chiefly to the absence of officers on furlough and smaller contingent charges.

Medical Establishments.

324. The charges are classified under the following heads:—

1896-97. Accounts.			1897-98. Budget.		1897-98. Revised.		1897-98. Accounts.	
		Medical Establishment—						
28,1		Head-Quarters and Commands		28,2		27,1		26,9
436,8		Districts . .		446,7		425,0		449,3
11,3		Nursing Service . .		12,9		11,9		12,0
28,6		Army Hospital Corps . .		28,3		28,3		27,7
18,8		Medical Store Depôts . .		19,8		19,0		18,6
1,0		Followers' Hospitals . .		1,3		1,0		9
7,9		Miscellaneous . . .		10,2		8,3		7,1
	225,8	Medical Supplies . .	221,0		220,0		234,7	
		Deduct—						
	28,1	Issues to other Departments	*22,0*		*26,6*		*28,6*	
197,7				199,0		193,4		206,1
730,2		Total excluding Special Services		746,4		714,0		748,6
		Special Services—						
20,5		Mobilization . . .		...		...		...
4,4		Other		3,1		2,0		2,0
755,1		GRAND TOTAL .		749,5		716,0		750,6

325. There were savings in all the minor heads with the exception of two, the excesses under which caused a net increase of 1,1 over the Budget. The savings were in almost all cases unimportant, and were due chiefly to variations in salaries and contingencies. The only saving which calls for special notice is that of 3,1 under *Miscellaneous*, which was due principally to fewer Military pupils having been under tuition in Medical Colleges and Schools (1,7), to the closing of certain Cantonment hospitals in the Madras Command (6), and to smaller purchases of books and periodicals (4). The excesses occurred under *Medical Establishment, Districts* and *Medical Supplies.* Under the first the increase (2,6) was the result of an over-deduction in the Budget for probable savings in salary, and of higher charges for temporary establishment and travelling than estimated, partly counterbalanced by savings due to the deputation of officers to the Civil Department for Plague duty and in Exchange Compensation Allowance. The excess under *Medical Supplies* was due to increased expenditure on medical comforts and diet in consequence of increased sickness of troops, and higher rates of articles of diet owing to scarcity. About half of this excess was covered by the increased credit (taken in the accounts by deduction from the charge) under *Issues to other Departments*, owing to larger supplies to Civil hospitals and dispensaries, to famine and plague hospitals, and to troops sent out to Mombassa. The excess under this head (1,1) requires to be sanctioned.

326. The decrease, as compared with the previous year was due chiefly to the absence of mobilization charges in 1897-98. Disregarding this item there was an excess, which occurred mainly under *Medical Establishment, Districts* (12,5), due to the presence of a larger number of officers on duty and to the higher rate of pay granted, with effect from 1st April 1897; and under *Medical Supplies* due to increased sickness of troops and higher price of articles of diet.

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Ordnance.

327. The charges are sub-divided below, the mobilization charges in 1896-97 being shown separately:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	ESTABLISHMENTS—			
39,4	Supervising Staff	41,1	40,7	41,1
197,8	Arsenals and Depôts	201,5	198,0	199,2
208,8	Factories	226,1	225,1	222,4
11,9	Fort Armaments	11,6	10,8	10,9
	STORES—			
164,6	For Arsenals and Depôts	147,1	147,4	161,9
196,8	For Factories	172,6	165,9	163,1
13,8	Freight	11,8	10,6	12,2
47,6	Camp Equipage	57,0	55,5	53,9
13,3	Line Gear	13,9	13,1	12,8
35,1	Other Charges	35,6	35,6	34,1
	Deduct—			
40,9	Supplies to other Departments	*35,5*	*41,1*	*59,7*
888,2	Total excluding Special Services	882,8	861,6	851,9
	Special Services—			
33,0	Mobilization	...	...	...
2	Other	1	1	1
921,4		882,9	861,7	852,0

328. The most important excess is that of 14,8 under *Stores for Arsenals and Depôts,* due chiefly to the purchase of stores for Colonial and other Governments. This was, however, more than met by larger recoveries (24,2) under *Supplies to other Departments,* resulting chiefly from the issue of a large quantity of old shot and shell to the Eastern Bengal State Railway (5,0), issue of stores to the Native troops sent to East Africa (6 6), and despatch of stores to Cairo, Malta, etc., (9,7). Under *Stores for Factories,* the provision for local supplies to the Foundry and Shell Factory, Gun Carriage Factories, and to the Kirkee Small Arms Ammunition Factory was over-estimated. The saving under *Factories* was in Salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance. Under *Camp Equipage* the charges for purchase and repair were less than estimated. As compared with the actuals of 1896-97, almost half the decrease was due to the special expenditure in that year for mobilization. There was a large decrease under *Stores for Factories,* due to smaller purchases owing to the stoppage of ordinary work in consequence of factories being fully occupied for some time in meeting the requirements of the forces on the North-West Frontier. There were larger recoveries in the year under report from other departments, but the decrease due to this cause was more than covered by an increase under *Establishments—Factories,* due to the employment of more extra temporary artificers owing to larger outturn.

Other Effective Charges.

329. Under *Sea Transport charges* the increase was mainly due to the grant of passages to the British and Native Officers who proceeded to England to form part of the Guard-of-Honour to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee " (2,6)," to more charges for passages from port to port in India (7,9), and to the employment of the R. I. M. S. *Clive* for conveyance to England of the surplus troops of 1896-97 (1,7), partly counterbalanced by a saving in the charges for articles of sea kit supplied to troops on their voyage to England (2,4). The decrease under *Volunteer Corps* was due chiefly to insufficient deduction made in the Budget for probable savings in salaries, and to certain appointments having been held by Civilians (7,4). Savings under Contingencies and Exchange Compensation Allowance (1,8) were more than covered by an excess under travelling (2,1), due to more frequent inspections.

330. The excess of 9,3 under *Sea Transport Charges* requires sanction. A report that the grant was likely to be exceeded was made to Government.

The figures under *Miscellaneous Services* may be sub-divided as follows:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
62,2	Special charges	43,4	36,0	32,2
78,9	Other Items	94,4	81,7	76,3
141,1		137,8	117,7	108,5

Section L.—ARMY SERVICES EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

Other Effective Charges—*continued.*

331. Under *Special charges* the expenditure for a part of the year on account of the Occupation of Chitral and its communications was compiled under Malakand Field Force. There was also a saving under Chitral Relief Force, owing to smaller arrear charges (3,7), and an excess under Kengtung Garrison (7,4), due to *atta* instead of rice having been supplied for the use of Native troops. Under *Other Items* the saving was due chiefly to an over-estimate for contingencies (6,1), to the non-utilization of the grant for camps-of-exercise (8,1), owing to the withdrawal of troops for operations on the North-West Frontier, and to less extra staff and command allowances (2,2).

Military Operations on the North-West Frontier.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	Military Operations on North-West Frontier—			
...	Malakand Field Force and North-West Frontier Disturbances	...	3,452,0	3,468,1
...	Tochi Field Force	...	400,0	369,1
...	Mekran	...	12,0	10,8
...		...	3,864,0	3,848,0

332. As stated in paragraph 290, 3,701,8 of this excess has been sanctioned, and the balance 146,2 still requires to be sanctioned.

Non-effective Charges.

333. Under *Rewards for Military Services* the increase (1,8) was wholly in the Native Army, and was due chiefly to the grant of concessions to troops in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, and to new awards of the Order of Merit for service on the North-West Frontier. Under *Military Pensions to Europeans* the decrease (13,3) was due chiefly to less capitalised payments (9,8) to British officers than anticipated. Under *Military Pensions to Natives* there were increased payments of compensation for dearness of provision to Madras pensioners owing to scarcity (12,5). Under *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* the increase was due mainly to the operations in the North-West Frontier, partly counterbalanced by savings under widows' pensions caused by casualties. The excesses under *Rewards for Military Services* (1,8), *Military Pensions to Natives* (14,1), and *Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances* (9), and under *Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities* (3), require to be sanctioned.

Expenditure in England.

334. The saving in the Home effective charges (92,2) occurred mainly under *Stores for India* (42,1) There was under this head a decrease of 72,8 in Ordnance Stores and an increase of 25,1 for stores in connection with the Malakand and Tochi Field Force. The saving (22,8) under *Indian Troop Service* was mainly owing to the engagement of smaller transports. There was also a large decrease under *Furlough Allowances* (34,2). The fluctuations in non-effective charges were unimportant.

Section LL.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS—EXPENDITURE.

47.—Special Defence Works.

1896-97. Accounts.		Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
94,6	EXPENDITURE	19,4	35,4	23,7

335. The distribution of expenditure is noted below :—

1896-97. Accounts.		Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
21,7	India	...	2,0	—4,0
43,9	England	11,7	21,4	17,7
29,0	Exchange	7,7	12,0	10,0
94,6	TOTAL .	19,4	35,4	23,7

336. This major head was kept open during 1897-98 for the record of expenditure in connection with armaments only; the accounts of works and suspense transactions pertaining thereto were closed on the 31st March 1897; this circumstance, coupled with the fact that the Secretary of State's payments for armaments are approaching completion, accounts for the large decrease in expenditure during 1897-98. The excess was sanctioned by the Government of India.

337. The Secretary of State continued to debit under the head "Special Defences" payments in England on account of works the accounts of which had been transferred to "44.—Military Works," with effect from the 1st April 1897; these payments were, therefore, adjusted by credit to expenditure in England under "Special Defences" and debit to "Military Works" through the Indian accounts. A sum of about 4,3 was so adjusted, which accounts for the greater portion of the lapse of 6,0 from the Revised Estimate of expenditure in India. The balance of the lapse was mainly due to over-estimates of the expenditure likely to be incurred in Ordnance Factories in connection with the equipment of the North-West Frontier Defences, and of charges for freight payable in India. The Budget Estimate did not provide for any such charges. The increase in the expenditure in England, as compared with the Budget Estimate, was due to the Secretary of State having paid some arrear claims.

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
—1,023,6	TOTAL SURPLUS AND DEFICIT .	—1,190,0	—705,7	—457,7

DETAILS.

		India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Provincial.											
Revenue	Accounts . 1896-97	...	779,8	2,132,0	652,5	4,672,0	3,313,1	1,789,3	3,200,6	4,031 3	20,570,6
	Budget . 1897-98	...	865,9	2,865,9	670,0	4,548,3	3,502,8	1,815,9	3,137,7	4,158,0	21,564,5
	Revised . 1897-98	...	896,6	3,085,1	721,7	4,610,7	3,533,3	1,904,4	3,149 2	4,248,8	22,119,8
	Accounts . 1897-98	..	898,5	3,138,3	716,2	4,656,8	3,529,7	1,884,4	3,161,8	4,209,5	22,255,2
Expenditure	Accounts . 1896-97	...	817,2	2,131,2	678,0	4,858,5	3,477,8	1,853,4	3,401,2	4,252,4	21,469,7
	Budget . 1897-98	...	865 9	3,019,3	683,4	4,859,0	3,502,8	1,839,6	3,296,2	4,208 5	22,274,7
	Revised . 1897-98	...	896,6	2,979,1	758,8	4,952,2	3,533,3	1,888,2	3,278 7	4,428,5	22,715,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	...	898,5	2,968,9	761,7	4,960,1	3,529,7	1,886,7	3,319,5	4,339,2	22,724,3
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts . 1896-97	...	−37,4	+8	−25,5	−186,5	−164,7	−64,1	−200,6	−221,1	−899,1
	Budget . 1897-98	...	...	−153,4	−13,4	−310,7	...	−23,7	−158,5	−50,5	−710,2
	Revised . 1897-98	...	...	+106,0	−37,1	−341,5	...	+16,2	−129,5	−179,7	−595,6
	Accounts . 1897-98	...	...	+169,4	−45,5	−303,3	...	−2,3	−157,7	−129,7	−469,1
Closing Balance.	Accounts . 1896-97	...	...	312,2	94,3	395 5	...	52,3	229,4	179 7	1,263,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	...	...	481,6	48,8	92,2	...	50,0	71,7	50,0	794,3
Local.											
Revenue	Accounts . 1896-97	13,7	126,6	173,5	114,7	803,6	1,037,9	364,8	1,208,0	528,9	4,371,7
	Budget . 1897-98	13,9	130,1	168,5	117,4	730,2	1,119,1	391,7	1,198,1	533,1	4,384,1
	Revised . 1897-98	13,8	110,6	178,3	110,5	750,9	1,083 5	390,5	1,185 7	502,6	4,338,4
	Accounts . 1897-98	13,5	117,4	181,0	123,2	780,8	1,088,5	394,7	1,219,0	562,7	4,419,0
Expenditure	Accounts . 1896-97	15,7	137,1	176,0	117,0	758,6	1,073,0	411,3	1,236,3	571,2	4 496,2
	Budget . 1897-98	15,5	145,2	200,0	127,0	874,2	1,109,9	423,9	1,319,3	645,9	4 863 9
	Revised . 1897-98	14,8	130,1	167,5	125,7	751,2	1,067 6	404,4	1,270,3	540,9	4,478,5
	Accounts . 1897-98	14,9	128,3	172,9	117,3	756,7	1,062,8	392,7	1,231,7	530,3	4,407,6
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts . 1896-97	−2,0	−10,5	−2,5	−2,3	+45,0	−35,1	−46,5	−28,3	−42,3	−124,5
	Budget . 1897-98	−1,6	−6,1	−31,5	−9,6	−144,0	+9,2	−32,2	−121,2	−112 8	−479,8
	Revised . 1897-98	−1,0	−13,5	+10,8	−9,2	−,3	+15,9	−13,9	−90,6	−38,3	−140,1
	Accounts . 1897-98	−1,4	−10,9	+8,1	+5 9	+24,1	+25,7	+2	−12,7	−27,6	+11,4
Closing Balance	Accounts . 1896-97	12,8	46,7	101,5	34,0	174,2	60,6	148,5	386,6	343,7	1,308,7
	Accounts . 1897-98	11,4	35,8	109,6	39,9	198,3	86,3	148,8	373,9	316,1	1,320,1
Total.											
Revenue	Accounts . 1896-97	13,7	906,4	2,305 5	767,2	5,475,6	4,351,0	2,154,1	4,408,6	4,560 2	24,942,3
	Budget . 1897-98	13,9	1,005,0	3,034,4	787,4	5,278,5	4,621,9	2,207,6	4,335 8	4,691,1	25,948,6
	Revised . 1897-98	13,8	1,013,2	3,263,4	838,2	5,361,6	4,616,8	2,294 9	4,334,9	4,751,4	26,188 2
	Accounts . 1897-98	13,5	1,015,9	3,319,3	839,4	5,437,6	4,618,2	2,277,3	4,380,2	4,772,2	26,674 2
Expenditure	Accounts . 1896-97	15,7	954,3	2,307,2	795,0	5,617,1	4,550,8	2,264,7	4,637,5	4,823 6	25,965,9
	Budget . 1897-98	15,5	1,011,1	3,219,3	810,4	5,733,2	4,612,7	2,263,5	4,615,5	4,857,4	27,138,6
	Revised . 1897-98	14,8	1,026,7	3,146,6	884,5	5,703,4	4,600,9	2,292,6	4,555,0	4,969,4	27,193,9
	Accounts . 1897-98	14,9	1,026,8	3,141,8	879,0	5,710,8	4,592,5	2 279 4	4 551,2	4 929 5	27,131,9
Surplus or Deficit.	Accounts . 1896-97	−2 0	−47,9	−1,7	−27,8	−141,5	−199,8	−110,6	−228,9	−263,4	−1,023,6
	Budget . 1897-98	−1,6	−6,1	−184,0	−23,0	−454,7	+9,2	−55,9	−279,7	−163,3	−1,190,0
	Revised . 1897-98	−1,0	−13,5	+110,8	−46,3	−341,8	+15,9	+2,3	−220,1	−218,0	−705,7
	Accounts . 1897-98	−1,4	−10,9	+17,5	−39,6	−279,2	+25,7	−2,1	−170,4	−157,3	−457,7
Closing Balance.	Accounts . 1896-97	12,8	46,7	413,7	128,3	569,7	60,6	200,9	616,0	523,4	2,572,1
	Accounts . 1897-98	11,4	35,8	591,2	88,7	290,5	86,3	198,8	445,6	366,1	2,114,4

338. The figures shown under this head represent the surplus or deficit of each Provincial Government in respect of the revenues and charges assigned to it, including Incorporated Local Funds. The differences between the Estimates and Accounts under the various Revenue and Expenditure heads have been explained in detail in the foregoing pages, and the share of these pertaining to the Provincial and Local sections of the accounts for the several groups is given below separately for each province. The Budget provided for an expenditure from Provincial balances of 71 lakhs and from Local balances of ·48 lakhs; but the accounts show the net Provincial expenditures less by 24 lakhs and the net Local revenue more by 49 lakhs. The actual decrease in the Provincial balance in the course of the year therefore amounted to 47 lakhs, and the Local revenue was increased by 1 lakh, consequently the Provincial and Local balances being taken together, the actual decrease was 46

lakhs. These figures do not, however, give a true idea of the actual transactions of the year, for, in order to produce even this result, Imperial Revenues had to bear about eight-ninths of the charge for direct Famine Relief (5,325,6) for which Provincial and Local Revenues are in the first instance responsible, and had also to make special grants amounting to 183,7, to the Central Provinces (81,0) and to the North-Western Provinces (102, 7). The Imperial Government also made a special assignment of 80,0 to Assam for expenditure due to the Earthquake, and a special contribution of 121,8 to Bombay in aid of Plague expenditure. It will be seen that even with these grants the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces closed the year without any Provincial balances, and that the other Local Governments, except Burma, with the consent of the Imperial Government, were compelled to close their Provincial account with balances much below the prescribed minima.

339. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the improvement was contributed to by all the Provinces except Central Provinces and Assam. In the Central Provinces the Provincial account of the year was closed without any balance, as was explained above. In the Local Section there was a falling off under all the Receipt heads, counterbalanced by savings in expenditure chiefly under Civil Departments and Buildings and Roads. In Assam the special assignment of 8 lakhs mentioned above mainly explains the increase in Revenue. The increase in expenditure occurred chiefly under Buildings and Roads (94,1), and was due to charges in connection with the Earthquake; this excess was partly counterbalanced by savings under direct demands on the Revenue (11,6) and under Civil Departments (12,0). In Burma, where the largest increase appears, the improvement occurred under all the heads, both in the Receipts and the Expenditure. In Bengal the increase of 108,5 in the Provincial Revenue under all the heads was counterbalanced by increased expenditure of 101,1, chiefly under Civil Departments (93,1) and Famine Relief (52,1). In the Local Section the improvement occurred under almost all the heads. In Punjab and Madras the improvement occurred chiefly under Principal heads of Revenue, and Buildings and Roads. These improvements were partly counterbalanced by Famine Relief charges, which were subsequently transferred to Provincial. In Bombay the improvement occurred in the Local Section partly counterbalanced by increased expenditure in the Provincial section due to the Plague.

340. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, the improvement was mainly due to increased collections of Revenue owing to the better agricultural prospects in the latter part of the year.

Central Provinces.

Revenue. 1896-97. Accounts.	Revenue. 1897-98. Budget.	Revenue. 1897-98. Revised.	Revenue. 1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1896-97. Accounts.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Budget.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Revised.	Expenditure. 1897-98. Accounts.
				Provincial—				
710,8	775,4	822,5	830,2	Revenue	176,5	181,7	198,2	194,9
8,6	10,7	9,9	8,2	Interest	9,5	10,7	11,2	11,4
1,5	1,4	1,6	1,2	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	7,2	7,3	8,0	7,9
43,8	61,9	43,7	39,6	Civil Departments	428,9	450,2	461,4	463,2
10,6	11,0	13,1	13,7	Miscellaneous	53,7	53,1	52,8	56,4
4,5	5,5	5,8	5,6	Buildings and Roads	128,0	150,3	150,6	150,7
...	...	...	..	Transfers to Local	13,4	12,6	14,4	14,0
779,8	865,9	896,6	898,5	Total	817,2	865,9	896,6	898,5
				Local—				
85,1	95,5	73,3	75,3	Revenue	50,5	54,2	53,4	56,9
18,4	21,2	20,8	20,7	Civil Department	46,4	55,7	49,9	49,6
2,0	2,7	2,1	1,6	Miscellaneous	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,6
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	8,0	2,1	1,0	8
7,7	7,1	6,0	5,8	Buildings and Roads	30,6	31,5	24,2	19,4
13,4	12,6	14,4	14,0	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
126,6	139,1	116,6	117,4	Total	137,1	145,2	130,1	128,3
906,4	1,005,0	1,013,2	1,015,9	GRAND TOTAL	954,3	1,011,1	1,026,7	1,026,8
				Surplus +, Deficit —	—47,9	—6,1	—13,5	—10,9

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Burma.

Revenue 1896-97. Accounts.	Revenue 1897-98. Budget.	Revenue 1897-98. Revised.	Revenue 1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure 1896-97. Accounts.	Expenditure 1897-98. Budget.	Expenditure 1897-98. Revised.	Expenditure 1897-98. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,278,8	2,679,2	2,877,1	2,910,8	Revenue	346,0	627,0	633,2	621,2
1,9	3,5	4,1	4,1	Interest	1,2	2,7	2,4	2,2
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	6,3	5,8	6,6	6,6
101,2	142,8	154,1	170,9	Civil Departments	763,2	1,558,8	1,533,7	1,531,5
10,2	9,7	19,0	18,7	Miscellaneous	92,3	107,8	105,2	106,5
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	...	65,1	62,6	62,8
718,1	...	...	...	Railways	596,9	...	5	5
12,0	14,5	14,5	14,7	Irrigation	62,4	129,8	133,6	130,7
9,8	16,2	16,3	19,1	Buildings and Roads	278,7	545,2	524,5	528,2
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—15,8	—22,9	—23,2	—21,3
2,132,0	2,865,9	3,085,1	3,138,3	TOTAL	2,131,2	3,019,3	2,979,1	2,968,9
				LOCAL—				
115,4	119,0	122,6	125,5	Revenue	5,2	5,7	5,4	6,6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	9,8		10,1	9,9
8,8	8,5	9,6	10,7	Civil Departments	39,5	44,1	39,0	38,5
43,4	42,0	46,8	43,5	Miscellaneous	11,6	12,8	11,4	11,1
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	5	1,5	1	1
6,5	7,5	5,4	5,5	Irrigation	5,6	7,8	6,2	6,4
15,2	14,4	17,1	17,1	Buildings and Roads	103,8	117,7	95,3	100,3
—15,8	—22,9	—23,2	—21,3	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
173,5	168,5	178,3	181,0	TOTAL	176,0	200,0	167,5	172,9
2,305,5	3,034,4	3,263,4	3,319,3	GRAND TOTAL	2,307,2	3,219,3	3,146,6	3,141,8
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—1,7	—184,9	+116,8	+177,5

Assam.

Revenue 1896-97. Accounts.	Revenue 1897-98. Budget.	Revenue 1897-98. Revised.	Revenue 1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure 1896-97. Accounts.	Expenditure 1897-98. Budget.	Expenditure 1897-98. Revised.	Expenditure 1897-98. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
596,3	604,7	666,6	664,4	Revenue	118,0	131,4	122,8	119,8
1	1	1	1	Interest	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2	2	2	2
32,8	34,7	30,4	29,0	Civil Departments	317,0	326,0	318,8	314,0
2,9	10,0	6,4	2,6	Miscellaneous	26,1	27,2	26,2	26,2
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	5,8	3,1	1,1	2
11,9	12,6	10,8	11,3	Railways	19,9	19,6	24,6	25,2
8,5	7,9	7,4	8,8	Buildings and Roads	168,9	153,3	239,7	247,4
...	...	...	..	Transfers to Local	22,1	22,5	25,3	28,6
652,5	670,0	721,7	716,2	TOTAL	678,0	683,4	758,8	761,7
				LOCAL—				
64,0	66,0	63,0	64,6	Revenue	3	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,6
16,1	15,5	17,7	18,6	Civil Departments	35,7	38,4	38,2	38,2
1,4	1,5	1,3	1,5	Miscellaneous	2,0	2,4	2,2	1,9
11,1	11,9	9,2	9,9	Buildings and Roads	74,6	81,3	80,3	72,2
22,1	22,5	25,3	28,6	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
114,7	117,4	116,5	123,2	TOTAL	117,0	127,0	125,7	117,3
767,2	787,4	838,2	839,4	GRAND TOTAL	795,0	810,4	884,5	879,0
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—27,8	—23,0	—46,3	—39,6

Bengal.

Revenue 1896-97. Accounts.	Revenue 1897-98. Budget.	Revenue 1897-98. Revised.	Revenue 1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure 1896-97. Accounts.	Expenditure 1897-98. Budget.	Expenditure 1897-98. Revised.	Expenditure 1897-98. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,378,9	3,724,1	3,757,8	3,765,2	Revenue	650,0	759,5	725,8	726,1
23,2	30,9	29,6	31,2	Interest	21,5	21,5	22,5	22,7
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5	1,0	5	5
388,6	393,3	416,1	418,2	Civil Departments	2,554,0	2,507,5	2,575,6	2,600,6
109,6	112,9	85,8	97,9	Miscellaneous	325,9	342,3	343,0	349,3
..	...	...	...	Famine Relief	215,5	221,8	307,8	273,9
448,3	...	...	...	Railways	...	...	...	...
271,7	242,6	279,1	298,1	Irrigation	552,9	544,3	556,9	552,4
51,7	44,5	42,3	46,2	Buildings and Roads	382,9	338,6	310,1	321,9
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	155,3	122,5	110,0	112,7
4,672,0	4,548,3	4,610,7	4,656,8	TOTAL	4,858,5	4,859,0	4,952,2	4,960,1
				LOCAL—				
466,6	440,0	466,0	481,7	Revenue	35,3	31,3	36,2	36,3
4,8	4,2	4,2	4,8	Interest	2,3	2,5	2,7	3,0
2,1	1,6	2,3	2,4	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	35,9	35,5	39,5	39,8
94,9	88,7	91,8	94,9	Civil Departments	211,1	210,6	217,3	219,4
23,0	19,7	22,8	28,3	Miscellaneous	13,9	14,9	10,9	11,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	28,7	81,7	35,6	35,8
1,6	1,5	1,8	1,4	Irrigation	5	5	...	1
55,3	52,0	52,0	54,6	Buildings and Roads	430,9	497,2	409,0	410,9
155,3	122,5	110,0	112,7	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
803,6	730,2	750,9	780,8	TOTAL	758,6	874,2	751,2	756,7
5,475,6	5,278,5	5,361,6	5,437,6	GRAND TOTAL	5,617,1	5,733,2	5,703,4	5,716,8
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—141,5	—454,7	—341,8	—279,2

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Revenue 1896-97. Accounts.	Revenue 1897-98. Budget.	Revenue 1897-98. Revised.	Revenue 1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure 1896-97. Accounts.	Expenditure 1897-98. Budget.	Expenditure 1897-98. Revised.	Expenditure 1897-98. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,242,7	2,442,4	2,312,8	2,310,4	Revenue	544,5	533,3	544,6	542,2
35,7	40,9	45,4	46,5	Interest	45,3	46,8	44,0	43,4
156,7	172,0	148,7	146,8	Civil Departments	1,488,0	1,511,3	1,554,7	1,557,7
43,7	41,7	34,1	37,0	Miscellaneous	283,4	288,8	289,3	288,9
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	...	...	...	...
772,1	737,8	922,5	920,5	Irrigation	571,6	580,7	586,0	589,6
62,2	68,0	69,8	68,5	Buildings and Roads	286,6	308,8	309,4	295,0
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	258,4	233,1	205,3	212,9
3,313,1	3,502,8	3,533,3	3,529,7	TOTAL	3,477,8	3,502,8	3,533,3	3,529,7
				LOCAL—				
720,0	821,6	817,4	4,7	Revenue	353,3	369,9	360,8	360,6
1,7	1,9	1,9	1,8	Interest	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	19,4	19,1	19,8	19,6
37,4	40,5	38,6	38,9	Civil Departments	478,8	487,5	480,3	476,3
13,4	13,6	10,3	10,6	Miscellaneous	4,9	4,8	3,2	3,1
7,0	8,4	10,0	9,6	Buildings and Roads	216,6	228,6	203,5	203,2
258,4	233,1	205,3	12,9	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,037,9	1,119,1	1,083,5	1,088,5	TOTAL	1,073,0	1,109,9	1,067,6	1,062,8
4,351,0	4,621,9	4,616,8	4,618,2	GRAND TOTAL	4,550,8	4,612,7	4,600,9	4,592,5
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—199,8	+9,2	+15,9	+25,7

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*continued.*

Punjab.

Revenue. 1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
1,547,6	1,568,7	1,647,1	1,635,2	Revenue	331,6	340,4	336,0	334,8
23,7	26,6	25,6	25,7	Interest	21,5	20,6	20,7	20,4
8	8	8	8	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	16,7	16,9	16,2	16,1
137,5	138,7	148,3	137,2	Civil Departments	1,105,4	1,101,7	1,097,1	1,098,6
21,9	24,6	16,9	21,2	Miscellaneous	151,9	157,8	160,6	158,7
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	31,0	...	100,5	88,9
13,2	15,3	18,5	16,1	Irrigation	7,1	11,3	7,2	6,8
44,6	41,2	47,2	48,2	Buildings and Roads	247,1	257,1	219,0	233,8
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	—58,9	—66,2	—69,1	—71,4
1,789,3	1,815,9	1,904,4	1,884,4	TOTAL	1,853,4	1,839,6	1,888,2	1,886,7
				LOCAL—				
355,6	355,9	384,8	385,7	Revenue	133,9	132,6	134,3	136,2
1	1	1	1	Interest	4	5	4	7
5,4	5,1	5,4	5,5	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	5,7	5,6	6,0	6,0
27,3	29,7	28,9	30,7	Civil Departments	135,0	139,4	137,3	142,7
7,4	7,0	9,8	7,9	Miscellaneous	9,2	10,2	10,8	11,4
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	30,8	41,8	25,1	7,2
1,1	3,4	2,9	4,5	Irrigation	5,0	7	5	6
26,8	26,7	27,7	29,9	Buildings and Roads	91,3	93,1	90,0	87,9
—58,9	—66,2	—69,1	—71,4	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
364,8	361,7	390,5	392,9	TOTAL	411,3	423,9	404,4	392,7
2,154,1	2,177,6	2,294,9	2,277,3	GRAND TOTAL	2,264,7	2,263,5	2,292,6	2,279,4
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT —	—110,6	—85,9	+2,3	—2,1

Madras.

Revenue. 1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
2,870,4	2,799,9	2,819,2	2,821,6	Revenue	782,8	776,6	790,2	794,3
25,9	18,0	19,7	17,3	Interest	17,0	15,3	18,7	18,6
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	10,1	10,7	10,7	10,7
216,9	219,1	213,5	222,8	Civil Departments	1,492,7	1,498,2	1,487,4	1,502,5
33,5	38,4	34,4	36,8	Miscellaneous	264,4	274,0	269,8	279,8
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	47,1	131,1	166,2	159,7
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	1,9	3,4	2,8	2,8
25,7	27,0	25,0	25,8	Railways	15,2	17,0	15,0	15,0
18,6	17,7	18,0	18,3	Irrigation	423,9	334,5	319,3	323,9
19,6	17,6	19,4	19 2	Buildings and Roads	322,1	235,0	199,7	212,4
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local	24,0	4	—1,1	—2
3,200,6	3,137,7	3,149,2	3,161,8	TOTAL	3,401,2	3,296,2	3,278,7	3,319,5
				LOCAL—				
980,9	999,5	992,5	1,018,6	Revenue	459,8	466,2	459,8	460,5
4,4	4,2	4,6	5,0	Interest	4	5	4	3
28,0	25,8	26,7	30,9	Civil Departments	291,3	297,4	293,2	294,3
62,7	63,2	60,8	62,5	Miscellaneous	34,3	34,9	33,4	32,3
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief	9,2	50,0	50,0	12,6
...	...	...	..	Irrigation	1,1	9	8	6
108,0	105,0	102,2	102,2	Buildings and Roads	440,2	469,4	438,7	431,1
24,0	4	—1,1	—2	Transfers from Provincial	...	...	...	...
1,208,0	1,198,1	1,185,7	1,219,0	TOTAL	1,236,3	1,310,3	1,276,3	1,231,7
4,408,6	4,335,8	4,334,9	4,380,8	GRAND TOTAL	4,637,5	4,615,5	4,555,0	4,551,2
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT—	—228,9	—279,7	—220,1	—170,4

Section M.—PROVINCIAL ADJUSTMENT—*concluded.*

Bombay.

Revenue. 1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1896-97. Accounts.	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
				PROVINCIAL—				
3,704,7	3,829,4	3,932,9	3,950,5	Revenue . . .	1,806,1	1,822,9	1,836,1	1,808,5
29,9	33,8	36,6	36,2	Interest . . .	31,4	31,8	37,1	35,8
...	...	...	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint . .	10,1	10,9	11,0	10,7
158,5	157,4	150,3	152,4	Civil Departments .	1,683,6	1,677,3	1,918,3	1,910,2
38,6	37,0	38,6	43,2	Miscellaneous . .	285,6	292,0	288,6	293,9
...	...	...	..	Famine Relief . .	24,0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways	5,1	8	8	8
18,3	18,0	18,0	21,2	Railways . . .	12,7	12,8	13,2	14,9
2,3	2,4	3,0	3,2	Irrigation . . .	5,0	1,1	1,1	1,0
79,0	80,0	69,4	62,8	Buildings and Roads .	317,5	302,7	266,0	268,4
...	...	...	...	Transfers to Local .	71,3	56,2	56,3	55,0
4,031,3	4,158,0	4,248,8	4,269,5	TOTAL .	4,252,4	4,208,5	4,428,5	4,399,2
				LOCAL—				
315,5	341,8	332,8	337,8	Revenue . . .	46,8	48,3	46,4	46,2
8	8	8	9	Interest . . .	8	8	8	6
77,8	70,3	61,3	58,6	Civil Departments .	220,6	231,5	236,9	240,1
1,6	1,7	1,2	1,1	Miscellaneous . .	10,5	7,0	5,9	7,8
...	...	...	...	Famine Relief . .	1,5	100,0	1,5	2,4
61,9	65,3	50,2	49,3	Buildings and Roads .	291,0	261,3	249,4	233,2
71,3	56,2	56,3	55,0	Transfers from Provincial . . .	...	...	...	...
528,9	536,1	502,6	50,27	TOTAL .	71,2	648,9	540,9	530,3
4,560,2	4,694,1	4,751,4	4,772,2	GRAND TOTAL .	4,823,6	4,857,4	4,969,4	4,929,5
				SURPLUS +, DEFICIT — .	—263,4	—163,3	—218,0	—157,3

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
4,984,4	EXPENDITURE	6,588,6	4,604,6	4,328,5

341. The following table compares the whole of the Capital Expenditure with the Estimates of the year and the actuals of the previous year:—

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
46,9	35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	25,0	22,4	37,5
4,244,0	48.—State Railways	5,838,6	3,903,4	3,632,0
740,4	49.—Irrigation Works	750,0	692,8	692,4
...	50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	...	8,4	4,1
5,031,3		6,613,6	4,627,0	4,366,0

342. Owing to the disturbance of working arrangements caused by the restriction of expenditure on the construction of railways rendered necessary by the depletion of cash balances, and owing to strikes in England having materially affected the expenditure on stores in that country, as well as to the fact that the Assam-Bengal Railway Company raised debentures not contemplated when the Budget Estimate was framed, the provision was reduced in the Revised Estimate, but it was not found possible to work up even to the reduced figure of the Revised Estimate for State Railways on which there was a lapse of 271,4, part of which (175,7) was caused by the credit under Burma Railways for the value of stores balances transferred to the Company.

48.—State Railways.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
	PRINCIPAL LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION—			
41,0	Assam-Bengal, Part I	50,0	61,5	21,6
1,100,6	Assam-Bengal, Part II	1,080,7	649,7	662,7
254,2	Rae Bareli-Benares	432,5	442,5	443,7
...	Agra-Delhi Chord	...	...	3,0
350,4	Kotri-Rohri	211,0 (Kotri-Rohri and Indus Bridge)	118,5	107,2
89,8	Indus Bridge		91,4	70,7
379,2	Mari-Attock	300,0	264,9	245,4
305,8	East Coast*	250,0	208,7	196,4
797,5	Bezwada-Madras (Ennore-Bezwada Section) . . .	800,0	696,6	696,9
6,0	Lyallpur Khanewal	80,0	130,0	124,7
154,2	Hajipur-Katihar Extensions	600,0	500,0	446,9
...	Shadipalli-Balotra	...	2,5	8
3,478,7	TOTAL . .	3,804,2	3,166,3	3,020,0
	PRINCIPAL OPEN LINES—			
—786,3	East Indian	387,9	219,3	308,7
—7,4	Rajputana-Malwa System	65,0	15,0	12,7
180,3	Burma	...	...	*—175,7*
427,0	Eastern Bengal	402,5	393,3	472,5
11,7	Tirhoot	110,0	35,0	25,6
†64,0	Oudh and Rohilkhand	78,5	43,7	55,1
727,9	North-Western	270,0	50,9	29,4
15,0	South Indian	50,0	*—27,0*	*—30,1*
632,2	TOTAL . . .	1,363,9	730,2	698,2
15,4	Other Railways	22,8	5,3	1,1
117,7	Stores and Reserve	647,7	1,6	*—87,3*
4,244,0	GRAND TOTAL . .	5,838,6	3,903,4	3,632,0

* Includes the Bezwada Extension Railway and Godavari bridge.

† Includes 23,2 on account of Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra Railway.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*continued.*

48.—State Railways—*continued.*

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	1897-98. Accounts.
	DISTRIBUTED AS BELOW:—			
2,339,3	India	4,049,1	2,612,2	2,367,4
1,146,8	England	1,078,0	827,7	809,0
757,9	Exchange	711,5	463,5	455,6
4,244,0	TOTAL	5,838,6	3,903,4	3,632,0

343. On account of heavy expenditure on actual Famine Relief the whole of the Capital Expenditure for construction of State Railways was charged under 48—State Railways, and no portion was transferred to Famine Insurance Grant.

344. As regards *Lines under Construction*, the lapse on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part I, was due to the estimates by land acquisition officers having been in excess of actual requirements. The expenditure on the Assam-Bengal Railway, Part II, in excess of the Company's paid-up capital during 1897-98 was less than anticipated for the reasons explained in paragraph 342. The excess on the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway was due to additional works having been found necessary. The lapse on the Kotri-Rohri Railway and Indus bridge and the East Coast Railway was due to English stores and girders not having arrived in time owing to the engineers' strike in England. The lapse on the Mari-Attock Railway and the Bezwada-Madras Railway was due to the restriction of expenditure ordered by the Government of India during the middle of the year, and on the latter partly to the failure of contractors to supply sleepers, thus retarding construction considerably. The excess on the Lyallpur-Khanewal Railway was due to work having been pushed on vigorously. The lapse on the Hajipur-Katihar Extensions was due to the general restriction of expenditure, to the question of the alignment from Kosi to Katihar not having been settled, and to bridge and permanent-way materials not having been issued to works to the extent anticipated. During the year a small sum was sanctioned to admit of brick burning on the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, and a sum of 3,0 was spent on the Agra-Delhi Chord, but the construction of no other new Railway projects was commenced during the course of the year.

345. As regards *Open Lines*, the amount spent by the East Indian Railway in excess of the sum raised by the issue of debentures, was 308,7. There was a lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway due to short expenditure on the proposed new works at Cawnpore, and to the transfer of outlay on works at Ujjain to the Nagda-Ujjain and Ujjain-Bhopal Railways, and to the sale of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon stock to the Mombassa-Uganda and Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railways. The credit under Burma Railways represents the value of stores transferred to the Company on its formation in September 1896. The excess on the Eastern Bengal Railway was due to increased work in connection with doubling the line between Ranaghat and Poradaha, to works at Pachooria, Lalgola, Chitpur and Naihati, and to an increase in the English cost of additional rolling-stock. The lapse on the Tirhoot Railway was due to the cost of certain works being over-estimated, to the Barowni junction not having been taken in hand, and to the materials for the erection of Engines not having been received from England. The lapse on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on the North-Western Railway was due to the general restriction of expenditure, and on the latter to the transfer of sleepers and permanent-way material to the Lyallpur-Khanewal Railway. The lapse on the South Indian Railway was due to the postponement of several large works and to the non-arrival of English stores from England. On *Other Railways* the principal lapses occurred on the Dhond and Manmad and Wardha Coal Railways and the Warora Colliery. The lapse on the Dhond and Manmad Railway was due to the additions to bridges from Ahmednagar to Kopargaon not having been put in hand, and to outlay on fencing having been deferred pending completion of connection with the Hyderabad-Godavery Railway at Manmad. The lapse on the Wardha Coal Railway was due to the provision for strengthening bridges and for the construction of staff quarters not having been utilized for want of sanction to the works. The lapse on the Warora Colliery was due to the transfer of a drilling machine and a hauling engine to the Umaria Colliery.

Section N.—EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE—*concluded.*

49.—Irrigation Works.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
20,6	Ganges Canal	9,9	10,1	8,5
25,5	Lower Ganges Canal	17,5	16,4	13,2
6,2	Agra Canal	2,5	1,2	—3
6,9	Eastern Jumna Canal	3,6	4,8	3,4
44,3	Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	23,0	32,5	42,7
22,7	Bari Doab Canal	10,0	10,5	10,3
8,7	Sirhind Canal	12,5	4,9	4,1
273,7	Chenab Canal	237,0	216,2	220,4
58,5	Kistna Delta System	45,0	36,5	38,9
4,5	Periyar Project	25,0	16,4	16,3
13,9	Eastern Nara Works	5,0	4,6	4,6
124,7	Jamrao Canal	110,6	130,0	134,1
130,2	Other Projects	248,4	208,7	199,2
740,4	TOTAL OUTLAY	750,0	692,8	692,4
	Distributed as below :—			
736,1	India	741,5	682,0	682,1
2,6	England	5,1	6,9	6,6
1,7	Exchange	3,4	3,9	3,7

346. The grant made available for expenditure in 1897-98 was not worked up to, owing partly to restriction of expenditure on the Mandalay Canal in Burma, partly to a transfer of 10,3 from expenditure previously recorded under this head to "43.—Minor Works and Navigation," on account of suspense balances of the Dehri workshops in Bengal, and partly to the grants assigned for the works in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras not being fully utilized.

50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

1896-97. Accounts.		1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
...	EXPENDITURE	...	8,4	4,1

347. The actuals represent expenditure incurred on the construction of a jetty and a shed at Chittagong. The work is being carried out by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, and the expenditure so incurred is transferred to the Public Works Department, Bengal, for final adjustment. The work is estimated to cost 48,9 and the expenditure was covered by a sanction accorded in Public Works Department letter No. 234-A. G., dated 8th November 1898.

Section O.—PERMANENT DEBT.

	Budget.	1897-98. Revised.	Accounts.
INDIA—			
Incurred	4,000,0	3,000,0	3,000,1
Discharged	575,1	429,5	419,5
NET INDIA	+3,424,9	+2,570,5	+2,580,6
ENGLAND—			
Incurred India 2½ per cent. Stock	3,500,0	3,500,0	3,500,0
Discharged " 4 per cent. Stock	...	2,7	2,8
NET ENGLAND	+3,500,0	+3,497,3	+3,497,2
NET BOTH	+6,924,9	+6,067,8	+6,077,8

TEMPORARY DEBT.

ENGLAND—			
Temporary Loans Incurred	2,000,0	6,000,0	6,000,0
Temporary Loans Discharged	1,000,0	1,000,0	1,000,0
	+1,000,0	+5,000,0	+5,000,0

348. Detailed explanation of the various entries under this head has already been given in paras. 95 and 96, where the interest charges were considered.

Section P.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

	1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Special Loans	...	...	—12,1
Treasury Notes and Service Funds, India	+48,4	+29,6	+28,9
Savings Bank Deposits	+454,0	—393,3	—325,0
TOTAL	+502,4	—363,7	—308,2

349. Under *Special Loans* the debit of 12,1 represents the commutation value of Wasika pensions lapsed to Government. The large falling off of 19,5 under *Treasury Notes and Service Funds* was partly due to the debit of 10,0 for the purchase of a building for the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund office, and partly to an over-estimate. The details of *Savings Bank Deposits* transactions are as follow :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Post Office Savings Banks	+305,0	—427,2	—352,0
State Railway Provident Institutions	+69,0	+10,5	+12,4
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	+30,0	+29,5	+23,1
Regimental Savings Banks	+18,0	—21,5	—22,8
Special accounts	+26,0	+7,2	+5,1
Forest Officers' Provident Fund	+6,0	+8,2	+9,2
TOTAL	+454,0	—393,3	—325,0

350. The heavy net withdrawal of 352,0 under *Post Office Savings Banks* was due to short receipts and increased withdrawals, chiefly on account of high prices of food due to famine. The decrease under the *State Railway Provident Institution* was chiefly due to large withdrawal for investment in Government Securities of the deposit of the Burma State Railway Provident Institution on its transfer to a private company. The variations under Regimental Savings Bank depend to a great extent on the transfers of British Regiments between India and England, and therefore an accurate estimate cannot be made. The difference under *Special Accounts* was chiefly due to purchase of Government Securities on account of General Family Pension and the Hindu Family Annuity Funds. Bombay and Madras made no provision in their Estimates for deposits in *Forest Officers' Provident Fund.*

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

	1897-98. Budget. Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Revised. Cr.	Dr.	Net.	Accounts. Cr.	Dr.	Net.
INDIA—									
Provincial Balances (net)	...	...	—1,190,0	...	...	— 705,7	...	...	— 457,7
Excluded Local Funds	761,8	753,6	+ 8,2	811,6	811,8	— 2	851,8	852,1	— 3
Railway Funds	75,6	68,3	+ 7,3	51,2	61,4	— 10,2	46,2	61,2	— 15,0
Deposits of Sinking Funds	12,4	...	+ 12,4	12,5	...	+ 12,5	12,5	...	+ 12,5
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,199,0	18,279,8	— 80,8	21,879,5	21,761,8	+ 117,7	22,472,6	22,331,3	+ 141,3
Advances	3,180,1	3,056,2	+ 123,9	8,712,1	9,128,0	— 415,9	8,657,2	9,506,0	—848,8
Suspense Accounts	9,1	17,4	— 8,3	190,9	13,9	+ 177,0	212,8	200,4	+ 12,4
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net)	2,598,1	...	+2,598,1	4,798,3	...	+ 4,798,3	4,665,2	...	+4,665,2
Miscellaneous	25,3	...	+ 25,3	...	587,0	— 587,0	133,3	698,6	— 565,3
ENGLAND	1,4	...	+ 1,4	2,5	2,3	+ 2	2,2	1,9	+ 3
TOTAL			+1,497,5			+3,386,7			+2,944,6

351. The net credit to *Provincial Balances* has been explained in paragraph 338. Under *Excluded Local Funds* the net debit was contributed chiefly by Punjab, due to the high charges of the Famine Fund, and by Bombay, where heavy expenditure was entailed on the Cantonment Funds, especially at Poona and Kirkee, owing to the plague. The net debit against *Railway Funds* was due to an over-estimate of receipts. The character and magnitude of the transactions recorded under *Departmental and Judicial Deposits* render an accurate forecast impossible. The net credit was contributed chiefly by India in Military and Railway Deposits, by the North-Western Provinces in Personal and Civil Courts Deposits, and by Punjab in Revenue and Personal deposits. There were large payments in Bengal under Revenue, Civil Courts and Personal Deposits, and in Bombay under Personal Deposits due to famine, and under Municipal Deposits in connection with expenditure on account of the plague. The other fluctuations are not sufficiently important to require special explanation.

352. The net figures entered against the head *Advances* may be divided as follows :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Coinage Accounts	...	—160,0	—598,7
Other Advances	+123,9	—255,9	—250,1
	+123,9	—415,9	—848,8

353. Under *Coinage Account* the difference between the actuals and the Budget was due chiefly to a net debit of 433,1 under Bullion Advances by reason of increase in the balance of Bullion at the Mints on account both of Government silver and of the silver tendered for re-coinage by the Bhopal and Kashmir States. There was also a net credit of 11,8 on account of Mint certificates issued for silver tendered for the coinage of British dollars at the Bombay Mint. The Budget anticipated a reduction in the small coin depôt balances of 36,3, but the actuals show an increase of 166,4 owing to the return into Government Treasuries of copper coin issued during the preceding year on account of famine. There was a net debit of 11,0 under Copper Coinage Account due to a debit of 46,1, being the amount by which the stock of coin and copper at the Mints and small coin depôts at the close of the year was increased, counterbalanced by a credit of 35,1 owing to the consequent increase of the balance at credit of the Mint Profit Account.

354. The net debit under *Other Advances* is the final outcome of a number of transactions; the cause of the net debit of 250,1 is however brought out by the following figures :—

Special Advances	+17,5
Permanent Advances	+92,9
Other Advances	—155,7
Account with Foreign States	—204,8

355. The credit under Special Advances was due to the adjustment of the discount on the stock certificate issued to the Currency Department in 1896-97, and debited to this head temporarily as explained in last year's report, partly counterbalanced by a debit in the North-Western Provinces on account of advances to landholders for village famine relief works. The net credit under Permanent Advances was chiefly the result of the recovery of the special advances made to officers employed on Famine Relief Works. Under Accounts with Foreign States the large debit occurred mainly in India (103,1) and Punjab (93,5).

Section Q.—DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

356. Under *Suspense Account* the variations are chiefly on account of fluctuations in the balances in the hands of departmental officers. The main differences were the decrease in the balances of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department (127,0), especially in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Bombay, and the increase in the balances in the hands of Civil Departmental Officers (45,0), chiefly Opium Agents in Bengal.

357. The gross credits and debits working up to the net figures under *Exchange on Remittance Accounts* are as follows :—

Budget, 1897-98. Sterling Amount.	Budget, 1897-98. Exchange. Cr.	Budget, 1897-98. Exchange. Dr.		Accounts, 1897-98. Sterling Amount.	Accounts, 1897-98. Exchange. Cr.	Accounts, 1897-98. Exchange. Dr.
			Permanent Debt—			
+3,500,0	2,310,0	...	Other Loans	+3,497,2	1,969,3	...
+1,000,0	660,0	...	Temporary Debt . . .	+5,000,0	2,815,6	...
+1,4	9	...	Deposits and Advances . .	+3	2	...
—494,8	...	326,6	Net payments to or receipts from Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, including remittances to India	—511,1	...	287,8
...	...	471,0	Withdrawals by Railway Companies against Rupee advances.	...	...	...
			Cash Balance—			
+543,4	358,7	...	Increase (—) Decrease (+) .	+298,2	167,9	...
...	3,329,6	797,6	TOTAL .	...	4,953,0	287,8
...	66,1	...	Lump alteration by Financial Department . . .	...	...	...
...	3,395,7	797,6	NET .	...	4,665,2	...
	2,598,1					

358. The following is a statement of the adjustments in the accounts by which the above result was obtained:—

1897-98. Budget. Sterling.	1897-98. Budget. Exchange.		1897-98. Accounts. Sterling.	1897-98. Accounts. Exchange.
+13,000,0	8,580,0	Bills drawn by the Secretary of State . .	9,506,1	5,306,7
+177,1	116,9	Net remittances of Railway Capital to India .	166,6	93,8
—728,5	—480,8	Miscellaneous remittances	—1,137,1	—593,9
...	471,0	Withdrawals by Railway Companies against Rupee advances	...	...
		Deduct—		
—16,998,6	*11,219,1*	Net expenditure in England	*16,820,2*	*—9,471,8*
...	*66,1*	Lump alteration by the Financial Department .	...	...
	2,598,1	Difference, being exchange brought to account in excess of that involved in the Remittances from India during the year	...	4,665,2

359 The difference under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly due to exchange on the Rupee advances to the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railway Extensions and the Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway.

Section R.—IMPERIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1897-98. Budget.		1897-98. Accounts.	
Imperial Loans and Advances . . .	107,6	—16,1	100,1	—55,1

360. The following are the details :—

1897-98. Budget. Amount advanced.	1897-98. Budget. Amount repaid.		1897-98. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1897-98. Accounts. Amount repaid.
2,3	27,7	Loans to Native States	26,5	22,9
7,8	58,1	„ Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts . .	7,9	58,1
...	1,8	„ Mofussil Municipalities	2,0	1,9
...	9,4	„ District and other Local Committees . .	11,5	9,9
...	6	„ Landholders and Notabilities	7	5
6,0	10,0	Advances to Cultivators	6,5	6,8
16,1	107,6	TOTAL AS ABOVE .	55,1	100,1

361. The payment under *Loans to Native States* represents loans to the Sultan of Muskat (6,0), Cooch Behar State for Railway (20 0) and Sikkim State (5), against 2,3 only on account of Loans to Cooch Behar State provided in the Budget. The amount repaid was 15,0 against a provision of 25,4 in the Budget on account of repayment of loans by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, and the remainder 7,9 includes the actual amount repaid by the Sultan of Muskat (2,1), and by the Baoni State (3), for which provisions were made in the Budget. The Maharaja of Ajaigarh repaid the full amount of the loan 5,0 advanced to him in previous year, and the Sikkim State repaid the loan (5) mentioned above, which were not anticipated in the Budget. Under *Presidency Corporations and Port Trusts*, the Bombay Port Trust took the loan for the extension of the Victoria Dock provided in the Budget. The repayments correspond with the amount provided in the Budget. No provision was made in the Budget for the advance of 2,0 to the Ajmere Municipality, which was sanctioned in Financial Department No. 2369-A., dated 26th May 1897. The advance of 11,5 under loans to *District and other Local Committees* represents advances of 3,1 to Cantonment Committee, Secunderabad, granted in Financial Department No. 1887-A., dated 28th April 1897, and of 8,4 advanced in the Military Department not provided for under this head. The repayments almost correspond with the Budget Under *Loans to Landholders, etc.*, a sum of 7 was advanced to Arbab Badal Khan, Ahmed Khanzai, of Baluchistan, under Financial Department Resolution No. 5458-A., dated 18th December 1897. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the accounts include chiefly the advances and repayments, in India, and the variations, which are small, call for no remark.

SECTION RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES.

	1897-98. Budget.	1897-98. Accounts.
Provincial Loans and Advances . .	411,7 —748,6	858,0 —1,411,6

362. The following are the details:—

1897-98. Budget. Amount advanced.	1897-98. Budget. Amount repaid.		1897-98. Accounts. Amount advanced.	1897-98. Accounts. Amount repaid.
157,7	51,8	Loans to Mofussil Municipalities	134,1	49,4
...	5,9	" Port Funds	...	5,0
...	6,4	" District Committees	1	9,7
22,5	4,9	" Landholders, etc.	15,3	5,4
559,6	327,6	Advances to Cultivators	1,202,8	767,3
8,8	15,1	" under Special Laws	59,3	21,2
748,6	411,7	TOTAL AS ABOVE	1,411,6	858,0

363. Under *Loans to Mofussil Municipalities* the following are the details by Provinces of advances and repayments during the year:—

	Budget, 1897-98.		Accounts, 1897-98.		Excess (+) Deficiency (—)	
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.
Central Provinces	10,0	3,3	9,2	2,8	—8	—5
Burma	3,0	5,1	...	5,3	— 3,0	+2
Assam	...	1	...	1	...	...
Bengal	30,0	7,9	24,3	7,6	—5,7	—3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	30,0	18,6	27,8	15,3	—2,2	—3,3
Punjab	12,0	11,2	13,0	9,2	+1,0	—2,0
Madras	15,0	2,9	11,5	4,8	—3,5	+1,9
Bombay	57,7	2,7	48,3	4,3	—9,4	+1,6
TOTAL	157,7	51,8	134,1	49,4	—23,6	—2,4

364. In the advances there were savings in all the Provinces except Punjab, where there was a small excess. The principal savings occurred in Bengal (5,7), Madras (3,5), and Bombay (9,4). In Bengal the loan granted to the Darjeeling Municipality was 3,8 below the Estimate, and out of the reserve of 4,5 to meet unforeseen requirements only 3,3 were utilized. In Madras and Bombay the actual requirements of Municipalities fell short of the Estimate. Advances to Municipalities were restricted chiefly to requirements in connection with famine and plague.

365. Under *Port Funds* the Chittagong Port Fund was permitted to defer payment of the instalment of the loan granted to it, which fell due during the year. Under *District Committees* the larger receipts were due to an arrear recovery in Bengal from the Durbhanga District Board, and to the advance payment in Bombay by the Ahmedabad District Local Board of an instalment due on 1st April 1898 Under *Landholders, etc.*, only 15,0 were advanced to the Jath State, against a provision of 22,5.

366. Under *Advances to Cultivators* the following are the details:—

	Budget, 1897-98.		Accounts, 1897-98.		Difference Advanced.	Difference Repaid.
	Advanced.	Repaid.	Advanced.	Repaid.		
Central Provinces	110,0	61,2	152,7	74,8	+42,7	+13,6
Burma	66,0	31,9	37,9	32,7	—28,1	+8
Assam	5	1	4	1	—1	...
Bengal	50,0	16,2	216,6	119,6	+166,6	+103,4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	140,4	72,3	172,4	207,8	+32,0	+135,5
Punjab	50,0	51,1	176,9	142,5	+126,9	+91,4
Madras	25,0	27,5	178,4	27,8	+153,4	+3
Bombay	117,7	67,3	267,5	162,0	+149,8	+94,7
TOTAL	559,6	327,6	1,202,8	767,3	+643,2	+439,7

Section RR.—PROVINCIAL LOANS AND ADVANCES—*continued.*

367. The advances exceeded the Estimate in all the Provinces, except Burma and Assam. The increase was due to famine, in consequence of which large advances were made under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Act, and the following additional grants were sanctioned by the Government of India to meet them, *viz.*:—Bengal (142,5), Punjab (100,0), Madras (33,9), and Bombay (121,5). In Bombay, in addition to the above grant, 7,5 from the head *Loans to Landholders, etc.*, was transferred to this head. In the Central Provinces the figures shown under "Advanced" and "Repaid" include 41,7 and 42,4, respectively, on account of advances to officers for making advances to cultivators. In Bengal both the charges and receipts were swelled by 64,5 by an incorrect adjustment. The larger recoveries represent payment of advances made on account of the famine.

368. Under *Advances under Special Laws* the increase in advances occurred in Bengal, and was due to the transfer to this head of the capitalized value (47,1) of the Rajápur drainage scheme. The increased receipts also occurred in Bengal, and were due chiefly to larger recoveries on account of the advances for the Howrah and Rajápur drainage works.

Section S.—CAPITAL OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	India, 1897-98.			England, 1897-98.			Total, 1897-98.		
	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.	Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B., B. and C. I.	−18,3	+20,0	+27,4	+50,6	−269,1	−264,5	+32,3	−249,1	−237,1
G. I. P.	+183,3	+296,7	+284,8	−140,6	−328,0	−429,8	+42,7	−31,3	−145,0
Madras	−2,3	+55,5	+50,2	−9,4	+20.2	+118,8	−11,7	+75,7	+169,0
	+162,7	+372,2	+362,4	−99,4	−576,9	−575,5	+63,3	−204,7	−213,1
Subsidised Companies.									
Tapti Valley	...	...	−2.9	...	...	...	...	...	−2,9
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	...	−9,2	−8,5	...	...	...	...	−9,2	−8,5
Hardwar-Dehra	...	−15,0	−11,0	...	...	...	...	−15 0	−11,0
Burma Railways	−302,2	−207,3	−309,8	−151,8	−117,6	−102,0	−454,0	−324,9	−411,8
East Indian Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	...	−6,0	−4,8	...	...	...	...	−6,0	−4,8
S. M. and Mysore	−59,6	−22,5	−15,0	+11,9	+46,7	+47,2	−47,7	+24,2	+32,2
Indian Midland	−72,6	−129,2	−132,4	+17,7	−61,7	−61,2	−54,9	−190,9	−193,6
Assam-Bengal	...	−231,7	−235,7	−119,8	+231,6	+235,7	−119,8	−1	...
Bengal Central	−38,0	−27,2	−25,8	−13,9	−21,6	−21,5	−51,9	−48,8	−47,3
Bengal-Nagpur	−571,4	−656,5	−674,3	+50,6	+87,1	+150,3	−520,8	−569,4	−524,0
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	−7	−8,1	−4,5	−13,0	−20,1	−17,5	−13,7	−28,2	−22,0
South Behar	−26,5	+24,0	+34,8	...	...	...	−26,5	+24,0	+34,8
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	−48,0	−25,0	−34,8	...	...	...	−48,0	−25,0	−34,8
	−1,119,0	−1,313,7	−1,424,7	−218,3	+144,4	+231,0	−1,337,3	−1,160,3	−1,193,7
TOTAL	−956,3	−941,5	−1,062,3	−317,7	−432,5	−344,5	−1,274,0	−1,374,0	−1,406,8

369. As explained in former reports, these are all net sums. The Indian figures represent the difference between the advances taken by the Railway Companies and the credits given to them, chiefly on account of stores used on revenue account. The English figures represent the difference between the capital deposited by the companies with the Secretary of State, and the withdrawals for expenditure on stores, establishment charges, etc. These figures are necessarily liable to great fluctuations. But the following general explanations are furnished. Under *Guaranteed Companies* the difference in India under the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway was due chiefly to larger sale of stores and to larger deposits by outsiders for works to be done. The improvement under the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was due to heavier consumption of stores by revenue for replacement of Cammell's axles and for renewals of carriages and wagons, and to larger sales of obsolete and other stores. The net credit under the Madras Railway was mainly due to the postponement of several large works in consequence of financial pressure and to large deposits received from outsiders for work to be done. In England there was a saving of 437,5 for charges on account of establishment and cost of stores, etc., under all the lines, while the receipts on account of subscribed capital were 904,0 less than was anticipated, and the renewal of the Railway debentures (amounting to 1,439,4,) involved the payment of 9,6 to the holders as discount.

370. Under *Subsidised Companies* the lapse on expenditure in India on the *Southern Mahratta and Mysore Railways* was due chiefly to restriction of expenditure and to the postponement of the construction of a part of the additional rolling stock owing to late arrival of materials from England. In the case of the *Indian Midland Railway*, the excess in India was due to greater progress having been made on formation and bridgework on the Saugor-Katni extension, to a portion of the cost of the new engines having been brought to account in 1897-98 owing to late arrival and to smaller issues of stores to Revenue. The Estimates did not provide for the issue of debentures in England by the *Assam-Bengal Railway*, and consequently no provision for expenditure was made in India under this head. Debentures were however raised and the expenditure was debited to this head by a corresponding reduction of charges under 48.—State Railways—Construction. Adjustment of unexpected debits for cost of surveys undertaken by Government in previous years in connection with the Sini-Cuttack-Calcutta extension and the rapid progress of work on extensions account for the excess charge in India under the *Bengal-Nagpur Railway*. The *Branch line Companies* deposit capital in Government treasuries, and draw against these deposits for expenditure on construction according to their requirements. The *South Behar* deposited 280,0 and withdrew 245,2 in 1897-98 against 300,0 and 326,5 provided in the Estimates. In England there was a saving of 418,3 for cost of stores, establishment charges, etc., and the receipts on account of subscribed capital were more by 42,5. The receipts on account of transfer fees, etc., which are very uncertain, also exceeded the Estimates by 1,0, while the renewal of debentures (amounting to 1,000,0) involved the payment of 12 5 to the holders as discount.

Section T.—REMITTANCES.

	1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Money Order (net)	...	...	—1
Other Local Remittances (net)	...	...	—244,5
Other Departmental Accounts (net)	...	...	—5,8
Accounts between Civil and other Departments (net)—			
Post Office	...	...	...
Guaranteed Railways	...	...	...
Telegraph	...	...	...
Marine	...	...	—3,0
Military	...	...	...
Public Works	...	...	—69,6
Remittance Account between England and India (net)	—15,0	—5,7	—10,8
TOTAL	—15,0	—5,7	—333,8

371. The figures entered in this group are the net result of very large transactions, but there is nothing special to record in respect of them. The Money Order transactions continue to show a rapid growth as will be seen from the following figures :—

		Issued.	Paid.
1890-91	Money Order transactions	16,484,7	16,485,6
1891-92		17,365,8	17,349,3
1892-93		18,117,7	18,098,9
1893-94		19,290,8	19,294,5
1894-95		20,452,8	20,430,8
1895-96		21,757,8	21,739,6
1896-97		23,295,0	23,242,7
1897-98		25,714,4	25,714,5

Section U.—SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS.

	1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Drawings	13,000,0	9,378,0	9,506,1
Payments	13,025,3	9,385,2	9,472,8

372. The following are the amounts of bills and transfers drawn during the year by the Secretary of State :—

		£	Rx.	Rate in pence.
April	1897	865,2	1,383,3	15·01
May	"	802,8	1,333,0	14·45
June	"	930,5	1,526,2	14·63
July	"	949,5	1,519,1	15·00
August	"	641,6	994,5	15·48
September	"	63,3	96,0	15·82
October	"	...	...	...
November	"	...	...	...
December	"	793,6	1,236,7	15·41
January	1898	931,9	1,397,2	14·29
February	"	1,520,0	2,291,3	15·92
March	"	2,007,7	3,035,5	15·87
		9,506,1	14,812,8	15·40

373. The payment account of the year is as follows :—

	£	Rx.
Bills of 1896-97 outstanding on 1st April 1897	470,1	749,1
Bills drawn in 1897-98 as entered above	9,506,1	14,812,8
TOTAL BILLS FOR PAYMENT	9,976,2	15,561,9
Bills paid in 1897-98	9,472,8	14,794,9
Bills outstanding on 1st April 1898	503,4	767,0

Section V.—CASH BALANCE.

	1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
BALANCE ON 1ST APRIL 1897—			
India	13,465,8	13,873,7	13,873,7
England	2,814,7	2,832,4	2,832,4
TOTAL	16,280,5	16,706,1	16,706,1
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1898—			
India	13,321,7	16,722,3	15,982,4
England	2,271,3	2,168,3	2,534,3
TOTAL	15,593,0	18,890,6	18,516,7
Increase (+) or decrease (—) of balance on 31st March 1898	—687,5	+2,184,5	+1,810,6

374. The above difference is distributed between India and England in the following proportions:—

	1896-97. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
India	—144,1	+2,848,6	+2,108,7
England	—543,4	—664,1	—298,1
TOTAL	—687,5	+2,184,5	+1,810,6

375. Taking India and England together, the net transactions of the year were better than expected in the Budget by the sum of 2,498,1. The variations which brought about this result are as follows:—

	Better.	Worse.
Increase in Imperial Deficit	...	2,895,2
Decrease in Provincial Deficit	732,3	...
Decrease in Capital Expenditure of State Railways and Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	2,260,1	...
Decrease under Permanent Debt incurred	...	847,1
Increase under Temporary Debt incurred	4,000,0	...
Decrease in deposits of Savings Banks	...	779,0
Increase under Departmental and Judicial Deposits	222,1	...
Net excess payment under Advances	...	973,0
Net excess credit under Exchange on Remittance Account	1,517,2	...
Net excess payments under Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	...	216,7
Larger withdrawals by Railway Companies	...	132,8
Improvement in the balance of Secretary of State's Bills remaining unpaid at the end of the year	17,9	...
Larger withdrawals under remittances	...	318,8
Minor variations	...	88,9
	8,749,6	6,251,5
NET BETTER	+2,498,1	

A. F. COX,

The 11th March 1899. *Comptroller and Auditor General.*

Budget Estimates . . . . 1897-98.

Revised Estimates . . . . . 1897-98.

Accounts . . . . 1897-98.

CONTENTS.

General Statement of

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.
Revenue—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	23,974,489	25,646,200	25,932,300	25,683 642
Opium	"	6,409,238	5,816,200	5,242,300	5,179,772
Salt	"	8,421,705	8,734,000	8,625,000	8,594,225
Stamps	"	4,777,742	4,836,500	4,806,200	4,837,043
Excise	"	5,614,200	5,679,100	5,507,300	5,489,454
Customs	"	4,491,477	4,491,900	4,577,400	4,641,295
Other Heads	"	8,503,557	8,570,700	8,735,100	8,728,842
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS		62,192,408	63,774,600	63,425,600	63,154,273
Interest	A	1,082,555	841,300	868,900	872,241
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	3,011,633	2,982,800	3,348,300	3,370,548
Receipts by Civil Departments	"	1,678,568	1,689,200	1,703,100	1,723,511
Miscellaneous	"	1,066,574	1,023,100	899,500	940,994
Railways	"	20,297,820	20,682,400	21,167,300	21,260,886
Irrigation	"	3,150,639	3,122,500	3,591,100	3,569,864
Buildings and Roads	"	696,214	679,600	660,500	667,823
Receipts by Military Departments	"	953,330	881,300	897,200	881,864
TOTAL REVENUE		94,129,741	95,676,800	96,561,500	96,442,004
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	C	5,407,235	6,924,900	6,067,800	6,077,779
Temporary Debt (net incurred)	"	...	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Unfunded Debt (net incurred)	"	...	502,400	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	1,497,500	3,386,700	2,944,660
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net receipts)	"	34,930	91,500	52,200	44,963
Capital of Railway Companies (net)	"	695,292	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	"	314,202	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	"	15,526,547	13,000,000	9,378,000	9,506,077
TOTAL RECEIPTS		116,107,947	118,693,100	120,446,200	120,015,483
Balance on 1st April—India		16,500,510	13,465,810	13,873,752	13,873,752
England £		3,393,798	2,814,698	2,832,354	2,832,354
GRAND TOTAL		136,002,255	134,973,608	137,152,306	136,721,589

Accounts and Estimates.

of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

	For details, *vide* Abstract.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1896-97.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.
Expenditure—		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,909,691	11,229,400	10,842,500	10,816,813
Interest	"	3,453,953	3,550,000	3,499,200	3,472,260
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,711,693	2,891,200	2,878,000	2,869,525
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	15,445,196	15,467,800	15,721,300	15,739,547
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,856,709	5,913,000	5,724,500	5,716,826
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	2,126,355	3,666,200	5,414,200	5,363,125
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	12,750	7,300	4,700	3,792
Railway Revenue Account	"	22,957,801	23,499,200	22,801,300	22,693,502
Irrigation	"	3,251,009	3,111,700	3,138,200	3,144,085
Buildings and Roads	"	5,783,295	5,780,100	5,464,000	5,418,936
Army Services	"	24,255,338	24,195,500	27,027,000	26,996,774
Special Defence Works	"	94,610	19,400	35,400	23,708
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		96,858,400	99,330,800	102,550,300	102,258,893
Add—Provincial Surplus, that is, portion of Allotment to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	45,833	9,200	148,900	233,446
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*1,069,470*	*1,199,200*	*854,600*	*691,124*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	"	95,834,763	98,140,800	101,844,600	101,801,215
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital outlay on Railways, Irrigation and Other Works	End of B	4,984,422	6,588,600	4,604,600	4,328,541
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Temporary Debt (net discharged)	C	1,000,000	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net discharged)	"	319,495	...	363,700	308,186
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	1,157,437	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net payments)	"	829,486	336,900	683,900	553,549
Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	"	...	1,274,000	1,374,000	1,406,837
Remittances (net)	"	...	15,000	5,700	333,829
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	15,170,546	13,025,300	9,385,200	9,472,745
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		119,296,149	119,380,600	118,261,700	118,204,902
Balance on 31st March—India		13,873,752	13,321,710	16,722,352	15,982,443
England		2,832,354	2,271,298	2,168,254	2,534,244
GRAND TOTAL		136,002,255	134,973,608	137,152,306	136,721,589

Revenue	94,129,741	95,676,800	96,561,500	96,442,004
Expenditure chargeable thereon	95,834,763	98,140,800	101,844,600	101,801,215
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) Rx.	−1,705,022	−2,464,000	−5,283,100	−5,359,211

Abstract A.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect of

The figures in thick type are those

HEADS OF REVENUE.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.						No. of Item.
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I.—Land Revenue	14,934,300	10,459,500	252,400	...	...	25,646,300	1
II.—Opium	5,816,200	...	...	...	...	5,816,200	2
III.—Salt	8,714,600	19,400	...	...	...	8,734,000	3
IV.—Stamps	1,253,300	3,583,200	...	...	...	4,836,500	4
V.—Excise	3,846,100	1,832,700	300	...	...	5,679,100	5
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,200	623,800	2,993,700	...	...	3,621,700	6
VII.—Customs	4,463,700	28,200	...	...	...	4,491,900	7
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,043,600	806,700	...	...	...	1,850,300	8
IX.—Forest	905,400	850,800	...	...	...	1,756,200	9
X.—Registration	221,400	219,500	...	...	...	440,900	10
XI.—Tributes from Native States	901,600	...	...	...	...	901,600	11
TOTAL	42,104,400	18,423,800	3,246,400	...	...	**63,774,600**	12
B.—XII.—Interest—	657,300	164,500	11,200	5,000	3,300	**841,300**	13
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,818,400	2,200	6,700	...	...	1,827,300	14
XIV.—Telegraph	1,081,000	...	...	4,200	2,800	1,088,000	15
XV.—Mint	67,500	...	...	...	...	67,500	16
TOTAL	2,966,900	2,200	6,700	4,200	2,800	**2,982,800**	17
D.—Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	8,500	358,800	1,500	...	...	368,800	18
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	32,000	303,300	...	...	...	335,300	19
XVII.—Police	1,500	266,300	156,600	...	...	424,400	20
XVIII.—Marine	10,000	130,300	...	...	...	140,300	21
XIX.—Education	1,900	139,000	91,500	...	...	232,400	22
XX.—Medical	200	55,800	28,900	1,600	1,100	87,600	23
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,700	60,400	23,800	300	200	100,400	24
TOTAL	63,800	1,319,900	302,300	1,900	1,300	**1,689,200**	25
E.—Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	144,400	47,400	100	91,400	60,300	343,600	26
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	27,000	57,400	200	...	...	84,600	27
XXIV.—Exchange	160,000	...	...	...	...	160,000	28
XXV.—Miscellaneous	97,100	180,500	153,100	2,500	1,700	434,900	29
TOTAL	428,500	285,300	153,400	93,900	62,000	**1,023,100**	30
H.—Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Earnings)	17,965,800	57,600	...	200	100	18,023,700	31
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts)	2,630,000	...	...	...	...	2,630,000	32
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	28,700	...	...	...	...	28,700	33
TOTAL	20,624,500	57,600	...	200	100	**20,682,400**	34
J.—Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works:							
Direct Receipts	1,086,100	882,000	...	...	...	1,968,100	35
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	940,500	...	...	...	...	940,500	36
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	53,200	148,300	12,400	...	...	213,900	37
TOTAL	2,079,800	1,030,300	12,400	...	...	**3,122,500**	38
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	50,000	...	...	...	...	50,000	39
XXXII.—Civil Works	9,400	280,900	293,500	27,600	18,200	629,600	40
TOTAL	59,400	280,900	293,500	27,600	18,200	**679,600**	41
L.—Receipts by Military Departments—							
XXXIII.—Army:							
Effective	730,400	...	...	29,200	19,300	778,900	42
Non-Effective	84,200	...	...	11,000	7,200	102,400	43
Military operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
TOTAL	814,600	...	...	40,200	26,500	**881,300**	45
TOTAL REVENUE	69,799,200	21,564,500	4,025,900	173,000	114,200	**95,676,800**	46

* The columns headed "Exchange" show, under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England, the during the year, namely, 1s. 2·458d., 1s. 3·58d., and 1s. 3·3539 106d. per rupee in the Budget, Revised and the Accounts, respectively.

of Revenue.

transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.						ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	14,837,900	10,845,400	249,000	...	...	25,932,300	14,526,340	10,902,704	254,598	...	...	25,683,642
2	5,242,300	...	...	...	...	5,242,300	5,179,772	...	...	...	...	5,179,772
3	8,609,000	15,400	...	...	...	8,625,000	8,581,447	12,778	...	...	...	8,594,225
4	1,240,200	3,566,000	...	...	...	4,806,200	1,246,394	3,590,649	...	...	...	4,837,043
5	3,728,300	1,778,700	300	...	...	5,507,300	3,717,352	1,771,731	371	...	...	5,489,454
6	3,000	663,500	3,010,200	...	...	3,677,300	4,547	662,831	3,055,912	...	...	3,723,290
7	4,546,100	31,300	...	...	...	4,577,400	4,608,681	32,614	...	...	...	4,641,295
8	1,059,900	829,400	...	...	...	1,889,300	1,061,665	833,800	...	...	...	1,895,465
9	922,000	866,200	...	...	...	1,788,200	900,630	838,884	...	...	...	1,739,514
10	242,300	240,100	...	...	...	482,400	244,335	242,209	...	...	...	486,544
11	897,900	...	...	...	...	897,900	884,029	...	...	...	...	884,029
12	41,330,100	18,836,000	3,259,500	...	...	63,425,600	40,955,192	18,888,200	3,310,881	...	...	63,154,273
13	659,700	171,000	11,700	17,000	9,500	868,900	658,712	169,262	12,707	20,190	11,370	872,241
14	1,859,400	2,400	7,700	...	...	1,869,500	1,869,217	1,999	7,947	...	...	1,879,163
15	1,300,500	...	...	4,200	2,300	1,307,000	1,302,823	...	...	4,163	2,344	1,309,330
16	171,800	...	...	...	...	171,800	182,044	...	...	7	4	182,055
17	3,331,700	2,400	7,700	4,200	2,300	3,348,300	3,354,084	1,999	7,947	4,170	2,348	3,370,548
18	6,600	358,600	1,700	...	...	366,900	5,814	346,893	4,206	...	...	356,913
19	29,200	269,600	...	...	...	298,800	29,746	276,534	...	...	...	306,280
20	1,700	281,100	154,000	...	...	436,800	1,404	289,970	156,956	...	...	448,330
21	48,300	146,000	100	...	...	194,400	47,759	152,869	96	...	...	200,724
22	1,700	127,900	88,000	...	...	218,200	1,623	126,853	89,042	...	...	217,518
23	200	56,000	28,900	1,600	900	87,600	207	57,564	29,903	1,622	913	90,209
24	9,800	65,900	24,700	300	200	100,400	10,972	66,204	25,887	303	171	103,537
25	97,500	1,305,100	297,500	1,900	1,100	1,703,100	97,525	1,310,887	306,090	1,925	1,084	1,723,511
26	148,200	53,600	100	87,000	48,700	337,600	150,779	55,478	38	87,639	49,351	343,285
27	30,900	46,300	200	...	...	77,400	31,001	48,741	261	...	...	80,003
28	60,000	...	...	...	...	60,000	43,970	...	...	...	...	43,970
29	115,000	148,400	156,400	3,000	1,700	424,500	143,911	166,916	158,331	2,929	1,649	473,736
30	354,100	248,300	156,700	90,000	50,400	899,500	369,661	271,135	158,630	90,568	51,000	940.994
31	18,940,900	53,800	...	200	100	18,995,000	18,985,869	58,296	...	230	130	19,044,525
32	2,160,000	...	...	...	...	2,160,000	2,201,392	...	...	...	...	2,201,392
33	10,300	...	...	1,300	700	12,300	12,090	...	...	1,266	713	14,969
34	21,111,200	53,800	...	1,500	800	21,167,300	21,200,251	58,296	...	1,496	843	21,260,886
35	1,339,400	1,095,700	...	...	...	2,435,100	1,265,377	1,112,367	...	...	...	2,377,744
36	925,100	...	...	...	...	925,100	964,738	...	...	...	...	964,738
37	60,900	159,900	10,100	...	...	230,900	57,359	158,589	11,434	...	...	227,382
38	2,325,400	1,255,600	10,100	...	...	3,591,100	2,287,474	1,270,956	11,434	...	...	3,569,864
39	50,800	...	...	...	...	50,800	52,561	...	...	...	...	52,561
40	10,500	277,600	277,300	28,400	15,900	609,700	10,440	278,562	281,069	28,911	16,280	615,262
41	61,300	277,600	277,300	28,400	15,900	660,500	63,001	278,562	281,069	28,911	16,280	667,823
42	651,300	...	...	34,800	19,500	705,600	647,207	...	...	31,959	17,997	697,163
43	87,100	...	...	14,200	8,000	109,300	88,502	...	...	14,443	8,133	111,078
44	82,300	...	...	...	...	82,300	73,623	...	...	...	...	73,623
45	820,700	...	...	49,000	27,500	897,200	809,332	...	...	46,402	26,130	881,864
46	70,091,700	22,149,800	4,020,500	192,000	107,500	96,561,500	69,795,232	22,255,297	4,088,758	193,662	109,055	96,442,004

Exchange thereon, calculated in accordance with the average rate obtained, or estimated to be obtained, for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold.

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in
The figures in thick type are those

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.						Number of Item.
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
A.—Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	222,400	72,000	4,200	...	...	298,600	1
2.—Assignments and Compensations	511,400	1,047,000	...	...	...	1,558,400	2
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	105,900	2,993,400	1,066,400	600	400	4,166,700	3
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,654,000	...	...	400	300	2,654,700	4
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	515,200	54,500	...	300	200	570,200	5
6.—Stamps	*—42,600*	139,900	...	29,800	19,700	146,800	6
7.—Excise	136,800	74,400	...	100	100	211,400	7
8.—Provincial Rates	...	13,300	41,300	...	...	54,600	8
9.—Customs	82,400	128,300	...	...	...	210,700	9
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,500	16,200	...	...	...	32,700	10
11.—Forest	563,400	509,600	...	1,900	1,200	1,076,100	11
12.—Registration	124,300	124,200	...	...	...	248,500	12
TOTAL	4,889,700	5,172,800	1,111,900	33,100	21,900	**11,229,400**	13
B.—Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,173,100	705,100	...	3,907,700	2,579,200	10,365,100	
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways (*a*)	*4,098,800*	...	...	*1,189,900*	*785,400*	*6,074,100*	
„ Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*729,400*	*555,600*	...	...	...	*1,285,000*	
Remainder chargeable on ordinary Debt	*—1,655,100*	149,500	...	2,717,800	1,793,800	3,006,000	14
14.—Interest on other Obligations	539,400	...	4,300	200	100	544,000	15
TOTAL	*—1,115,700*	149,500	4,300	2,718,000	1,793,900	**3,550,000**	16
C.—Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							17
15.—Post Office	1,447,100	52,800	75,300	104,900	69,200	1,749,300	18
16.—Telegraph	820,300	...	...	161,700	106,700	1,088,700	19
17.—Mint	52,000	...	...	700	500	53,200	
TOTAL	2,319,400	52,800	75,300	267,300	176,400	**2,891,200**	20
D.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	633,700	842,700	97,500	256,400	169,200	1,999,500	21
19.—Law and Justice { Courts of Law	26,300	3,087,700	1,500	1,300	800	3,117,600	22
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	141,700	897,000	...	(*b*)1,000	(*b*)700	1,042,400	23
20.—Police	62,700	3,764,300	356,500	500	300	4,184,300	24
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	149,100	170,900	5,200	220,700	145,700	691,600	25
22.—Education	17,700	913,400	692,800	1,400	900	1,626,200	26
23.—Ecclesiastical	193,000	...	...	400	300	193,700	27
24.—Medical	24,400	725,500	315,400	6,900	4,600	1,076,800	28
25.—Political	877,900	69,700	...	21,700	14,300	983,600	29
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	303,800	159,800	41,500	28,300	18,700	552,100	30
TOTAL	2,432,300	10,631,000	1,510,400	538,600	355,500	**15,467,800**	31
E.—Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	420,300	...	...	9,400	6,200	435,900	32
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	900	...	...	226,000	149,200	376,100	33
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	76,400	944,600	5,100	1,884,200	1,243,600	4,153,900	34
30.—Stationery and Printing	125,400	490,400	9,600	47,800	31,500	704,700	35
32.—Miscellaneous	25,100	108,000	74,500	21,000	13,800	242,400	36
TOTAL	648,100	1,543,000	89,200	2,188,400	1,444,300	**5,913,000**	37
F.—Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	2,946,100	418,000	277,100	...	...	3,641,200	38
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	25,000	...	...	...	...	25,000	39
TOTAL (*c*)	2,971,100	418,000	277,100	...	...	**3,666,200**	40
Carried over	12,144,900	17,967,100	3,068,200	5,745,400	3,792,000	**42,717,600**	41

	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1897-98.				REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
(*a*) Included under the following heads:—								
State Railways' Interest on Debt	4,017,200	971,000	640,900	5,629,100	3,997,100	971,000	543,800	5,511,900
Interest chargeable against companies on Advances	81,600	218,900	144,500	445,000	86,200	218,900	122,600	427,700
TOTAL	4,098,800	1,189,900	785,400	**6,074,100**	4,083,300	1,189,900	666,400	**5,939,600**

* See foot-note in Abstract A, page 586.

(*b*) Shown under "Courts of Law" in the Financial Statement.

of Expenditure.

respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange.") which appear in the General Account.

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial.	India. Local.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	205,800	78,300	4,800	...	...	288,900	201,722	78,376	4,246	...	...	284,344
2	515,700	1,046,900	...	...	...	1,562,600	505,635	1,036,113	...	...	...	1,541,748
3	103,800	3,049,600	1,050,000	1,000	600	4,205,000	107,253	3,021,380	1,057,560	901	507	4,187,601
4	2,364,800	...	...	2,000	1,100	2,367,900	2,386,221	...	...	1,853	1,043	2,389,[illegible]17
5	431,600	39,400	...	600	300	471,900	433,578	39,437	...	468	264	473,747
6	*—42,500*	139,600	...	34,600	19,400	151,100	*—40,910*	138,908	...	35,844	20,185	154,027
7	158,300	80,500	...	200	100	239,100	159,149	81,122	...	123	69	240,463
8	...	7,800	45,300	...	...	53,100	...	7,175	45,355	...	...	52,530
9	81,300	128,500	...	...	...	209,800	81,531	129,848	...	...	...	211,379
10	16,200	16,000	...	...	...	32,200	16,191	16,087	...	...	...	32,278
11	526,300	477,700	...	7,100	4,000	1,015,100	525,361	469,807	...	4,172	2,349	1,001,689
12	123,200	122,600	...	...	...	245,800	124,262	123,628	...	...	...	247,890
13	4,484,500	5,186,900	1,100,100	45,500	25,500	**10,842,500**	4,499,993	5,141,881	1,107,161	43,361	24,417	**10,816,813**
	3,145,300	711,700	...	4,069,200	2,278,800	10,205,000	3,110,536	709,188	...	4,069,144	2,291,416	10,180,284
	4,083,300	...	...	*1,189,900*	*666,400*	*5,939,600*	*4,079,009*	...	...	*1,189,929*	*670,073*	*5,939,011*
	729,100	*555,000*	...	..	...	*1,284,100*	*729,480*	*554,769*	...	...	...	*1,284,249*
14	*-1,667,100*	156,700	...	2,879,300	1,612,400	2,981,300	*—1,697,953*	154,419	...	2,879,215	1,621,343	2,957,024
15	513,400	...	4,300	100	100	517,900	510,620	4	4,532	51	29	515,236
16	*-1,153,700*	156,700	4,300	2,879,400	1,612,500	**3,499,200**	*—1,187,333*	154,423	4,532	2,879,266	1,621,372	**3,472,260**
17	1,433,500	53,200	80,100	109,500	61,300	1,737,600	1,429,323	52,682	79,957	107,165	60,347	1,729,474
18	767,000	...	...	184,100	103,100	1,054,200	767,971	...	...	181,383	102,140	1,051,494
19	78,600	...	...	4,900	2,700	86,200	80,273	...	...	5,300	2,984	88,557
20	2,279,100	53,200	80,100	298,500	167,100	**2,878,000**	2,277,567	52,682	79,957	293,848	165,471	**2,869,525**
21	654,800	831,500	106,400	259,400	145,300	1,997,400	652,089	834,411	101,516	257,745	145,141	1,990,902
22	30,900	3,095,000	1,600	1,100	600	3,129,200	31,900	3,098,843	1 738	795	448	3,133,724
23	144,700	982,700	...	(*b*)2,200	(*b*)1,200	1,128,800	144,143	974,502	58	2,218	1,249	1,122,170
24	59,700	3,817,700	341,800	700	400	4,220,300	59,162	3,828,967	344,726	683	385	4,233,923
25	168,700	171,400	5,500	215,900	120,900	682,400	164,737	175,065	4,960	213,853	120,425	679,040
26	17,500	893,400	669,400	1,700	1,000	1,583,000	17,319	895,822	665,522	1,541	868	1,581,072
27	175,900	...	...	600	300	176,800	173,579	...	...	245	138	173,962
28	28,500	936,900	332,700	17,800	10,000	1,325,900	29,505	955,502	343,945	16,931	9,534	1,355,417
29	837,800	65,800	...	24,500	13,700	941,800	833,030	62,706	24	24,349	13,711	933,820
30	300,200	152,600	40,300	27,300	15,300	535,700	300,272	152,501	41,933	26,109	14,702	535,517
31	2,416,700	10,947,000	1,497,700	551,200	308,700	**15,721,300**	2,405,736	10,978,319	1,504,422	544,469	306,601	**15,739,547**
32	424,400	...	...	9,400	5,300	439,100	427,871	...	...	9,332	5,255	442,458
33	600	...	...	189,300	106,000	295,900	763	...	...	187,640	105,664	294,067
34	79,100	961,100	7,500	1,904,700	1,066,600	4,019,000	83,166	957,758	7,671	1,901,744	1,070,910	4,021,249
35	143,000	480,600	10,300	57,600	32,200	723,700	116,364	510,863	11,756	54,449	30,661	724,[illegible]93
36	43,900	93,800	61,800	30,300	17,000	246,800	40,164	91,097	61,617	26,921	15,160	231,959
37	691,000	1,535,500	79,600	2,191,300	1,227,100	**5,724,500**	668,328	1,559,718	81,044	2,180,086	1,227,650	**5,716,826**
38	4,638,600	637,100	113,300	1,800	1,000	5,391,800	4,678,777	585,313	58,798	1,740	980	5,325,608
39	22,400	...	...	...	...	22,400	37,517	...	...	...	...	37,517
40	4,661,000	637,100	113,300	1,800	[illegible]	**5,414,200**	4,716,294	585,313	58,798	1,740	980	**5,263,125**
41	13,378,600	18,516,400	2,875,100	5,967,700	3,[illegible]	**44,079,700**	13,380,585	18,472,336	2,835,914	5,912,770	3,346,491	**43,978,096**

ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
3,991,278	971,045	546,815	5,509,138
87,731	218,884	123,258	429,873
4,079,009	1,189,929	670,073	5,939,011

(*c*) The following further sums, which are included under "XXVI and 38.—State Railways" are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance, as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	1897-98. Budget.	Revised.	Accounts.
Indian Midland Railway	239,200	151,200	152,381
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	217,300	217,000	200,567
	456,500	368,200	352,948

Abstract B.—*Details*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.						Number of Item.
	India.			England.	Exchange.*	Total.	
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
Brought forward	12,144,900	17,967,100	3,068,200	5,745,400	3,792,000	**42,717,600**	1
G.—37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	7,300	...	...	...	**7,300**	2
H.—Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways:							
Working Expenses	8,988,000	39,300	...	...	...	9,027,300	3
Interest on Debt	4,017,200	...	...	971,000	640,900	5,629,100	4
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	1,712,500	1,130,200	2,842,700	5
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	81,600	...	...	218,900	144,500	445,000	6
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,500	...	...	800,000	528,000	1,347,500	7
39.—Guaranteed Companies:							
Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	303,000	...	...	...	...	303,000	8
Interest	7,200	...	...	2,169,400	1,431,800	3,608,400	9
40.—Subsidised Companies: Land, etc.	226,100	10,100	...	...	...	236,200	10
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	...	...	...	...	60,000	11
TOTAL	13,702,600	49,400	...	5,871,800	3,875,400	**23,499,200**	12
J.—Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works:							
Working Expenses	475,000	384,800	...	...	...	859,800	13
Interest on Debt	729,400	555,600	...	...	...	1,285,000	14
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	294,000	661,300	9,900	1,000	700	966,900	15
TOTAL	1,498,400	1,601,700	9,900	1,000	700	**3,111,700**	16
K.—Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,207,300	...	...	14,400	9,500	1,231,200	17
45.—Civil Works	321,400	2,291,000	1,785,800	90,800	59,900	4,548,900	18
TOTAL	1,528,700	2,291,000	1,785,800	105,200	69,400	**5,780,100**	19
L.—Army Services—							
46.—Army:							
Effective	16,050,300	...	...	1,921,600	1,268,200	19,240,100	20
Non-Effective	918,600	...	...	2,431,800	1,605,000	4,955,400	21
Military Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
TOTAL	16,968,900	...	...	4,353,400	2,873,200	**24,195,500**	23
LL.—Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	...	...	...	11,700	7,700	**19,400**	24
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	45,843,500	21,916,500	4,863,900	16,088,500	10,618,400	**99,330,800**	25
Transfers between Provincial and Local	...	+358,200	*—358,200*	...	...	...	26
M.—*Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	...	9,200	...	...	9,200	27
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial Balances	...	*710,200*	*489,000*	...	...	*1,199,200*	28
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	45,843,500	21,564,500	4,025,900	16,088,500	10,618,400	**98,140,800**	29

N.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.				
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	
	Rx.	*£*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	
CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS, IRRIGATION AND OTHER WORKS—					
48.—State Railways	4,049,100	1,078,000	711,500	5,838,600	30
49.—Irrigation Works	741,500	5,100	3,400	750,000	31
50—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	4,790,600	1,083,100	714,900	**6,588,600**	32

* See foot-note in Abstract A, page 586.

Expenditure—continued.

respect of transactions in *India*, including those of "Exchange."]

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.						ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.					
	INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.	INDIA.			England.	Exchange. *	TOTAL.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.				Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.			
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	13,378,600	18,516,400	2,875,100	5,967,700	3,341,900	**44,079,700**	13,380,585	18,472,336	2,835,914	5,942,770	3,346,491	**43,978,096**
2	...	4,700	...	...	...	**4,700**	...	3,792	...	...	...	**3,792**
3	9,256,800	42,300	...	...	...	9,299,100	9,156,546	44,656	...	...	...	9,201,202
4	3,997,100	...	...	971,000	543,800	5,511,900	3,991,278	...	...	971,045	546,815	5,509,138
5	...	...	...	1,712,500	959,000	2,671,500	...	...	...	1,712,419	964,296	2,676,715
6	86,200	...	...	218,900	122,600	427,700	87,731	...	...	218,884	123,258	429,873
7	16,200	...	...	784,900	439,500	1,240,600	16,584	...	...	784,779	441,925	1,243,288
8	145,800	...	...	...	...	145,800	126,213	...	...	...	...	126,213
9	8,800	...	...	2,154,800	1,206,700	3,370,300	8,899	...	...	2,154,784	1,213,401	3,377,084
10	100,600	10,200	...	...	...	110,800	103,577	10,183	...	...	...	113,760
11	22,800	800	...	...	...	23,600	15,475	754	...	...	...	16,229
12	13,634,300	53,300	...	5,842,100	3,271,600	**22,801,300**	13,506,303	55,593	...	5,841,911	3,289,695	**22,693,502**
13	503,900	384,000	...	...	...	887,900	506,267	385,852	...	...	...	892,119
14	729,100	555,000	...	...	...	1,284,100	729,480	554,769	...	...	...	1,284,249
15	291,100	665,100	7,500	1,600	900	966,200	294,522	663,724	7,725	1,117	629	967,717
16	1,524,100	1,604,100	7,500	1,600	900	**3,138,200**	1,530,269	1,604,345	7,725	1,117	629	**3,144,085**
17	1,063,800	...	...	66,000	37,000	1,166,800	1,059,540	...	...	69,633	39,212	1,168,385
18	357,200	2,219,000	1,595,900	80,200	44,900	4,297,200	302,120	2,258,018	1,564,010	80,800	45,537	4,250,551
19	1,421,000	2,219,000	1,595,900	146,200	81,900	**5,464,000**	1,361,660	2,258,018	1,564,010	150,499	84,749	**5,418,936**
20	15,496,300	...		1,869,600	1,047,000	18,412,900	15,592,162	...	...	1,804,263	1,016,016	18,412,441
21	934,200	...	...	2,419,300	1,354,800	4,708,300	922,385	...	...	2,414,845	1,359,847	4,697,077
22	3,869,800	...	...	23,100	12,900	3,905,800	3,847,992	...	...	25,119	14,145	3,887,256
23	20,300,300	...	...	4,312,000	2,414,700	**27,027,000**	20,362,539	...	...	4,244,227	2,390,008	**26,996,774**
24	2,000	...	...	21,400	12,000	**35,400**	*—4,020*	...	...	17,739	9,989	**23,708**
25	50,260,300	22,397,500	4,478,500	16,291,000	9,123,000	**102,550,300**	50,137,336	22,394,084	4,407,649	16,198,263	9,121,561	**102,258,893**
26	...	+317,900	—317,900	...	...	...	...	+330,256	—330,256	...	...	...
27	...	122,200	26,700	...	...	148,900	...	169,435	64,011	...	...	233,446
28	...	*687,800*	*166,800*	...	...	*854,600*	...	*638,478*	*52,646*			*691,124*
29	50,260,300	22,149,800	4,020,500	16,291,000	9,123,000	**101,844,600**	50,137,336	22,255,297	4,088,758	16,198,263	9,121,561	**101,801,215**

Number of Item.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1897-98.				ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
30	2,612,200	827,700	463,500	3,903,400	2,367,425	809,010	455,570	3,632,005
31	682,000	6,900	3,900	692,800	682,157	6,573	3,701	692,431
	8,400	...	...	8,400	4,105	...	...	4,105
32	3,302,600	834,600	467,400	4,604,600	3,0[illegible]3,687	815,583	459,271	4,328,541

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

[Rx. 1 is recorded for every 10 Rupees in respect
The figures in thick type are those

	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Accounts, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Revenue (from Abstract A).	95,389,600	173,000	95,562,600	96,262,000	192,000	96,454,000	96,139,287	193,662	96,332,949
Exchange added to Revenue	114,200	...	114,200	107,500	...	107,500	109,055	...	109,055
Total .	95,503,800	173,000	95,676,800	96,369,500	192,000	96,561,500	96,248,342	193,662	96,442,004
O.—Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India Stock . .	...	3,500,000		...	3,500,000		...	3,500,000	
Rupee Debt—									
Rupee Loan . .	4,000,000	...		3,000,000	...		3,000,120	...	
Total .	4,000,000	3,500,000	7,500,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	6,500,000	3,000,120	3,500,000	6,500,120
Net .			**6,924,900**			**6,067,800**			**6,077,779**
Temporary Debt incurred									
Temporary Loans .	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
Net .			**1,000,000**			**5,000,000**			**5,000,000**
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes . .	...	...		200	...		200	...	
Deposits of Service Funds . . .	151,000	...		142,800	...		142,309	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,734,300	...		3,940,000	...		3,867,850	...	
Total .	4,885,300	...	4,885,300	4,083,000	...	4,083,000	4,010,359	...	4,010,359
Net .			**502,400**			**0**			**0**
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . . .	9,200	...		148,900	...		233,446	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	761,800	...		811,600	...		851,848	...	
Railway Funds . .	75,600	...		51,200	...		46,179	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	12,400	...		12,500	...		12,500	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . .	18,199,000	...		21,879,500	...		22,472,638	...	
Advances . . .	3,180,100	1,400		8,712,100	2,300		8,657,183	2,097	
Suspense Accounts . .	9,100	...		190,900	...		212,810	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts (net) . .	2,598,100	...		4,798,300	...		4,665,176	...	
Miscellaneous .	25,300	...		...	200		133,308	150	
Total .	24,870,600	1,400	24,872,000	36,605,000	2,500	36,607,500	37,285,088	2,247	37,287,335
Net .			**1,497,500**			**3,386,700**			**2,944,660**
Carried over .	129,259,700	5,674,400		140,057,500	9,694,500		140,543,909	9,695,909	

and Disbursements.

of transactions in *India*, including those of " Exchange."]
which appear in the General Account.

	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Accounts, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Abstract B)	72,623,900	16,088,500	88,712,400	77,136,300	16,291,000	93,427,300	76,939,069	16,198,263	93,137,332
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	10,618,400	...	10,618,400	9,123,000	...	9,123,000	9,121,561	...	9,121,561
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to " Deposits "	9,200	...	9,200	148,900	...	148,900	233,446	...	233,446
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against " Deposits "	*1,199,200*	...	*1,199,200*	*854,600*	...	*854,600*	*691,124*	...	*691,124*
TOTAL	81,052,300	16,088,500	98,140,800	85,553,000	16,291,000	101,844,600	85,602,952	16,198,203	101,801,215
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital Outlay on Railways, Irrigation and Other Works	4,790,600	1,083,100		3,302,600	834,600		3,053,087	815,583	
Add—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	714,000	...		467,400	...		459,271	...	
TOTAL	5,505,500	1,083,100	6,588,600	3,770,000	834,600	4,604,600	3,512,358	815,583	4,32S,541
O.—Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	...		...	2,700		...	2,802	
Rupee Debt—									
4½ p. c. Loan	5,000	...		8,500	...		7,950	...	
4 p. c. Loan	220,000	...		226,000	...		219,203	...	
3½ p. c. Loan	350,000	...		195,000	...		192,210	...	
Stock Notes	100	...		...	...		[illegible]	...	
TOTAL	575,100	...	575,100	420,500	2,700	432,200	419,539	2,802	422,341
NET			0			0			0
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
NET			0						0
P.—Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	...	...		...	...		12,139	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	102,600	...		113,400	...		113,608	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,280,300	...		4,333,300	...		4,192,798	...	
TOTAL	4,382,900	...	4,382,900	4,446,700	...	4,446,700	4,318,545	...	4,318,543
NET			0			363,700			308,186
Q.—Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	1,190,200	...		854,600	...		[illegible]	...	
Excluded Local Funds	753,600	...		811,800	...		852,089	...	
Railway Funds	68,300	...		61,400	...		61,162	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	18,279,800	...		21,761,800	...		22,331,279	...	
Advances	3,056,200	...		9,128,000	900		9,506,048	938	
Suspense Accounts	17,400	...		13,900	...		200,408	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		587,000	1,400		698,048	979	
TOTAL	23,374,500	...	23,374,500	33,218,500	2,300	33,220,800	34,340,758	1,917	34,342,675
NET			0			0			
Carried over	115,890,300	18,171,600		127,418,300	1830,600		128,194,752	18,018,565	

Abstract C.—*Details of Receipts*

	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Accounts, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*
Brought forward	129,259,700	5,674,400		140,057 500	9,694,500		140,543,909	9,695,909	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	107,600	...	107,600	107,000	...	107,000	100,109	...	100,109
Net			91,500			52,200			44,963
R.R.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	411,700	...	411,700	717,300	...	717,300	858,044	...	858,044
Net			0			0			0
S.—Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On Account of Subscribed Capital	1,535,300	4,491,400		704,800	1,190,500		660,654	1,190,500	
Repayments	162,700	3,000		1,445,000	3,900		1,423,847	4,061	
Total	1,698,000	4,494,400	6,192,400	2,149,800	1,194,400	3,344,200	2,084,501	1,194,561	3,279,062
Net			0			0			0
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	23,900,000	...		25,000,000	...		25,714,421	...	
Other Local Remittances	444,000	...		943,100	...		...	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	304,200	...		310,200	...		423,844	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office	555,000	...		...	...		...	...	
Telegraph	...	...		111,100	...		140,445	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,781,500	...		2,537,700	...		2,559,191	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	...		401,200	...		357,579	...	
Telegraph	5,200	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	212,000	...		253,300	...		221,307	...	
Military	15,700,900	...		18,608,600	...		18,562,120	...	
Public Works	2,081,600	...		1,053,100	...		794,622	...	
Remittance Account between England and India	1,262,400	525,000		1,979,200	800,900		1,945,122	808,929	
Total	47,847,700	525,000	48,372,700	51,197,500	800,900	51,998,400	50,718,651	808,929	51,527,580
Net			0			0			0
U.—Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	13,000,000	13,000,000	...	9,378,000	9,378,000	...	9,506,077	9,506,077
Total Receipts	179,324,700	23,693,800		194,229,100	21,067,800		194,305,214	21,205,476	
V.—Opening Balance	13,465,810	2,814,698		13,873,752	2,832,354		13,873,752	2,832,354	
Grand Total	192,790,510	26,508,498		208,102,852	23,900,154		208,178,966	24,037,830	

and Disbursements—continued.

	Budget Estimate, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1897-98.			Accounts, 1897-98.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.
Brought forward .	115,890,300	18,171,600		127,418,300	18,130,600		128,194,752	18,018,565	
R.—Loans and Advances by Imperial Government . . .	16,100	...	16,100	54,800	...	54,800	55,146	...	55,146
Net .			0			0			0
RR.—Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments . .	748,600	...	748,600	1,401,200	...	1,401,200	1,411,593	...	1,411,593
Net .			336,900			683,900			553,549
S.—Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures . . .	...	2,441,400		...	24,100		...	24,123	
For Expenditure . .	2,654,300	2,370,700		3,091,300	1,602,800		3,146,849	1,514,927	
Total .	2,654,300	4,812,100	7,466,400	3,091,300	1,626,900	4,718,200	3,146,849	1,539,050	4,685,899
Net .			1,274,000			1,374,000			1,406,837
T.—Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	23,900,000	...		25,000,000	...		25,714,510	...	
Other Local Remittances	444,900	...		943,100	...		244,503	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . . .	304,200	...		310,200	...		429,615	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . . .	555,000	...		...	...		...	...	
Telegraph . . .	...	...		111,100	...		140,485	...	
Guaranteed Railways .	2,781,500	...		2,537,700	...		2,559,191	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Post Office . . .	...	...		401,200	...		357,579	...	
Telegraph . . .	5,200	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine . . .	212,000	...		253,300	...		224,333	...	
Military . . .	15,700,900	...		18,608,600	...		18,562,120	...	
Public Works . .	2,681,600	...		1,053,100	...		864,260	...	
Remittance Account between England and India . .	548,900	1,253,500		811,400	1,974,400		818,842	1,945,971	
Total .	47,134,200	1,253,500	48,387,700	50,029,700	1,974,400	52,004,100	49,915,438	1,945,971	51,861,409
Net .			15,000			5,700			333,829
U.—Secretary of State's Bills paid . . .	13,025,300	...	13,025,300	9,385,200	...	9,385,200	9,472,745	...	9,472,745
Total Disbursements .	179,468,800	24,237,200		191,380,500	21,731,900		192,196,523	21,503,586	
V.—Closing Balance .	13,321,710	2,271,298		16,722,352	2,168,254		15,982,443	2,534,244	
Grand Total .	192,790,510	26,508,498		208,102,852	23,900,154		208,178,966	24,037,830	

Abstract D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

A.—Provincial Balances.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Revised Estimate) . . .	...	8	294,292	99,194	410,708	40	59,852	258,472	99,983	1,222,549
Added in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spent in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	153,400	13,400	310,700	...	23,700	158,500	50,500	710,200
Balance at end of 1897-98 . .	...	8	140,892	85,794	100,008	40	36,152	99,972	49,483	512,349
Revised Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Accounts)	...	...	(a)312,173	94,373	395,450	...	(a)52,278	(a)229,492	(a)179,663	1,263,420
Added in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	106,000	...	...	...	16,200	...	...	122,200
Spent in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	...	37,100	341,500	...	...	129,500	179,700	687,800
Balance at end of 1897-98 .	...	...	418,173	57,273	53,950	...	68,478	99,992	—37	697,829
Accounts, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 . .	...	...	(a)312,173	94,373	395,450	...	(a)52,278	(a)229,492	(a)179,663	1,263,429
Added in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	169,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	169,435
Spent in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	..	45,580	303,250	...	2,278	157,707	129,663	638,478
Balance at end of 1897-98 . .	...	...	481,608	48,793	92,200	...	50,000	71,785	50,000	794,386

(a) Differs from last year's closing balance by Rx. 1 for corrections since made.

B.—Local Balances.

NOTE.—These Balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Budget Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Revised Estimate) . . .	12,246	(a)42,281	86,346	23,916	70,149	(a)57,536	145,786	386,740	319,703	1,144,703
Added in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	9,200	...	...	...	9,200
Spent in 1897-98 . . .	1,600	6,100	31,500	9,600	144,000	...	62,200	121,200	112,800	489,000
Balance at end of 1897-98 . .	10,646	36,181	54,846	14,316	—73,851	66,736	83,586	265,540	206,903	664,903
Revised Estimate, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 (by Accounts)	12,735	46,726	101,571	(a)33,945	(a)174,201	60,637	148,607	386,576	343,684	1,308,682
Added in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	10,800	..	...	15,900	...	...	...	26,700
Spent in 1897-98 . . .	1,000	13,500	...	9,200	300	...	13,900	90,600	38,300	166,800
Balance at end of 1897-98 .	11,735	33,226	112,371	24,745	173,901	76,537	134,707	295,976	305,384	1,168,582
Accounts, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97 . .	12,735	46,726	101,571	(a)33,945	(a)174,201	60,637	148,607	386,576	343,684	1,308,682
Added in 1897-98 . . .	...	...	8,075	5,943	24,104	25,782	167	...	...	64,011
Spent in 1897-98 . . .	1,407	10,885	...	...	...	...	...	12,726	27,628	52,646
Balance at end of 1897-98 .	11,328	35,841	109,646	39,888	198,305	86,359	148,774	373,850	316,056	1,320,047

(a) Differs from last year's closing balance by Rx. 1 for corrections since made.

APPENDIX.

Abstract E.—*Details of Recurring and Special transfers between Imperial and Provincial made through the Land Revenue Head—See paras. 30 and 31.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

In aid of the Provincial Balance	81,0	
		81,0

BURMA.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution towards the cost of the construction of the Sergeant Instructor's quarters	1	
		1

ASSAM.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Special assignment for earthquake expenditure	80,0	
		80,0

BENGAL.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Transfer of Imperial Buildings	1,6	
		1,6

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Survey and settlement expenditure	62,3	
		62,3

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution towards the cost of the construction of a light suspension bridge over the Kohat Katdwar	1,2	
In aid of the Provincial Balance	102,7	
New Government House, Naini-Tal	27,2	
New Local Fund Scheme	40,0	
		171,1

PUNJAB.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Cost of Police entertained on the Kotri-Rohri Railways	1,3	
Payments for three-fourths of the amount credited under "I.—Land Revenue" on account of sale-proceeds of sites belonging to Government in the towns of Sherkot and Dijkot	2,1	
		3,4

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Assignment of one-third of actual expenditure on account of Protective works at Dhera Ghazi Khan	7,4	
		7,4

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACT E—*continued.*

MADRAS.

Special transfers.

Provincial to Imperial.

Amount recovered from Local Funds on account of contribution for the ferry flats required in the Godavari Delta	—1	
Construction of a new Detention Hospital	—6,3	
		—6,4

BOMBAY.

Recurring transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Registration of Railway Traffic	6	
Contribution for the new maundage rate of salt	2,4	
	3,0	

Provincial to Imperial.

Interest on value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway . .	—1,0	
		2,0

Special transfers.

Imperial to Provincial.

Contribution in aid of Plague expenditure	121,8	
		121,8

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 4th, 1899.

Quiet weather has prevailed during the week under review, with hardly any rainfall and very few local storms, but the temperature in many parts of the country has been unsteady and the range of temperature in many of the provinces has been larger than usual. The storm which crossed Northern India during the latter half of last week lay over Lower Bengal at the commencement of the week under review, and light to moderate thunder showers and dust storms occurred in different parts of North-East India on the 26th, 27th and 28th, due to the action of this storm. On the 1st and 2nd, the weather was fine and quiet generally, but on the 3rd and 4th slightly unsettled conditions appeared simultaneously in the north-east and north-west and light local showers occurred in these two areas. Except in the north-west and north-east, the weather over India was fine and rainless, but in the south of Tenasserim and also in parts of Ceylon some rain was received during the week. The mean temperature of the week was very nearly normal, but as mentioned above, the temperature was unsteady varying in the different provinces from considerably below to considerably above the normal average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, February 26th.*—The storm which had crossed Northern India during the preceding week was shown over Lower and South-West Bengal. The winds were hence feebly cyclonic and a few scattered showers had fallen over North-Eastern India. Elsewhere pressure was uniform, though lower than usual, the winds light and variable, and the weather settled, though Cochin reported a local shower and there had been a trifling fall of snow in parts of Kashmir. The heat was low for the time of year in Bombay, in Lower Burma and in Assam, but was more or less excessive elsewhere, more particularly so within the region covered by the barometric depression, where the principal variations from the normal were Balasore $+8^{\circ}\cdot9$ and Burdwan $+7^{\circ}\cdot3$.

Monday, February 27th.—The barometer had fallen over the west of the Peninsula, but had risen elsewhere, more particularly in the north-west and centre. The depression over Bengal was still fairly discernible, though it had nearly filled up. The winds throughout the country were light and rather variable. The mean temperature had decreased over by far the greater part of the country. All over the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, and part of Madras as well as over Lower and Central Burma and Assam, the heat was low for the time of year, while in the intervening region it was higher than usual. The following variations exhibit the distribution of temperature relatively to the normal: Malegaon $-7^{\circ}\cdot1$, Chaibassa $+6^{\circ}\cdot5$ and Mymensingh $-2\cdot6$. The weather in North-East India had been more unsettled than on the previous day, and the thunder showers over that region had been both more extensive and heavier.

Tuesday, February 28th.—The observations showed that the barometer had continued to rise. The storm over Lower Bengal had wholly disappeared, and the ordinary cold weather distribution of pressure, which consists of a high pressure area over North-West India and a low pressure area over the South of the Bay, had been established. Northerly breezes prevailed over parts

of North-West India, southerly winds on parts of the Madras Coast and variable airs and calms elsewhere. There had been further showers in parts of Bengal, but both the amount and the extent of the rainfall had diminished. The mean temperature had generally fallen and was very low for the season in parts of Bombay, Central India and the Central Provinces.

Wednesday, March 1st.—The barometer changes had been unimportant, and pressure continued to decrease from a high pressure area in the West Punjab to a low pressure area over the centre of the Bay. South-easterly breezes were blowing down the Gangetic Plain, north-easterly winds over the central parts of the country and variable airs elsewhere. Calms were reported from Bengal. The only rainfall was a light shower in Baluchistan. The principal change in the temperature conditions was a brisk rise in Baluchistan and North-West India. The heat had been excessive over the Indus Valley Districts and in Burma, and less than usual over part of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the variations from the normal were small.

Thursday, March 2nd.—The pressure conditions were practically unchanged and the high pressure area in the north-west was as marked as on the 1st. The winds blew from the usual cold weather directions—from north-west and west down the Gangetic Plain, from north-east over the Central Provinces, and from south-east and east over the Peninsula. Calms were reported from Bengal. Fine cloudless weather prevailed with no rain. The temperature had risen over some central districts and exceeded the normal over the Central Provinces and Berar.

Friday, March 3rd.—The barometer had fallen everywhere and over Northern India and the East of the Peninsula, briskly to rapidly. A storm was appearing over the western desert, while at the same time low pressures were developing along the foot of the Himalayas. The wind had shifted to the southward over the western desert, but the Westerly and West-North-Westerly wind down the Gangetic Plain and the North-East wind over the Central Provinces still held. Light snow had fallen over Kashmir and light rain in parts of Bengal and Assam. Temperature had risen in the extreme west and south of India, and the heat was greater than usual over the Punjab and Sind.

Saturday, March 4th.—The depression over the western desert had apparently filled up, while on the contrary the low pressure area along the foot of the hills had developed and become more marked. Westerly winds prevailed over a large part of Northern India and breezes between north-west and north-east in most other places, but in North Bengal an easterly wind was appearing. Cloudy weather was reported both from the north-west and north-east, and while light snow had fallen at Minimarg and Srinagar, light rain had been received at Bhamo, Barisal and Jessore. The heat was greater than usual over North-Western India, the south of the Peninsula and the greater part of Burma, the principal variations being $+9^{\circ}\cdot2$ at Jacobabad, $+3^{\circ}\cdot1$ at Bellary and $+1^{\circ}\cdot3$ at Minbu. Elsewhere the weather was cool, the principal temperature variations being $-8^{\circ}\cdot4$ at Kindat, $-6^{\circ}\cdot6$ at Sibsagar, and $-4^{\circ}\cdot1$ at Jubbulpore.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, the temperature has been changeable and unsteady during the week, more particularly in North-Western and North-Eastern India. Thus at the commencement of the week, temperature was largely above the normal in Bengal. This excess gradually diminished till by the 1st it had practically disappeared and subsequently was replaced by a deficiency of temperature. In the north-west the variations from the normal were irregular, until the 2nd, when the temperature rose above the normal and the rise holding, by the close of the week, there was a large excess of heat all over the north west.

The following table gives the temperature variation data for the week:—

Province.	February 1899.			March 1899.				Mean variation of week.
	26th	27th	28th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·7	−1·1	+1·2	+1·9	+1·5	+1·0	+0·6	+0·5
Assam	0	−0·6	+1·2	−1·0	−1·4	−0·6	−4·1	−0·9
Bengal	+3·7	+2·1	+0·6	+0·2	+0·2	−0·3	−2·9	+0·5
Orissa	+5·6	+5·2	+2·3	+1·1	+0·1	+1·4	−1·0	+2·1
Bihar	+2·2	+1·3	+0·4	+0·2	−0·7	−1·3	−1·3	+0·1
Chota Nagpur	+4·2	+3·9	+0·5	+0·8	+1·1	+0·2	−2·2	+1·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·8	+0·5	−0·2	−1·0	+0·2	+0·1	+2·0	+0·3
Punjab	+1·1	+0·6	+0·6	+0·9	+0·4	+3·6	+3·0	+1·5
Sind	−2·0	−3·6	−2·4	+3·2	+0·9	+3·7	+5·7	+0·8
Rajputana	+0·6	−2·5	−1·8	−0·1	−0·6	−0·8	+4·9	0
Gujarat	−2·6	−3·1	−2·5	+0·2	+1·1	+0·3	+2·8	−0·5
Central India	−0·1	−1·8	−2·9	−1·5	−0·9	−2·4	−1·8	−1·6
Central Provinces	+1·7	−0·4	−2·1	−0·8	+2·1	−0·7	−2·3	−0·4
Berar	+1·5	−3·2	−1·9	+0·1	+4·8	+0·5	−1·2	+0·1
West Coast	−0·3	−2·0	−0·5	+0·3	−0·9	+0·3	+0·3	−0·4
Bombay Deccan	−1·5	−5·6	−3·6	−0·3	−0·[illegible]	−0·9	−0·3	−1·8
Mysore	+3·6	+2·3	+2·[illegible]	−1·4	−1·9	−0·8	+1·1	+0·7
Madras Coast	+0·9	+3·4	+1·7	0	−1·0	−1·6	+0·8	+0·6
Madras Deccan	+3·2	−1·0	+1·6	+0·4	−2·[illegible]	−0·7	+2·0	+0·5
South India	+2·6	+2·8	+0·2	−0·7	−0·7	−0·2	−1·1	+0·4
Mean for whole of India	+1·2	−0·2	−0·3	+0·1	+0·1	0	+0·3	+0·2

The above shows a slight excess of temperature on the 26th, but a normal temperature on all the other days. The provincial variations exhibit an excess in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the Punjab, a deficiency in Central India and the Bombay Deccan, and normal temperature conditions elsewhere. In the case of Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, etc., the range of temperature during the week was large. The following are the highest maximum temperatures recorded on each day:—

Sunday, 26th February	—Cuddapah	101°·7
Monday, 27th „	do.	102°·2
Tuesday, 28th „	do.	100°·7
Wednesday, 1st March	—Trichinopoly	99°·1
Thursday, 2nd „	—Tounghoo	99°·7
Friday, 3rd „	—Rangoon	99°·6
Saturday, 4th „	—Cuddapah	101°·2

Rain.—Nearly the whole of the rainfall which occurred over India during the week under review was attributable to the action of a single depression. This depression, which crossed Northern India very quickly during the last two days of the previous week, lay over Lower Bengal on the first day of the present week. It drew the wind into cyclonic directions over North-Eastern India, so that south-west to south-east winds prevailed at the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal. These winds brought up a good deal of moisture, and showers were reported from a few places in East Bengal and Assam. By the following morning, the 27th, the Bengal depression had to a considerable extent filled up but fresh to strong southerly winds continued to carry much moisture from the northern part of the Bay into Bengal and Assam, and the rainfall area notwithstanding the dispersion of the depression had increased and the rainfall itself had been heavier. Light showers continued to be received in this area until the 28th, but on the 1st and 2nd March, the weather was fine and settled. On the 3rd, however, a small local depression appeared over the Sunderbuns, and on that and the following day light thunderstorms gave trifling showers to a few

places in Lower Bengal. Except in North-East India and more particularly in Deltaic and East Bengal and Assam there has been practically no rain during the week. During the greater part of the period a large high pressure area overlay North-Western and Central India, and the weather was fine with dry winds, and though on the 3rd these conditions changed somewhat and a storm appeared on the north-west frontier, the weather over North-Western India was hardly affected thereby, though in Kashmir light snow or rain showers were reported.

The table at the close of the summary shows that effective rain, *i.e.*, rain of one-tenth of an inch or more was received in eight of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, East Bengal, the Surma, Hills and Brahmaputra divisions of Assam; Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, the Bengal Hills and Orissa, and light unimportant showers in six other divisions, *viz.*, Malabar, South Central Madras, the centre and east of the Central Provinces, the Baluchistan Hills, and the north of the East Coast. In all other parts of the country the weather has been rainless. The rainfall of the week exceeded the normal average in East Bengal, all the Assam divisions, Deltaic and Central Bengal and the Bengal Hills. The excess amounted to nearly one inch in East Bengal and to about half an inch in Assam.

With the present rainfall return, a new rainfall period has commenced, and the information contained in the three last columns of the table is practically the same as that given in the three first columns.

The only noteworthy totals recorded during the week at individual rain-gauge stations were as follow :—

	Inches.
Chandpur—Comillah	3·23
Munshigunj--Dacca	2 47
Sylhet	3·05
Sibsagar	3·21
Contai—Midnapore	3·20
Bu uwan	2·45

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 4th March, 1899. — Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from February 26th to March 4th, 1899. — Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 26th February to 4th March	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·48	0·50	+0·98	1·48	0·50	+ 196
	7. Assam Surma	1·59	1·03	+0·56	1·59	1·03	+ 54
	8. Do. Hills	1·12	0·56	+0·56	1·12	0·56	+ 100
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	0·71	0·41	+0·30	0·71	0·41	+ 73
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·72	0·46	+0·26	0·72	0·46	+ 57
	11. Central do.	0·25	0·15	+0·10	0·25	0·15	+ 67
	12. North do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	13. Bengal Hills	0·20	0·12	+0·08	0·20	0·12	+ 50
	14. Orissa	0·11	0·15	—0·04	0·11	0·15	— 27
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·13	— 100
	16. South Bihar	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	17. North do.	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	20. North do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·11	— 100
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0	0·53	—0·53	0	0·53	— 100
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
	27. South do.	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	28. Central do.	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·17	— 100
	29. Punjab Submontane	0	0·20	—0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	30. Do. Hills	0	0·07	—0·67	0	0·67	— 100
	31. North Punjab	0	0·34	—0·34	0	0·34	— 100
	32. West do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·09	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar	0·04	0·07	—0·03	0·04	0·07	— 43
	34. Madras South-Central	0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·01	0·09	— 89
	35. Coorg	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·10	— 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·01	0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·06	0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·05	— 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0·01	0·06	—0·05	0·01	0·06	— 83
	44. Central Provinces East	0·01	0·09	—0·08	0·01	0·09	— 89
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·04	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·07	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·02	0·62	—0·60	0·02	0·02	— 97
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·06	— 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·08	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0·06	0·06	0	0·06	0·06	0
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	— 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	57. Madras South	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	— 100

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 9th March 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899.

Districts.	Rice, unhusked.		Rice, husked.		Wheat.		Flour (wheat).		Barley.		Jawar.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—*												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	30·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	24·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	26·85	...	50·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	26·67	...	36·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	27·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	24·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	28·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	31·23	...	27·36	...	...	...	...	...	4 55	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	3[illegible]·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·82	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	25·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	13·75	17·5	25	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	31·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—*												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	25	32·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	23·12	32·5	27·5	48·75	...	...	15	30	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	23·12	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	30	45	30	41·87	...	...	20	30	20	25
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	22 5	29·06	28·75	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	...	...	21·25	34·06	24·22	50	...	...	11·25	21·87	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	25	30	30	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	22·66	24·37	31·87	45·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	18·12	25·94	20	30	...	...	...	...	16·25	20
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	22·16	26·25	22 66	35	...	...	13·28	35	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	20 53	28 54	25	36 25	...	...	15·94	20	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	14·69	22·34	25·47	36 61	24·45	35·73	29·79	43·59	16·56	24·06	15·88	21·82
Central—												
Cawnpore	15·99	19·53	26·2	36·35	24·58	32·66	27·13	35·57	15 68	18·8	15·99	18·18
Jhansi	14 69	21·09	32·03	39·01	26·15	34·00	30·94	40·21	14·53	17 97	14 22	17·97
Western—												
Meerut	...	...	33·33	...	23·54	33·33	27·6	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	37·5	40	24·37	34·37	29·37	...	15	19·84	15·31	19·53
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	...	...	27·08	...	23·18	30·73	...	...	13 8	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	13·8	21·04	28·54	36·2	14·58	32·13	28·54	36·35	13·8	20·52	13·8	19·27
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15·31	...	33·33	...	22·81	33·33	...	...	...	23·49	13·75	21·04

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra. 1899.	Bajra. 1898.	Ragi. 1899.	Ragi. 1898.	Maize. 1899.	Maize. 1898.	Gram. 1899.	Gram. 1898.	Arhar dal. 1899.	Arhar dal. 1898.	Ghi. 1899.	Ghi. 1898.	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	57·61	.		...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	..	..	35·75	...	50·38	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	28·07	...	37·66	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37·88	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	60·42	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32·31	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	9·56	...	18·30	...	37·88	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	..	20	...	55·63	...	...	...	Pakokku.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38·09	...	53·33	...	...	...	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Goalpara.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Gauhati.
												Bengal—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	..	...	...	30	50	41·25	...	400	400	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23·75	38·75	25	45	420	350	Dacca.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	330	Midnapur.
22·5	25	...	...	13·75	25·62	25	43·75	32·5	37·5	330	320	Calcutta.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	45	28·75	40	310	300	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24·00	50	31·25	37·5	520	380	Pabna.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	15	22·5	20	45	40	70	360	300	Rangpur.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	21·72	27·81	19·06	24·37	360	335	Cuttack.
												Bihar, south—
...	...	...	...	11·87	18·44	15	35·62	21·25	20·50	280	260	Patna.
												Bihar, north—
...	...	...	..	14·22	18·75	18·59	45	30·16	...	320	330	Bhagalpur.
...	...	14·53	15·94	16·56	20	15·94	...	25	50	304·09	266·56	Muzaffarpur.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
17·5	24·06	...	...	13·85	21·67	16·41	35·73	24·37	40·73	314·79	297·97	Benares.
												Central—
16·3	18·59	...	...	14·27	17·97	17·4	30·78	21·93	47·08	278·28	255·99	Cawnpore.
16·09	19·11	...	...	12·34	16·72	16·04	31·35	22·34	...	266·50	240	Jhánsi.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	14·79	...	20	33·33	...	...	297·66	...	Meerut.*
17·19	20	...	...	13·75	...	17·5	35·62	23·12	50	275	266·56	Agra.
												Submontane, west—
16·04	22·5	...	...	...	...	18·75	...	16·62	...	295	265	Shahjahanpur.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
16·67	29·06	...	...	13·8	19·58	20·47	39·06	22·19	...	310	285	Lucknow.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	14·69	20·78	19·06	33·33	20	...	295	256·25	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	GÚR.		SALT.		TOBACCO LEAF.		TURMERIC.		GRASS.		STRAW.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	10·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	23·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	25·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon	...	...	19·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	20·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	22·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada	...	...	34·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	27·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	...	...	20·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	38·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goálpára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	...	...	35	37·5	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	35·62	37·5	70	65	...	...	2·5	2·5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	...	...	37	36·25	60 and 82·5	47·5 and 62·5	...	...	...	...	1·56	1·3
Calcutta	...	...	33·75	35	60	65	...	...	8·38	6·85	6·25	6·56
Central—												
Bardwan	...	...	33·12	33·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87	2·81
Pabna	...	...	38·75	38·12	75	70	...	...	...	...	7·5	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	...	...	40	40	80	60	...	...	3·75	·17(*a*)	5	·17(*a*)
Orissa—												
Cuttack	...	...	30	31·25	45	80	...	...	5·57	5·56	3·75	2·83
Bihár, south—												
Patna	...	...	35	36·25	30	30	...	...	2·5	3·12	2·5	3·75
Bihár, north—												
Bhágalpur	...	...	37·5	38·75	40	42·5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	...	...	34·69	30·25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	28·07	37·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	33·33	38·07	...	...	52·5	65	115	100	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	28·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	37·5	38·12	...	...	40 to 80	...	100	...	5	...	3·33	...
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	30·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	105 and 110	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	19·61	40	...	...	72·5	75	...	...	3·33	4·17	...	5
Northern—												
Fyzabad	28·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·81	...	...

(*a*) Per bundle.

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks. 1899.	Jawar stalks. 1898.	Bhusa. 1899.	Bhusa. 1898.	Sheep, per score. 1899.	Sheep, per score. 1898.	Goats, per score. 1899.	Goats, per score. 1898.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1899.	Plough bullocks, per pair. 1898.	Districts.
										Burma—
										Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moulmein and Amherst.
										Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein.
										Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Toungoo.
										Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pakôkku.
										Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Akyab.
										Assam—
										Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati.
										Bengal—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dacca.
										Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pabna.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rangpur.
										Orissa—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.
										Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
										Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bhágalpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffarpur.
										N.-W. Provinces—
										Eastern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Benares.
										Central—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhánsi.
										Western—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	60	70	Meerut.
3·33	...	...	...	30	42·5	...	...	80 to 100	...	Agra.
										Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	40 to 90	40 to 90	...	...	25 to 50	25 to 50	Shahjahánpur.
										Oudh—
										Southern—
...	3·12	...	...	35	35	...	...	...	...	Lucknow.
										Northern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	28	Fyzabad.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899—*continued.*

Districts.	Rice, unhusked. 1899.	Rice, unhusked. 1898.	Rice, husked. 1899.	Rice, husked. 1898.	Wheat. 1899.	Wheat. 1898.	Flour (wheat). 1899.	Flour (wheat). 1898.	Barley. 1899.	Barley. 1898.	Jawar. 1899.	Jawar. 1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmere	33'33	33'33	...	...	30'78	39'06	...	...	22'19	25	19'06	22'19
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	15'36	21'87	40	90	23'59	30'62	25'62	36'25	13'33	21'25	15'99	21'87
Central— Lahore	16'98	23'12	33'33	42'08	22 08	30'47	25'31	35'16	13'65	20'52	16'35	21'67
South-eastern— Delhi	20	25	30'78	36'3	23'54	36'35	26'67	41'04	15'36	20	17'08	19 06
Submontane— Amritsar	17'03	25	32'66	45'73	20'78	29'06	23'91	34'06	...	..	17'4	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	16'67	20	47'66	50	23'44	28'12	25'94	30'16	14 69	16'67	13'44	19'06
Western— Multan	12'19	15'99	24'22	37'97	24'58	35'57	30'16	37'97	14'84	19'05	13'33	12'24
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	...	...	...	44'06	...	39'69	...	...	...	25	...	24'37
Shikarpur	...	...	...	...	25'31	35'21	...	...	...	22'5	14'06	22'81
Quetta	...	...	...	...	25 to 30	40	60	65	21'25	27'5	17'5	25
Bombay—												
Deccan— Dharwar	...	...	...	...	26'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'54	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmadnagar	36'35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'73	...
Dhulia	..	...	...	...	31'25	...	...	..	...	...	14'79	...
Gujarat— Surat	...	...	...	...	31'35	...	...	...	...	...	19'27	28'07
Ahmadabad	22'5	31'25	...	...	...	57'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur	...	...	29	28	29	34'5	33'31	52	...	...	17'37	21'5
Central— Jubbulpore	20	...	21'62	27'56	27 56	33'31	30'75	40	...	...	16'69	19'06
Eastern— Raipur	16	...	21'25	28	23'75	38	29	50	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	35'19	57'41	...	...	...	...	12'5	20'67
Ellichpur	...	...	66'67	66 67	36'36	61'5	44'44	66'66	...	. .	14'81	22'22
Amraoti	...	...	40	40	30'36	50	44'44	56 87	...	...	13'33	20
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	30'6
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'3	25
Cuddapah	17'8	27'9	34'1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'8	27'2
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	17'6	29'7	36 6	54'8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	15'5	23'7	26'7	47'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'1	30'5
Mysore—												
Mysore	18'15	26'47	33'82	43'88	35'26	50'94	64'46	54'85	...	...	...	18'29
Bangalore	13'5	19'6	38'5	54'87	38'25	54'48	48	54'88	...	...	15'87	23'51

(The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Bajra.		Ragi.		Maize.		Gram.		Arhar Dál.		Ghi.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898	1899.	1898.	
												Rajputana—
24·06	24·06	...	...	20	21·56	26·56	40	...	...	320	305	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
												Panjab—
20	20·94	...	...	12·5	21·56	16·87	29·06	36·35	57·5	310	320	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
18·12	21·87	...	...	13·49	22·4	18·59	31·09	33·33	52·45	320	305	*Central—* Lahore.
19·06	19·06	...	...	14·79	20	20	33·33	27·6	47·03	312·81	310	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	12·5	21·61	16·3	29·06	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
18·12	22·19	...	...	15·94	18·18	18·12	28·12	33·33	60·36	290·94	278·28	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
16·67	22·24	...	...	13·33	23·49	20·83	32·66	...	...	320	320	*Western—* Multan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
20·88	27·03	...	...	...	...	25	38·12	...	60	355	300	Karachi.
17·34	22·5	...	...	...	...	22·19	34·00	...	..	309·37	310	Shikárpur.
...	...	...	...	22·5	30	...	...	40	...	320	330	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar.
15·99	...	...	...	...	...	20·6[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
21·35	...	...	...	...	...	26·82	32·6	...	...	...	...	Poona.
												Khandesh—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar.
19·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
21·61	29·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat.
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	39	24	28	333·31	318	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·37	32	25	50	260	250	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17·5	30	20	30	265	265	*Eastern—* Raipur.
												Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
20	40	...	...	...	...	23·53	40	25	30·75	360	320	Ellichpur.
16·67	27·5	...	...	...	...	23·44	44·37	25	30·78	280	300	Amraoti.
												Madras—
												South, central—
18·9	23·8	...	...	...	...	37·2	56·9	...	...	3[illegible]0·4	400	Coimbatore.
...	...	19·6	24·2	...	...	...	...	22·1	28·6	299·7	334·1	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	48	17·7	...	253·6	364·6	Bellary.
18·4	23·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238·4	300	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	18·6	29·5	...	...	...	...	16·1	37·3	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	...	...	...	...	27·6	59·8	...	...	283·9	329·1	Madras.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	16·2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·6	28·9	...	...	*Southern—* Madura.
												Mysore—
...	...	22·53	22·53	...	...	11·76	27·71	61·71	74·06	354	346·62	Mysore.
...	...	15·87	23·51	...	...	16·69	35·28	47·25	50·13	359·5	411·3	Bangalore.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND 1899—*concluded.*

Districts.	Gúr.		Salt.		Tobacco leaf.		Turmeric.		Grass.		Straw.	
	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmere	47·81	47·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	10	5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	...	...	...	...	50	50	133·33	110	3·28	5	3·28	5·62
Central—												
Lahore	...	...	...	...	53·33	57·13	110·31	123·07	8·02	10	4·43	5
South-eastern—												
Delhi	...	...	...	...	80	80	123·07	114·27	7·97	6·67	7·97	10
Submontane—												
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	8·02	...	4·43	6·15
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	...	...	...	...	40	40	133·33	100	4·01	5	5	6·15
Western—												
Multan	...	...	...	...	100	100	153·28	133·33	6·15	3·33	5	5·62
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	...	65	...	...	...	100	110	106·25	...	...	...	...
Shikárpur	36·25	47·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan—												
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	52·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	51·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore	...	...	39	38·56	60	60	140	110	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur	...	...	41	43	114	200	105	95	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Básim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	200	320	130	76·25	4	4	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	120	206	140	120	·31(a)	·25(a)	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	57·6	81·9	...	...	...	...	...	131·3	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	119·8	...	85·7	58·2	...	...	5·8	6·3
Central—												
Bellary	35·7	44·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·3	66·7	...	...	...	...
Karnul	...	...	...	...	52·7	66·7	65·8	92·3	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·9	5·1
East Coast, south—												
Madras	55·9	57·6	...	...	139·9	131·7	98·8	57·6	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	118·3	118·3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura	...	...	...	...	106·8	114·3	...	...	...	...	4·3	5·4
Mysore—												
Mysore	68·56	68·56	...	...	374	374	148·04	116·87	10·71	10·71	7·14	7·14
Bangalore	45·81	55·69	...	...	351	342·75	179·81	85·69	9·06	3·5	10	13·71

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 158 lbs.

The figures represent prices per ten maunds in rupees and decimals of a rupee.)

Jawar stalks.		Bhusa.		Sheep, per score.		Goats, per score.		Plough bullocks, per pair.		Districts.
1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	
										Rajputana—
3·33	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	*Eastern—* Ajmere.
										Panjab—
4·84	4·37	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	*Southern—* Ferozpur.
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112·5	105	*Central—* Lahore.
7·97	5	...	...	60	60	...	...	125	125	*South-eastern—* Delhi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Submontane—* Amritsar.
4·01	6·67	...	...	60	55	...	...	60	60	*Northern—* Rawalpindi.
6·67	4·01	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Multan.
										Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karáchi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikárpur.
...	...	7·5	9·37	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta.
										Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deccan—* Dharwar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Khandesh—* Ahmadnagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Gujarat—* Surat.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad.
										Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	70	70	*Western—* Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	40	35	...	...	42	27	*Central—* Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Eastern—* Raipur.
										Berar—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Básim.
3	3	...	...	50	50	...	...	60	60	Ellichpur.
3·5(a)	2·5(a)	...	...	55	50	...	...	90	90	Amráoti.
										Madras—
2·5	2·5	...	...	90	90	90	90	60	70	*South, central—* Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Salem.
2·5	...	...	...	80	120	80	120	80	140	*Central—* Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*East Coast, central—* Nellore.
...	...	...	...	55	55	55	55	...	...	*East Coast, south—* Madras.
...	...	...	...	80	...	80	...	...	...	Tanjore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	41	*Southern—* Madura.
										Mysore—
3·29	2·96	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore.
...	...	...	...	160	160	...	...	130	120	Bangalore.

(a) Per 100 pullies weighing on an average 74lbs.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
March 17, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899. *(The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	7 —	7 —	...	...	10 3	10 3	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	10 —	10 4	...	...	10 14	11 —	14 2	14 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	11 15	11 15	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 7	13 9	12 15	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 15	14 15	...	...	...	...
Prome	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 3	13 8	12 6	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	15 5	39 3	37 9	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	13 14	13 14	...	...	11 6	10 15	11 13	11 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 13	12 5	27 —	27 —	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	16 12	19 1	21 —	23 5	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 8	15 —	14 13	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 3½	15 3½	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 6½	5 6	...	...	5 2	5 4	7 2	7 4	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	32 —	30 —	38 —	35 —	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpára	20 —	20 —	...	...	6 8	6 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern hill tracts—												
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	14 —	12 — and 14 —	14 4	13 — and 14 4	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	14 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 8	18 3	18 4	...	...	...	...
Dacca	12 13	11 10	26 —	26 —	11 10	10 10	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	13 8	13 8	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 4	19 —	17 4	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 —	11 6	14 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 —	11 4 to 12 8	...	...	10 — and 13 —	10 8 and 14 —	16 —	16 4	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 14 and 10 12	9 14 and 10 8	12 8 and 14 —	13 — and 14 12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	13 —	17 12	17 12	8 —	8 —	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 —	16 —
Hooghly	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	16 —	14 8	...	22 13	6 2	6 10	14 9	14 11	...	...	...	...
Jessore	11 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	12 12	10 10	18 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	17 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	7 —	21 —	19 —	...	...	...	...

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	6 9	6 9	...	...	...	...	17 12	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	9 8	19 8	19 8	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	Thôngwa.
...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Tharawadi.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	10 —	Henzada.
...	...	...	...	9 2	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	...	...	11 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	Toungoo.
...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	37 9	37 9	9 3	9 3	14 8	14 8	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	...	...	19 6	17 8	37 11	44 —	10 6	10 10	16 —	16 15	Mandalay.
...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 12	5 12	9 9	9 9	Bamo.
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 5	...	...	6 —	6 —	14 3	14 3	Pakôkku.
...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	56 14	56 14	5 —	5 —	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 7	Sandoway.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	21 14	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	11 4	11 4	10 5	10 5	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	6 6	6 —	11 4	11 6	6 10	6 4	6 1	6 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	4 —	4 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Goálpára.
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	Nowgong.
...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 12	Sibságar.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	4 8	4 —	4 8	4 8	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Backerganj.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Noakhali.
...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	...	10 8	10 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Tippera.
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	9 8	9 8	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Khulna.
...	...	...	...	17 12	18 —	...	...	14 8	14 —	10 10	10 11	24-Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 12	10 8	10 8	Midnapur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	10 8	10 9	Howrah.
...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	16 —	24 —	26 —	11 6	11 6	10 —	10 —	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	24 9	24 9	...	...	12 5	22 13	11 7	11 7	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	13 —	9 2	9 2	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	...	10 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*												
Central—												
Bankura	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 4	13 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	14 8	14 8	...	...	14 8	13 —	17 4	16 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 —	12 — to 15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	16 — and 18 —	17 —	27 —	28 8	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	12 8	12 8	30 —	30 —	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	16 8	16 8	22 8	22 8	7 —	7 —	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	16 8	18 12	...	...	13 8	15 —	21 —	22 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	18 —	16 8	22 8	24 —	12 —	12 —	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	11 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	..	...	9 4	10 —	16 —	15 12	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	16 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	14 6	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	13 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	5 8	5 8	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 14	8 —	17 1	18 4	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	17 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—												
Singhbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	...	22 —	...	...
Lohárdaga	8 8 to 13 8	9 — to 14 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	8 — to 13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	18 —	16 14	30 6	33 12	18 9	20 4	20 4	21 6	...	...	...	...
Hazáribágh	13 4	13 —	21 —	22 —	8 —	7 —	18 —	17 12	...	..	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	16 8	16 —	...	...	11 9	11 —	16 13	16 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	17 —	18 —	26 4	30 —	9 8	10 —	17 —	18 8	21 —	22 —	...	...
Patna	19 —	20 —	35 —	30 —	1.14 —	16 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	23 —	...	...
Shahabad	17 — to 18 —	17 — and 18 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	15 — to 18 —	15 — to 18 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	17 10	17 12	30 4	30 4	14 8	12 10	17 10	17 12	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	15 —	15 —	26 —	25 —	9 —	8 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	16 —	16 —	25 —	35 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	17 —	18 —	30 —	30 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	...	...
Champaran	15 —	16 —	21 8	21 8	6 8	7 —	15 —	15 8	...	..	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	15 —	15 8	24 —	22 —	11 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	27 —	24 —	24 —	21 —
Benares	15 7	15 7	23 —	24 15	8 6½	8 7	14 11	15 2	24 5	24 1	21 12	21 12
Ghazipur	16 6	15 12	21 6	22 12	7 4	7 —	13 14	14 12	19 14	24 8	20 4	21 6
Jaunpur	16 8	16 8	24 —	20 8	7 —	6 4	10 8	10 —	...	20 8	...	...
Allahabad	14 4	15 —	20 12	23 8	9 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	21 8	24 —	20 8	22 —
Central—												
Banda	15 4	14 —	22 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	23 —	22 —	23 —	22 8
Fatehpur	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	12 —	8 —	15 —	10 —	23 —	22 8	25 —	22 —
Hamirpur	14 8	14 —	22 —	21 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 —	25 —	23 —	25 —	22 —
Jalaun	14 8	15 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Cawnpore	15 4	15 4	24 8	24 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	24 8	22 8	24 —	23 8
Jhansi	15 —	14 8	27 —	27 4	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	27 12	20 4	24 8	26 —
Etawah	16 12	16 2	23 8	22 4	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	20 8	24 12	24 12	24 4
Farukhabad	17 11	18 1	28 10	37 4	4 12	4 12	14 5	12 4	24 8	24 8	24 8	25 14
Mainpuri	18 4	18 2	28 8	27 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 4	24 8	28 12	27 8
Etah	18 4	19 —	33 8	35 8	4 8	4 8	13 8	15 6	29 8	31 8	28 4	28 4
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	17 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Agra	16 8	17 —	20 —	27 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	25 —	27 —	23 —	23 —
Muttra	16 14	17 4	27 12	29 —	7 4	6 4	12 12	11 12	27 2	28 4	24 2	24 2
Aligarh	17 —	18 —	20 —	31 —	4 0	5 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	22 8	25 4
Bulandshahr	17 —	18 12	29 —	31 8	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	27 4	29 12	24 —	25 12
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	16 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	6 8	6 8	15 —	15 —	26 —	25 —	26 —	20 —
Azamgarh	16 8	16 8	22 8	24 —	4 7	4 7	10 10	16 10	25 1	25 1	...	...
Gorakhpur	17 9	19 13	24 10	25 13	13 15	14 6	16 3	10 10	20 2	20 4	23 5	23 0
Basti	19 8	20 8	25 —	25 —	14 14	15 —	15 —	15 8	...	...	...	...

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Rakuh, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Bengal—*continued.*
												Central—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	21 5	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 4	12 —	12 —	Bardwan.
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	10 8	10 8	Birbhum.
...	...	...	...	27 —	26 8	...	...	17 —	...	12 —	11 9	Murshidabad.
...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	30 —	36 —	23 8	24 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 12	9 12	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	9 12	...	9 12	9 12	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	27 12	24 — and 32 —	9 12	9 12	Rajshahi.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	9 8 and 10 —	10 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	...	...	20 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	...	10 10	10 10	Dinajpur.
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	22 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	...	...	14 7	15 —	...	...	7 14	17 2	13 —	13 2	Puri
...	...	...	...	17 11*	17 11*	...	...	19 11	19 11	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	11 8	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	..	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	...	17 —	16 —	17 —	28 —	...	14 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	Mánbhum.
35 —	32 —	...	...	20 — to 21 —	20 — to 22 —	26 —	27 —	11 — to 13 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	Lohardaga.
33 12	8 2	...	...	23 10	24 12	30 6	38 2	16 14	23 10	9 4	9 8	Palámau.
26 —	26 8	...	...	20 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	20 —	9 8	9 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	...	...	...	28 —	20 —	27 —	31 —	13 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	Monghyr.
...	..	15 —	15 —	26 —	27 —	29 —	30 —	15 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
...	...	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	32 —	34 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Patna.
...	...	...	..	24 — to 25 —	24 — and 25 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 12½	10 12	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Purnea.
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	28 —	30 4	13 4	12 8	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
25 —	25 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	24 —	20 8	10 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Darbhanga.
27 8	27 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	24 —	27 8	10 —	25 —	11 8	11 8	Muzaffarpur.
24 —	28 —	16 —	14 —	24 —	24 —	24 8	26 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Saran.
...	...	..	...	20 8	21 —	23 8	20 8	15 —	21 8	10 8	10 8	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
...	...	12 —	17 —	21 —	20 —	24 —	26 —	17 —	16 —	10 8	10 —	Mirzapur.
...	...	16 9	16 9	23 11	24 3	27 2	27 2	15 11½	10 —	10 11	10 11	Benares.
...	...	15 12	15 12	22 14	22 8	27 8	29 4	10 2	14 8	9 4	9 4	Ghazípur.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	24 —	26 6	18 —	20 —	11 4	11 4	Jaunpur.
...	...	22 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	28 —	30 —	15 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	20 —	20 —	25 —	22 —	...	...	17 —	16 8	11 —	11 —	Bánda.
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	..	...	16 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Fatehpur.
...	...	...	...	25 —	23 —	28 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 —	Hamirpur.
...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 12	10 12	Jalaun.
...	...	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —	27 —	26 —	17 8	17 —	11 12	11 8	Cawnpore.
...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	33 —	33 —	17 8	17 4	11 —	11 —	Jhansi.
22 —	24 —	14 —	15 —	24 —	22 4	25 8	25 8	17 —	18 8	11 —	11 8	Etawah.
...	...	...	...	23 3	21 12	30 —	30 —	15 —	17 11	11 9	11 9	Farukhabad.
...	...	...	...	20 12	22 8	38 —	30 8	17 8	18 8	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
...	...	...	...	21 8	23 —	37 8	40 —	25 4	19 4	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	20 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	16 8	16 8	11 8	11 8	Meerut.
...	...	24 —	24 —	22 —	24 —	28 —	30 —	10 —	15 8	12 —	12 —	Agra.
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 2	22 14	...	...	17 2	17 8	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
...	...	16 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	33 —	34 —	18 —	18 —	11 8	11 8	Aligarh.
...	...	24 —	25 —	20 4	21 8	30 12	34 4	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 0	Bulandshahr.
												Submontane, east—
22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	27 —	26 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	Ballia.
...	...	...	...	20 15	20 15	24 11	24 11	10 15	10 15	10 —	10 —	Azamgarh.
27 14	28 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	19 13	24 2	25 3	20 —	20 —	10 9	10 14	Gorakhpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	25 12	20 —	18 4	18 12	10 8	10 8	Basti.

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	17 —	18 —	29 —	29 —	11 —	...	14 8	15 —	...	...	25 —	25 —
Budaun	17 8	18 8	31 —	31 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	24 8	23 8
Pilibit	18 8	18 8	32 8	33 8	5 4	5 4	16 6	16 6	26 —	20 —	23 —	23 —
Bareli	16 14	16 14	26 4	26 4	5 —	5 —	11 14	12 8	26 4	26 4	23 12	23 2
Moradabad	18 —	18 8	28 8	28 8	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 12	26 —	27 8	22 8	24 —
Bijnor	16 5	17 2	26 7	28 2	4 8	4 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	20 13	21 10
Muzaffarnagar	17 13	18 9	24 12	26 6	...	...	12 1	12 1	24 12	25 5	22 —	22 —
Sahâranpur	17 11	19 2	27 6	28 3	4 13	4 11	11 4	11 13	23 10	23 10	24 11	24 11
Dehra-Dun	18 —	18 6	30 8	30 8	7 4	7 —	12 12	12 8	21 8	23 —	23 —	23 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Almora	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Partâbgarh	16 8	18 —	26 —	29 —	...	...	14 —	16 —	24 8	26 —	25 —	25 —
Sultanpur	17 —	20 —	24 8	27 —	8 —	10 —	16 —	18 —	24 —	26 —	20 —	20 —
Rae-Bareli	19 —	19 —	25 —	30 —	5 —	5 —	17 —	17 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	22 —
Unao	16 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	22 —	21 —	22 8	22 —
Lucknow	16 —	16 —	28 —	25 8	5 4	5 4	13 8	13 8	28 —	24 8	23 8	22 8
Hardoi	17 —	16 —	29 —	28 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	27 —	28 —	28 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	28 —	28 —	22 8	24 —
Barabanki	16 —	15 8	22 —	23 —	6 —	...	12 —	13 9	26 —	22 —	24 —	22 —
Gonda	18 4	18 12	32 —	32 —	...	...	15 4	16 12	30 8	32 8	26 —	26 —
Bahraich	18 —	19 —	35 —	35 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	33 —	34 —	28 —	28 —
Sitapur	17 4	17 4	28 —	30 —	5 —	5 —	14 —	14 —	28 —	26 —	27 —	26 —
Kheri	17 —	17 —	33 —	38 —	5 —	5 —	15 —	10 —	34 —	35 —	28 —	30 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partâbgarh	18 12	18 12	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 8	12 8	37 8	...	18 12	18 12
Banswara	13 12	13 12	15 —	15 —	6 4	6 4	13 12	12 8	...	...	...	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	15 3	15 10	22 4	23 —	8 15	8 9	9 6	8 15	28 14	28 2	14 13	13 10
Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur)	16 —	10 4	22 8	23 —	8 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	12 8	13 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	5 4	7 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	14 8	15 —
Erinpura	14 9½	14 9½	21 9	21 9	6 10½	6 10½	9 10½	9 10½	20 8	20 8	16 15	16 15
Ajmere	13 8	14 2½	19 —	20 2½	6 5½	6 5½	9 2½	9 2½	22 —	20 8	18 5½	18 —
Abu	14 7 & 13 9	12 12 & 13 10	19 8	19 9	5 12	6 —	7 8	7 8½	...	16 —	14 12	14 13
Kishengarh	14 4	14 8	19 12	20 4	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	21 —	21 12	17 4	*
Bundi	16 —	18 10	25 2	32 12	6 8	6 8	7 12	8 8	26 4	31 12	19 4	21 —
Kotah	19 4	20 4	33 8	30 8	7 4	6 4	9 —	6 12	33 8	36 —	20 —	20 —
Jhallawar	16 4	15 13½	37 7½	37 7	7 13	7 12½	12 6½	12 5½	30 6	34 2	20 10½	20 11
Tonk	14 1	14 —	21 4	22 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	21 2	23 8	19 2	20 —
Jaipur	11 12	12 8	18 8	19 —	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	20 —	22 —	18 —	18 12
Kerauli	15 10	16 4	28 2	28 12	10 —	10 5	11 4	11 9	27 8	28 12	23 12	23 12
Dholpur	15 8½	16 7½	25 8½	27 6½	9 9	9 —	10 2	10 2	27 4	28 4½	25 15	26 14½
Bhartpur	16 —	16 4	29 —	30 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	30 12	32 8	26 4	27 3
Alwar	15 9	16 —	22 5	23 5	5 12	5 12	9 4	9 4	23 9	25 4	21 —	21 10
Deoli Cantonment	15 15	16 —	22 8	22 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	24 1	24 13	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad Cantonment	14 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	18 8	18 8
Balmer	12 10	12 2	...	...	5 7	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	14 10	14 10
Anâdra	13 — & 14 11	12 14 & 14 0	...	...	6 2	6 2	7 4	6 8	...	...	...	...
Shahpura	14 —	15 8	19 8	22 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 —	23 —	22 —	18 —	15 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	13 — & 13 6	12 10 & 13 3½	18 4	18 2	7 —	6 14	8 7	8 3½	18 4	18 8	16 14 & 17 4	16 14 & 17 4
Jaisalmer	10 6	10 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 6	10 —	15 3	16 —	16 3	13 6
Bikaner	13 —	13 2	16 12½	17 —	3 12	3 12	5 15	5 15	...	...	12 12½	13 8
Central India—												
Indore	13 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 4	27 —	27 —	21 —	20 —
Nimach Cantonment	15 8	15 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	26 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Gwalior	10 10	11 —½	22 5	24 7	6 6	6 6	7 7	7 7	20 3	22 9½	18 9½	20 3
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	17 —	19 —	25 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	23 —	19 —	20 —
Ferozpur	17 —	19 —	30 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	17 —	28 —	34 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	24 —	25 —	21 —	23 —
Gujranwala	19 —	19 —	32 —	35 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	26 —	20 —	28 —	28 —
Gujrat	17 —	18 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	23 —	25 —	22 —	23 —
Jhelam	18 —	17 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 —	25 —	21 —	21 —

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Bagi (*Eleusine coro-cana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Submontane, west—
...	...	...	...	21 —	23 —	...	...	17 —	19 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
...	...	16 —	18 —	22 8	24 —	35 —	36 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	Budaun.
...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	32 —	32 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
...	...	17 8	18 12	18 2	18 12	30 —	31 4	15 —	15 —	10 2	10 10	Bareli.
...	...	18 —	18 8	19 —	19 —	29 8	31 12	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	...	...	18 4	20 4	24 12	27 9	14 10	15 12	11 —	11 2	Bijnor.
...	...	...	...	19 13	19 13	25 12	26 10	14 4	14 13	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
26 14	26 14	25 13	26 14	20 1	20 8	30 1	30 1	15 1	15 1	11 4	11 4	Sahâranour.
28 —	28 —	...	...	20 —	19 8	30 —	30 —	15 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	Naini Tal.
18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 3	10 8	8 8	8 8	Almora.
...	...	...	...	8 —‖	8 —	...	...	6 —§	6 —§	6 —	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	19 —	22 —	...	...	16 8	18 —	10 12	10 12	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	20 8	24 —	24 —	26 —	17 —	20 —	11 —	10 8	Sultanpur.
28 —	28 —	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	24 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	...	24 —	24 —	20 8	21 —	27 —	27 —	17 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
...	...	25 —	25 —	19 —	19 —	28 —	26 —	17 8	17 8	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	...	...	...	23 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	18 —	10 8	10 8	Hardoi.
												Northern—
...	...	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	27 8	28 —	18 —	18 —	11 —	11 —	Fyzabad.
25 —	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	19 —	26 8	24 —	18 —	17 8	11 —	11 —	Barabanki.
...	...	12 —	12 —	23 8	24 8	30 8	29 8	18 4	18 8	10 —	10 8	Gonda.
44 —	45 —	18 —	19 —	25 —	26 —	30 —	31 —	20 —	20 —	10 8	10 —	Bahraich.
...	...	28 —	26 —	23 —	21 —	28 —	28 —	17 —	16 8	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
...	...	...	...	23 —	21 —	33 —	30 —	20 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 5	20 5	39 1	39 1	15 10	15 10	19 2	19 2	Partábgarh.
...	...	...	...	25 —	22 8	33 12	32 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	Banswara.
...	...	13 4	13 4	14 13	15 3	28 14	28 2	11 11	11 5	10 5	10 2	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	15 —	24 —	21 —	20 —	36 —	34 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	Hilly Tracts of Meywar (Dungarpur).
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	Erinpura.
...	...	9 8	10 8	15 5½	17 13½	22 —	22 —	...		12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	...	...	16 7	16 10	20 6	20 9½	10 9 & 11 3	10 8 & 11 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
*	*	* *	18 8	18 —	18 8	19 12	20 —	*	*	13 8	13 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	...	...	19 6	21 —	27 12	34 —	...	...	10 4	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	...	..	25 6	26 8	32 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Kotah.
...	...	29 6½	29 6	18 14½	20 8	44 7	46 9½	10 12	13 12	10 1	10 1	Jhallawar.
...	...	...	...	13 11	18 8	21 12	22 4	...	...	10 —	10 4	Tonk.
*	*	25 —	25 —	15 8 & 17 8	17 — & 18 8	19 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	Jaipur.
...	...	23 12	24 6	23 12	24 6	...	...	22 8	22 8	11 4	11 1	Kerauli.
...	...	21 6	22 8	23 2¾	23 14½	...	...	16 1	16 14	11 8½	11 8½	Dholpur.
...	...	26 13	26 13	22 3	23 8	27 —	32 —	13 11	13 11	11 12	11 12	Bhartpur.
...	...	14 —	14 —	20 4	21 8	23 0	24 9	26 3	27 —	12 8	12 8	Alwar.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 8	Deoli Cantonment.
*	*	...	...	17 8	18 8	...	...	12 8	13 8	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 8	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	21 8	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Anádra.
...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	22 —	22 8	...	...	11 12	11 6	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 14	19 —	19 8	11 4	10 15	13 11	13 11	Jodhpur.
...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	..	21 —	21 —	Jaisalmer.
...	...	...	...	16 —½	16 8		...	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 8	Bikaner.
												Central India—
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 —	30 —	32 —	13 12	13 8	11 —	11 —	Indore.
*	*	...	..	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 12	11 4	12 —	12 —	Nimach Cantonment.
...	...	4 4	4 4	17 12¾	19 2	24 15½	26 9	10 5¾	11 15½	8 8	9 —½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
‡	‡	†	†	23 —	25 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	23 —	24 —	32 —	28 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Ferozpur
												Central—
‡	‡	21 —	22 —	21 —	22 —	29 —	29 —	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	Lahore.
‡	‡	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	24 —	25 —	†	*	13 8	13 8	Gujranwála.
‡	‡	9 —	8 —	20 —	21 —	24 —	25 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	Gujrat.
*	*	*	*	21 —	21 —	26 —	24 —	13 —	10 —	13 8	14 4	Jhelam.

* Not sold † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. ‖ Unhusked. § Husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*continued.* (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*continued.*												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	16 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	21 —
Delhi	16 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Rohtak	16 —	17 —	23 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	21 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Karnál	17 —	18 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	21 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	20 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	29 —	33 —	23 —	24 —
Ludhiána	20 —	19 —	27 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	24 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Jalandhar	21 —	21 —	27 —	29 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	24 —	26 —	20 —	21 —
Hoshiárpur	21 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	25 —	18 —	17 —
Gurdáspur	22 —	20 —	39 —	39 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	†	†
Amritsar	18 —	19 —	32 —	31 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 —	21 —	20 —
Siálkot	17 —	18 —	31 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	27 —	26 —	22 —	24 —
Hills—												
Simla	16 —	16 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —
Kangra	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	†	†	†	†
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	16 —	17 —	26 —	30 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	34 —	21 —	21 —
Hazára	18 —	18 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	29 —	32 —	20 —	18 —
Peshawar	15 —	15 —	29 —	29 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	32 —	33 —	20 —	20 —
Kohat	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	†	‡	22 —	22 —
Bannu	21 —	20 —	33 —	33 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 —	41 —	24 —	25 —
Western—												
Sháhpur	17 —	16 —	25 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Jhang	18 —	19 —	27 —	27 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	30 —	32 —	20 —	20 —
Multan	16 —	16 —	20 —	26 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	29 —	29 —	23 —	23 —
Montgomery	17 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	28 —	28 —	‡	23 —
Dera Ismael Khan	18 —	18 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	25 —	24 —	23 —	24 —
Muzaffargarh	16 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	21 —	22 —	22 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karáchi	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	17 8
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 8	12 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	16 —	16 —
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	26 —	23 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	28 8	28 —	24 8	24 —
Quetta	14 — to 15 —	13 12 to 14 12	16 14	17 —	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 2	8 2	12 2	11 2	14 4	13 5	13 2	13 2
Ratnagiri	8 12	8 12	...	...	13 1	13 1	13 9	13 9	15 10	15 10	15 14	15 14
Alibag	...	9 4	...	...	...	11 11	...	13 8	...	...	...	12 12
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	10 6	10 6	14 11	14 11	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 15	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 15	12 15	*	*	16 3	16 3
Deccan—												
Dharwar	14 11	15 3	...	...	15 5	15 5	17 3	17 3	24 9	24 9	24 3	24 3
Belgaum	13 11	13 3	...	...	13 7	13 7	13 10	13 10	21 13	21 13	20 8	21 7
Satara	14 8	14 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 10	11 10	20 13	19 12	20 7	19 15
Sholapur	13 15	13 15	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 11	12 11	29 8	28 2	25 —	24 2
Bijápur	15 1	15 1	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 14	12 5	28 12	28 12	28 3	28 3
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 11	10 15	10 13	12 —	23 8	23 8	18 6	18 6
Khandesh—												
Ahmadnagar	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 5	10 5	13 9	15 2	22 —	22 —	21 15	21 15
Nasik	12 15	12 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	9 8	*	*	16 15	16 15
Dhulia	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	27 10	27 10	22 1	22 1
Gujarat—												
Surat	11 9	11 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 13	8 13	20 13	22 2	18 1	18 9
Broach	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	20 8	21 8	16 8	10 8
Kaira	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	17 —
Baroda Cantonment	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	17 —	10 —	*17 —
Ahmadabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	12 —	11 8	19 8	22 —	16 8	17 —
Godhra	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	17 —	17 —
Disa Cantonment	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	*	22 8	20 —	20 —
Káthiawár—												
Rájkot	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	15 6	16 3
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	12 13	13 11	...	...	6 12	6 12	12 8	12 8	26 9	27 9	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	11 1	12 11	13 13	22 11	22 11	...	...
Betul	14 6	14 6	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 6	14 6	24 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	23 —	23 —	...	...
Nagpur	13 2	13 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 12	15 —	21 14	23 —	...	...
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 7	11 7	20 11	32 —	...	...

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittaks sold for one rupee.)

Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*continued.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	†	†	19 —	20 —	25 —	26 —	14 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
†	†	14 —	14 —	20 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi.
†	†	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	25 —	28 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
20 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	20 —	21 —	28 —	28 —	14 —	16 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Submontane—
‡	‡	16 —	16 —	22 —	23 —	32 —	32 —	13 —	13 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
†	†	17 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	34 —	33 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Ludhiána.
‡	‡	20 —	20 —	23 —	24 —	32 —	32 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —	30 —	30 —	8 —	8 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
‡	‡	15 —	15 —	25 —	22 —	31 —	28 —	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
‡	‡	23 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	31 —	31 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	21 —	25 —	24 —	‡	‡	13 12	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	Simla.
‡	‡	*	*	19 —	19 —	28 —	28 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
*	*	15 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	24 —	22 —	*	11 —	13 —	13 —	Ráwalpindi.
†	†	17 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	25 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
†	†	20 —	20 —	17 —	18 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	Pesháwar.
†	†	‡	‡	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	†	†	16 10	16 10	Kohát.
13 —	13 —	8 —	7 —	27 —	27 —	34 —	34 —	13 —	13 —	21 4	21 4	Bannu.
												Western—
20 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	18 —	*	*	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
30 —	32 —	40 —	40 —	18 —	20 —	32 —	32 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
†	†	24 —	22 —	19 —	20 —	29 —	29 —	†	†	12 4	12 8	Multan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	22 —	24 —	28 —	30 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	Montgomery.
‡	‡	*	*	22 —	23 —	25 —	26 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 4	Dera Ismael Khan.
‡	‡	‡	‡	18 —	19 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	‡	‡	‡	19 —	19 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	10 12	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 8	Karáchi.
‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 —	8 12	12 —	12 —	Hyderabad.
‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
‡	‡	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Shikárpur.
‡	‡	...	...	17 8	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
‡	‡	6 —	6 —	14 12	16 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
15 5	16 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	10 10	Karwar.
13 13	13 13	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 11	11 11	Ratnágiri.
...	...	...	...	...	11 14	...	...	...	8 12	...	12 5	Alibág.
11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
*	*	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	11 14	11 4	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	...	...	16 7	16 4	...	...	13 14	13 7	12 —	11 10	Dharwar.
21 —	23 —	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	14 2	13 10	10 12	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 10	11 14	11 10	11 10	Satara.
...	...	...	...	19 6	19 13	...	...	17 8	16 10	11 10	11 10	Sholapur.
...	...	...	...	19 10	20 14	...	...	13 6	13 6	11 6	11 6	Bijápur.
*	*	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	11 15	11 15	11 13	11 13	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	12 9	12 9	12 6	12 6	Ahmadnagar.
20 11	20 11	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 13	12 13	12 11	12 1	Násik.
...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	13 11	13 11	11 6	10 15	Dhulia.
												Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	14 13	16 3	...	...	13 14	13 14	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 —	Broach.
20 —	25 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	17 —	19 —	12 8	12 8	Kaira.
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
23 —	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra.
*	*	...	...	16 12	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
*	*	...	...	15 14	16 11	...	...	12 —	11 —	81 10	81 10	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	14 3	14 3	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
*	*	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	*	*	9 —	9 —	Khandwa.
...	...	...	...	22 2	20 9	...	...	14 6	16 —	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad.
...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Betul.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	8 8	9 —	Chhindwara.
...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	16 4	18 12	10 —	10 —	Nagpur.
...	...	...	...	16 —	14 9	...	...	16 —	16 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1899—*concluded.* *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	12 13	13 11	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 13	12 13	21 5	21 5	...	...
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	13 6	13 6	14 2	14 2	20 —	20 —	...	...
Damoh	12 5	12 15	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 1	14 1	21 3	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	13 8	14 12	...	...	12 12	13 —	17 8	17 8	23 —	24 —	...	...
Mandla	17 —	17 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	14 15	16 —	28 —	28 —	...	...
Bálághát	12 —	12 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Chánda	13 3	12 9	..	...	...	..	16 8	18 14	28 8	38 —	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 4	18 4	...	...	12 13	16 —	21 5	18 4	...	...	...	...
Raipur	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	17 8	18 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 8	15 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldána	11 4	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	35 —	35 8	24 8	...
Básim	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	6 12	11 8	11 —	33 —	33 —	...	...
Akola	11 4	11 4	...	...	6 8	6 —	7 8	7 8	32 —	32 —	...	...
Ellichpur	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	27 —	26 —	20 —	16 —
Amráoti	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	24 —	25 —
Wun	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	32 —	33 —	25 —	20 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	9 14	10 1	*	*	5 7	5 10	7 2⅔	7 7	17 8	19 1	17 8	19 12
Bolárum	9 8	10 —	*	*	5 10	5 13	11 —	11 1	19 13	18 15	*	*
Chadargbát	9 —	8 12	*	*	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 12	22 8	22 8
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 14	18 5	17 10	21 2	21 2
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 —	...	...	..	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 5	20 —	19 2	18 —	17 3
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	27 13	25 11	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	26 5	26 13	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	23 11	23 11	21 —	21 —
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 11	32 14	32 14	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	...	...	24 13	22 13
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 —	23 —	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	20 8	20 8	*	*
Nellore	...	...	..	...	...	...	17 —	15 6	18 8	16 8	16 —	15 8
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	13 —	13 —	...	...
Chingleput	...	...		...	...	...	14 5	12 —	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	10 —	19 2	20 2	17 8	21 —
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	15 13	...	...	21 10	21 10
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	16 11	...	...	26 3	26 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	17 8	15 6	21 10	20 14
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	17 8	17 8	12 11	12 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 13	17 13	*	19 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	11 4	11 8	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	10 8	10 8	10 —	10 —	8 2	8 3	10 8	10 8	24 8	25 —	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	8 6	8 6	13 10	13 10	31 8	29 6	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	36 —	36 —	20 —	20 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	8 8	7 —	8 —	6 8	11 —	9 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	7 10	7 13	...	...	6 15	7 2	7 10	8 1	13 6	13 4	7 11	10 2

* Not sold.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		SALT.		DISTRICTS.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	...	..	17 6	17 6	...	...	14 3	16 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 11	10 11	Saugor.
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 2	9 2	Damoh.
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	...	...	30 —	32 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla.
...	...	...	.	22 —	21 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	9 8	9 8	Seoni.
...	...	...	..	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 —	16 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	..	...	.	16 13	16 13	...	...	14 2	14 2	9 —	9 —	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	..	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	18 4	18 4	9 2	9 2	Biláspur.
...	...	..	...	21 —	24 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	..	...	..	19 —	18 —	...	...	15 —	12 —	10 8	10 —	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	..	...	.	18 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	Buldána.
...	...	...	...	19 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	9 —	9 —	Básim.
...	..	...	..	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Akola.
...	...	...	..	17 —	13 8	...	...	22 —	18 8	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	..	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	..	.	..	16 —	16 —	...	...	26 —	20 —	9 8	9 8	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
19 12	21 —	*	*	14 6	17 8	*	*	9 14	10 9	9 2¼	9 2¼	Secunderabad.
*	*	*	*	16 9	17 1	*	*	...	*	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	...	*	*	16 12	18 12	*	*	13 12	12 8	8 12	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara.
												South, central—
18 14	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 2	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
21 6	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	Salem.
												Central—
31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13 and 11 8	10 13 and 12 2	Bellary.
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Cuddapah.
18 2	18 2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
21 6	21 6	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	Ganjam.
22 11	22 3	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Vizagapatam.
23 10	23 10	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
28 5	29 13	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
21 2	20 3	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	12 13	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
19 8	18 11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Madras.
16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
24 10	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	S. Arcot.
28 11	28 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
22 14	23 10	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	12 —	12 —	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 13	13 13	Tinnevelly.
21 11	20 3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	Madura.
												Mysore—
18 —	18 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	9 —	7 8	10 4	10 4	Mysore.
24 8	25 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	Bangalore.
25 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
32 —	32 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Tumkur.
24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	Hassan.
25 —	25 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Kadur.
32 9	28 6	...	...	14 11	13 10	...	...	11 9	11 —	11 —	11 —	Shimoga.
36 —	36 —	30 —	30 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
29 8	22 —	...	..	23 —	23 8	...	...	9 —	7 8	10 8	11 —	Coorg.
*	*	...	.	11 6	11 3		...	10 4	8 15	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics,

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 17, 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 5TH MARCH, 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 4TH MARCH, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1899*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 5th March, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 5th March, 1898. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 5th March, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 4th March, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 4th March, 1899. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 4th March, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 5th March, 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 4th March, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	694	1,740	12,29,167	706	1,745	12,85,000	736	1,12,24,359	1,12,50,000	25,641	...
Bengal Central	162	125	20,836	167	125	21,400	171	1,93,390	1,95,000	1,610	...
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	1,77,904	206	1,186	1,93,000	163	13,69,814	16,45,000	2,75,186	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	171	752	1,40,256	187	868	1,24,000	143	12,17,736	12,69,000	51,264	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	5,159	246	21	3,100	148	35,188	23,400	...	11,788
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	119	9	1,533	170	9	1,800	200	7,656	10,200	2,544	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	264	1,815	4,47,079	246	1,815	4,75,000	262	38,28,014	44,81,000	6,52,986	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	715	42	17	500	29	4,633	5,800	1,167	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,49,879	144	1,023	1,47,000	144	13,60,788	12,90,000	...	70,788
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,131	77	54	3,900	72	37,485	34,300	...	3,185
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	103	1,165	1,23,407	106	1,165	1,09,000	94	9,60,761	8,99,000	...	61,761
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	33,283	112	296	20,800	70	2,98,003	1,80,000	...	1,18,003
Bengal and North Western system	162	827	1,37,188	166	928	1,50,000	162	12,27,244	12,90,000	62,756	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	22,490	97	231	24,800	107	1,97,416	2,07,000	9,584	...
Assam-Bengal	90	286	22,281	78	414	30,700	74	2,26,393	2,85,000	58,607	...
Burma	223	936	2,29,795	245	936	2,21,000	236	20,59,625	18,69,000	...	1,90,625
TOTAL	266	10,178	27,45,103	270	10,833	28,11,000	259	2,42,48,505	2,49,33,700	6,85,195	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (a)	287	2,886	8,86,639	307	2,886	6,75,000	234	69,06,891	60,21,000	...	8,85,891
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	1,85,720	212	1,013	2,01,000	198	16,81,448	18,37,000	1,55,552	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,91,996	357	825	2,60,000	315	27,41,775	22,02,000	...	5,39,775
East Coast (b)	116	536	59,239	111	796	81,100	102	5,47,990	6,07,000	59,010	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	66	28	3,624	129	28	1,600	57	20,365	16,900	...	3,465
Cherra-Companyganj	20	...	(c)	...	8	700	88	(c)	4,900	4,900	...
TOTAL	261	5,143	14,27,218	278	5,556	12,19,400	219	1,18,98,469	1,06,88,800	...	12,09,669
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	8,31,081	557	1,491	8,86,000	594	65,18,980	81,34,000	16,15,020	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,84,864	618	461	3,39,000	735	23,05,436	28,58,000	5,52,564	...
Madras	258	840	2,15,668	257	840	1,80,000	214	19,05,005	15,77,000	...	3,28,005
TOTAL	480	2,792	13,31,613	477	2,792	14,05,000	503	1,07,29,421	1,25,69,000	18,39,579	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,113	55,03,934	304	19,181	54,35,400	283	4,68,76,395	4,81,91,500	13,15,105	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	29,994	185	162	25,700	159	3,63,934	2,18,000	...	1,45,934
Tarkessur	320	22	6,748	307	22	7,000	318	67,061	55,400	...	11,661
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	15,625	39	400	21,000	52	1,59,235	2,11,000	51,765	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,400	39	...	12,600	12,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,600	48	...	10,300	10,300	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	9,547	145	60	10,900	105	50,768	60,400	9,632	...
Bengal Dooars	106	36	3,533	98	36	1,900	53	33,957	22,800	...	11,157
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	16,456	211	78	18,300	235	1,39,076	1,47,000	7,924	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	59	55	2,199	40	55	2,800	51	21,387	28,100	6,713	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	13,478	264	51	14,000	275	93,696	92,000	...	1,69
Bársi	156	21	3,988	190	21	4,800	229	30,849	35,500	4,651	...
TOTAL	135	891	1,01,568	114	960	1,09,400	114	9,59,963	8,93,100	...	66,86
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,028	27	74	7,200	97	18,832	51,700	32,868	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	9,570	84	114	12,900	113	77,628	98,800	21,172	...
Nágda-Ujjain	86	35	3,483	100	34	2,100	62	21,393	17,700	...	3,69
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	79,377	238	334	76,800	230	6,84,434	6,84,000	...	43
The Gaekwar's Petlad	70	13	481	37	13	900	69	3,701	7,200	3,499	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	140	108	12,441	115	108	10,100	94	1,32,880	93,800	...	39,08
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	5,204	520	10	3,100	310	35,734	28,900	...	6,83
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	4,235	64	66	2,400	36	40,249	20,800	...	19,44
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	6,639	71	93	6,100	66	55,366	57,100	1,734	...
Kolhapur	55	29	1,786	62	29	2,600	90	12,620	19,900	7,280	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	4,960	63	79	4,800	61	30,396	34,200	3,804	...
Rajpipla	13	19	261	14	24	800	33	1,141	5,600	4,459	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,337	61	25	1,200	48	12,514	11,000	...	1,51
TOTAL	133	996	1,31,802	132	1,003	1,31,000	131	11,26,888	11,30,700	3,812	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	126	334	31,855	95	334	50,600	151	2,84,498	3,50,000	65,502	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,143	68	46	4,200	91	30,044	33,000	2,956	...
Jamnagar	38	54	1,607	30	54	2,500	46	14,132	18,600	4,468	...
Dhrangadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,700	81	...	12,300	12,300	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	24,710	68	407	31,400	77	2,10,844	3,38,000	1,27,156	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	2,394	40	60	3,000	50	18,230	25,900	7,670	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	5,097	54	94	9,300	99	52,962	68,700	15,738	...
TOTAL	86	952	68,796	72	1,016	1,02,700	101	6,10,710	8,46,500	2,35,790	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,952	58,06,100	277	22,160	57,78,500	261	4,95,73,956	5,10,61,800	14,87,844	...

(a) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(b) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(c) Closed for traffic.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th March, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVII of 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 5th March, 1898.			Week ending 4th March, 1899.			Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 5th March, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 4th March, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	654	1,740	12,29,167	706	1,745	12,85,000	736	5,45,26,753	5,51,23,000	5,96,247	...
Bengal Central	183	125	20,836	167	125	21,400	171	11,01,916	9,49,000	...	1,52,916
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,77,904	206	1,186	1,93,000	163	56,35,087	65,37,000	9,01,913	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,40,256	187	868	1,24,000	143	56,90,464	58,02,000	1,11,536	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	5,159	246	21	3,100	148	1,53,693	1,39,000	...	14,693
Madras-Ennúr sec. (Bezwada-Mad.)	135	9	1,533	170	9	1,800	200	53,334	40,700	...	12,634
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nágdá)	210	1,815	4,47,079	246	1,815	4,75,000	262	1,82,49,895	2,13,20,000	30,70,105	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	715	42	17	500	29	37,100	36,500	...	600
South Indian	166	1,042	1,49,879	144	1,023	1,47,000	144	83,68,336	77,43,000	...	6,25,336
Máyavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,131	77	54	3,900	72	2,41,844	2,24,000	...	17,844
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,23,407	106	1,165	1,09,000	94	64,19,156	50,04,000	...	14,15,156
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	33,283	112	296	20,800	70	17,88,668	11,64,000	...	6,24,668
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,37,188	166	928	1,50,000	162	57,51,850	60,21,000	2,69,150	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	22,490	97	231	24,800	107	8,09,470	9,55,000	1,45,530	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	22,281	78	414	30,700	74	9,38,984	12,59,000	3,20,016	...
Burma	186	936	2,29,795	246	936	2,21,000	236	78,35,784	79,27,000	91,216	...
TOTAL	243	10,178	27,45,103	270	10,833	28,11,000	259	11,76,02,334	12,02,44,200	26,41,866	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	8,86,639	307	2,886	6,75,000	234	3,24,50,585	3,36,97,000	12,46,415	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,85,720	212	1,013	2,01,000	198	81,31,986	92,99,000	11,67,014	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	2,91,996	357	825	2,60,000	315	1,43,68,175	1,32,04,000	...	11,64,175
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	59,239	111	796	81,100	102	26,95,333	25,47,000	...	1,48,333
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	69	28	3,624	129	28	1,600	57	91,771	87,700	...	4,071
Cherra-Companyganj	44	...	(*c*)	...	8	700	88	(*d*)4,257	(*e*) 6,100	1,843	...
TOTAL	235	5,143	14,27,218	278	5,556	12,19,400	219	5,77,42,107	5,88,40,800	10,98,693	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	381	1,491	8,31,081	557	1,491	8,86,000	594	2,67,07,749	3,36,35,000	69,27,251	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,84,864	618	461	3,39,000	735	1,29,88,323	1,51,11,000	21,22,677	...
Madras	261	840	2,15,668	257	840	1,80,000	214	1,05,82,027	96,19,000	...	9,63,037
TOTAL	379	2,792	13,31,613	477	2,792	14,05,000	503	5,02,78,099	5,83,65,000	80,86,901	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,113	55,03,934	304	19,181	54,35,400	283	22,56,22,540	23,74,50,000	1,18,27,460	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	29,994	185	162	25,700	159	16,06,874	13,25,000	...	2,81,874
Tarkessur	278	22	6,748	307	22	7,000	318	2,92,331	2,75,000	...	17,331
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	15,625	39	400	21,000	52	(*f*)2,62,876	13,69,000	11,06,124	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,400	39	...	(*g*)15,500	15,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	..	...	...	...	33	1,600	48	...	(*h*)18,400	18,400	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	9,547	145	66	10,900	165	3,75,615	4,31,000	55,385	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	3,533	98	36	1,900	53	2,66,667	2,42,000	...	24,667
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	16,456	211	78	18,300	235	7,30,843	7,43,000	12,157	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	2,199	40	55	2,800	51	(*i*)90,455	1,48,000	57,545	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	13,478	264	51	14,000	275	6,82,245	6,86,000	3,755	...
Bársi	125	21	3,988	190	21	4,800	229	1,27,577	1,18,000	...	9,577
TOTAL	147	891	1,01,568	114	960	1,09,400	114	44,35,483	53,70,900	9,35,417	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,028	27	74	7,200	97	90,440	1,52,000	61,560	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	9,570	84	114	12,900	113	3,30,827	4,05,000	74,173	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	60	35	3,483	100	34	2,100	62	98,777	1,13,000	14,223	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	79,377	238	334	76,800	230	33,74,834	36,28,000	2,53,166	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	84	13	481	37	13	900	69	55,808	52,400	...	3,408
Rájpura-Bhatinda	122	108	12,441	115	108	10,100	94	6,44,719	6,23,000	...	21,719
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	5,204	520	10	3,100	310	1,92,597	1,81,000	...	11,597
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	4,235	64	66	2,400	36	2,75,773	1,76,000	...	99,778
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	71	93	6,639	71	93	6,100	66	3,17,578	3,23,000	5,422	...
Kolhápur	57	29	1,786	62	29	2,600	90	80,924	80,300	...	624
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	4,960	63	79	4,800	61	1,91,434	2,00,000	8,566	...
Rajpipla	11	19	261	14	24	800	33	6,846	13,900	7,054	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,337	61	25	1,200	48	55,436	61,700	6,264	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,31,802	132	1,003	1,31,000	131	57,15,998	60,09,300	2,93,302	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	97	334	31,855	95	334	50,600	151	15,62,219	16,38,000	75,781	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	82	46	3,143	68	46	4,200	91	1,84,108	1,69,000	...	15,108
Jamnagar	38	54	1,607	30	54	2,500	46	(*j*) 98,608	1,00,000	1,392	...
Dhrangadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,700	81	..	(*k*)35,700	35,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	24,710	68	407	31,400	77	10,93,346	13,94,000	3,00,654	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	2,394	40	60	3,000	50	1,10,935	1,42,000	31,065	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	5,087	54	94	9,300	99	3,87,034	3,72,000	...	15,034
TOTAL	75	952	68,796	72	1,016	1,02,700	101	34,36,250	38,50,700	4,14,450	..
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,952	58,06,100	277	22,160	57,78,500	261	23,92,10,271	25,26,80,900	1,34,70,629	..

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) Closed for traffic.
(*d*) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897.
(*e*) From 1st to 29th April and from 23rd December, 1898, to 4th March, 1899.
(*f*) From 10th November, 1897, to 5th March, 1898.
(*g*) From 1st December, 1898, to 4th March, 1899.
(*h*) From 15th October, 1898, to 4th March, 1899.
(*i*) From 1st May, 1897, to 5th March, 1898.
(*j*) From 8th April, 1897, to 5th March, 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June, 1898, to 4th March, 1899.

W. J. McELHINNY. *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th March, 1899.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th March.*—No rain fell during the week. The water supply is generally sufficient. Some small sowings are proceeding. The standing crops are generally good. The harvest yield is almost normal. Fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Rain fell in parts of Sind and one taluka of Dharwar and has proved beneficial to the late crops in Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier. The standing crops have been damaged by high winds or drought in parts of Sind and by rats in parts of Bijapur. American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. The harvesting of the late crops is progressing in seventeen and preparations for next season are being made in eleven districts. Cotton picking continues in parts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Karnatik. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind and Baroda. Prices have risen in three and fallen in six districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th March.*—Rain fell during the week in the east and north of the Province. The spring crops are being gathered, and the outturn is good. The collection of opium continues, and a fair yield is expected everywhere except in Darbhanga, where it is reported to be meagre. Transplantation of spring rice is almost over. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute is in progress, and sowing has begun in parts of North Bengal. Sugarcane is still being pressed, and in some districts the planting of the new crop has begun. The fodder-supply is sufficient except in parts of Midnapore. The price of common rice continues practically stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Slight showers fell in parts during the week, otherwise clear and seasonable weather has prevailed. The standing crops are thriving and are being irrigated where necessary. The harvesting of the spring crops, the pressing of sugarcane and the extraction of opium continue. Planting of the new cane crop has commenced in parts. Prospects are favourable. Markets are well stocked. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have a rising tendency in a few districts, but are otherwise stationary or falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Good rain fell in Shahpur and Peshawar and slight falls are reported from parts of the Umballa, Ferozepore, Multan and Sialkot districts. More is badly wanted throughout the province. Ploughings for the autumn crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing irrigated crops are generally reported to be average. The crops on unirrigated areas have failed for want of rain in Delhi and are below the average in other districts. The spring crops are being damaged by rats in parts of Umballa and by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. The condition of cattle is reported fair in all districts except Delhi. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Umballa and Shahpur but sufficient elsewhere. Prices are rising in Ferozepore and Rawalpindi, falling in Hissar and Shahpur but are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{9}{16}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$, gram 19 to 22, barley 28, bulrush millet 18 to 21, maize 25 to $32\frac{1}{2}$, great millet 23 and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th March.*—The weather is generally clear and the heat is increasing rapidly. The threshing of the autumn crops has almost been completed. The reaping of the spring crops is in full

swing in the north of the provinces and has nearly been completed in the south. The planting of sugarcane is in progress in Chanda and Bhandara. The preparation of land for monsoon sowings has commenced in Wardha. Fodder is scarce in Sambalpur and in the Warora tahsil of Chanda. The price of wheat and gram has fallen in seven and four districts respectively with the gathering of the harvest. The quotations for *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) and rice are well below the normal almost everywhere. The cheapest prices are:—wheat 19½, gram 32, rice 22 and *juar* 28¾ seers per rupee. The dearest prices are wheat 12, gram 16, rice 11 and *juar* 20 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th March.*—In Upper Burma the cultivation of dry weather paddy is progressing favourably. Cotton is being picked in Thayetmyo and the harvesting of early peas and beans, wheat, maize, gram and other miscellaneous island or river side crops has begun in several districts. The standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy shows a slight increase in Prome, Amherst and Myingyan and a small decrease in Thongwa, Bassein, Pokoko and Mandalay; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th March.*—Rain fell in all districts and has facilitated the cultivation of garden crops. Linseed and tea have been slightly damaged by hail in south Sylhet. Ploughing for early and late broad cast rice in the Assam Valley districts and for low land winter rice in Sylhet continues. Gathering of mustard and pulses, hoeing of tea and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. The outturn of mustard is below the average. The prospects of sugarcane are generally good. Plucking of tea has commenced in the Nowgong district. Land is being prepared for jute in Goalpara. Fodder is scarce in the Naga Hills. Prices—common rice, Silchar, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Nowgong 16, Sylhet 17, Sibsagar 12, and Dibrugarh 13½ seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 15th March.*—MYSORE: Prospects of crops are good. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Tumkur. Prices have risen slightly in Kolar and Tumkur and have fallen in Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga.

COORG:—The threshing of rice and picking of coffee have been completed. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food grains are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th March.*—BERAR: The weather is growing warm. The harvesting of the winter crops is nearing completion. Ploughing of fields for the ensuing monsoon crop is in progress. Fodder and water are scarce in parts of the province. Prices are almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is still proceeding. The standing winter rice crop is in fair condition. Prices of grain continue steady. Prices—wheat 9½, coarse rice 10¼ and *jowari* 22¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th March.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies. The standing crops are in fairly good condition. Prices are below normal in Bhopawar, but are normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th March.*—Agricultural operations are progressing satisfactorily except in Merwara. The state of the crops is generally good, except in Ajmere-Merwara. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is scarce in Sirohi, Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypur and Bikanir. Prices are rising in two States, falling in one and are steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 112 persons emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date numbers 4,313 persons. The numbers

employed on relief works were—390 in Ajmere, 5,200 in Merwara and 960 in Marwar. The price of grain in Marwar is 15 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 14th Marth.*—Rain fell twice during the week. The weather is now fine. Prices continue below normal The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE: *For week ending 15th March.*—Slight rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary, wheat selling at 18, and maize at 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 11th March.*—Slight rain fell during the week. The weather is seasonable. The prospects of the wheat crop are good. The price of rice is 9 seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1899-1900.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

PART II.

DETAILS OF ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

SUPPLEMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1899-1900.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting my Financial Statement of March 1898 I alluded to the calamities of famine, war, pestilence, and earthquake which had fallen upon us during the year then closing, and I went on to refer to the promise of brighter times introduced by the abundant harvest of 1897. The recovery of the country has been more rapid than any of us anticipated at the time I allude to; another good harvest has been gathered, and although the plague still casts a shadow over the land, the general condition of the people as evidenced by the Returns of Trade and of Revenue is prosperous, and the famine of 1896 and 1897 is now little more than a memory, its effects being obliterated by the return of prosperous seasons. I cannot, however, pass from the subject without deriving from it one lesson which it seems to me to afford—namely, that the margin between prosperity and adversity in India must be a very narrow one, for if we have learned that one bountiful harvest suffices to restore the country after a widespread and severe famine, we have learned also that the failure of the seasonal rains in a single month of the year is sufficient to set back a full tide of prosperity; and that this is a possibility which in the administration of India, and in its financial administration especially, we dare not leave out of account.

2. In the two calamitous years of which I told the history last March, namely, 1896-97 and 1897-98, I had to shew that the accounts of the Empire were in deficit to the aggregate amount of, as nearly as possible, seven crores of rupees (Rx. 6,988,100 since increased to Rx. 7,064,233). In the two succeeding years (those of which I present the estimates to-day) I am glad to say that this deficit has been, or will be, more than covered, for so complete is the reversal of last year's position that in passing from 1897-98 to 1898-99 we pass from a deficit of Rx. 5,359,211 to a surplus of Rx. 4,759,400, and in my Budget Estimates for next year I anticipate a surplus of Rx. 3,932,600. I lay these figures before the Council at the very commencement of my Statement, as I have no doubt they are anxious to know, as soon as possible, the general drift of the figures which I now proceed to explain in greater detail.

Accounts of 1897-98.

3. The Accounts of 1897-98 were, as usual, published in the first half of January, and the results then shewn compare as follows with the anticipations formed in March 1898:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Estimated in March 1898	96,561,500	101,844,600	5,283,100
Actual Accounts	96,442,004	101,801,215	5,359,211
Accounts {Better + / Worse — }	—119,496	+43,385	—76,111

The differences on the whole were very small, as the accounts under each of the heads of Revenue and Expenditure closely followed the Revised Estimate. Indeed, had it not been that we determined after the close of the year to make certain grants (aggregating Rx. 88,100) to the Provincial Governments of Bombay and of Bengal in further reimbursement to them of their famine expenditure, the difference in the whole account between Revised Estimate and Actuals would have been only Rx. 12,000.

Revised Estimates of 1898-99.

4. In the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 I estimated the results of the year to be a surplus of Rx. 891,400. But we now find that mainly through abundant revenue, military economies on the North-West Frontier, and very favourable exchange, the result of the year will be a surplus, as I have already stated, of Rx. 4,759,400. I shall explain afterwards that on a review of the financial position of the several Local Governments, whose balances have been exhausted by famine and plague, and who have still to meet pressing demands for expenditure while the expansion of their revenues has for a time been set back by the calamities referred to, we have decided to make them grants in aid of their resources, out of the surplus that has accrued to us on the Imperial account. The total amount of these grants is Rx. 700,000, and thus the surplus of the year is reduced from Rx. 4,759,400 to Rx. 4,059,400. The money may be described as expenditure brought to account by anticipation, that is to say, it goes at present merely to swell Provincial balances, and when actually spent on the purposes in consideration of which it is granted, it has not again to be charged against the surplus of the year, but passes through the Provincial adjusting entry.

5. The detail of the differences between the Revised Estimates for 1898-99, as now presented, and the amounts taken in the Budget Estimates prepared twelve months ago are set out in the following statement:—

Estimates of 1898-99.

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
ENGLAND.				
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . . £	188,300	232,500	44,200	
Expenditure . . . . . . £	16,474,800	16,323,700	151,100	
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . Rx.	9,120,500	8,045,600	1,074,900	
NET CHARGE .	25,407,000	24,136,800	1,270,200	
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
REVENUES IN INDIA—				
Land Revenue	27,568,200	27,679,400	111,200	
Opium	5,329,800	5,679,400	349,600	
Salt	8,728,000	9,047,200	319,200	
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	24,033,800	24,583,200	549,400	
Post Office and Telegraph (net) . . .	714,000	610,700	...	103,300
Departmental Receipts (a)	4,078,600	4,174,700	96,100	
Railways, Net Earnings	12,036,100	12,814,200	778,100	
Irrigation	3,228,100	3,461,700	233,600	
Military Works	50,300	54,200	3,900	
Army	833,000	835,200	2,200	
TOTAL REVENUES .	86,599,900	88,939,900	2,340,000	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,654,000	2,348,800	305,200	
Other heads	8,483,900	8,280,500	194,400	
Interest (b)	—1,128,900	—1,132,200	3,300	
Civil Departments	17,225,200	17,371,100	...	145,900
Famine Relief	85,100	44,600	40,500	
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt .	1,014,100	1,131,500	...	117,400
Railways, Charges against Net Earnings (net).	4,951,700	4,881,800	69,900	
Irrigation	3,211,500	3,218,200	...	6,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,135,800	1,113,700	22,100	
Civil Works	4,702,100	4,493,600	208,500	
Army (Ordinary Charges)	16,625,800	16,541,500	84,300	
" Warlike Operations	1,458,000	1,023,700	434,300	
	60,418,300	59,325,800	1,092,500	
Provincial Adjustment—				
Addition (+) or Deduction (—) made for increase or decrease of Provincial and Local Balances	—116,800	+717,900	...	834,700
Special grants to Provincial Governments .	...	+700,000	...	700,000
NET EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN INDIA	60,301,500	60,743,700	...	442,200
Surplus .	891,400	4,059,400	3,168,000	

(a) Including interest and receipts under Civil Works.
(b) This entry in the Indian portion of the accounts is a *minus* one, as the interest passed to the charge of Railway and Irrigation is greater than the whole amount of interest payable in India.

6. The first point to note is that, except for a small falling-off under Stamps and Registration, every one of the Revenue heads shews better results than anticipated in the Budget Estimates. The improvement under Land Revenue is mostly in Burma and the North-Western Provinces. In Opium we have got much better prices in Bengal than we estimated for, namely, Rx. 4,164,000 against Rx. 3,900,000, and in Bombay the low rate of the pass-duty, as compared with previous years, has led to a revival of the export which last year shewed a very considerable decline. The increase in Salt Revenue, which now produces 9 crores against the 8½ which it gave us in the two famine years, is a satisfactory indication of the improvement in the condition of the people, and the Customs Revenue continues to increase as trade continues to flourish.

7. Post Office and Telegraph shew a falling-off, due in the latter case partly to the cessation of hostilities on the North-Western Frontier, but chiefly to the more extensive use of deferred telegrams which are now delivered by hand, and in the former case to reduction of rates of postage. We calculate that by the increase, from one tola to one-and-a-half, of the unit of weight for inland postage we diminish the annual revenue by Rx. 60,000, and by adopting the Imperial Penny Postage (for India, one anna) we give up Rx. 40,000. A considerable portion of this last item will be recovered for us by an arbitration given in our favour, in respect of the distribution, between the English and the Indian Post Offices, of the subsidy charges payable to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and by reductions of the scale of charge in respect of continental transit.

8. Under Railways—Net Earnings—we have received Rx. 778,100 more than we estimated, the important items being—

		Rx.
1. North-Western	Better	410,000
2. Great Indian Peninsula	Better	416,000
3. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Better	210,000
4. Rajputana-Malwa	Better	70,000
5. Eastern Bengal	Worse	110,000
6. Southern Mahratta	Worse	80,000
7. South Indian	Worse	50,000
8. Madras	Worse	55,000
9. Assam-Bengal	Worse	31,000
Net of the above	Better	780,000

The improvement is due generally to large exports of grain consequent on good winter crops, and in one case to postponement of works of repair and renewal.

The Plague is responsible for the falling-off on the Railways in Southern India.

An inferior jute crop and the postponement of jute deliveries in Calcutta was the cause of the worse result on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and inclusion in the Working Expenses of the revenue share of repairs of earthquake damages caused the reduction on the Assam Bengal-Railway.

9. On the expenditure side, the first considerable improvement is under Opium, and is due to our failure to obtain as good a crop as we hoped. We have been able to recommence the building up of our Reserve, but the good season for which for many years we have waited has not yet come, and the produce still remains short of our standard. There has also been a considerable saving in the expenditure of the Salt Departments, and fair amounts in the other Revenue Departments. The Civil Departments shew the usual considerable savings in their Budget Estimates, but the amount has been more than swallowed up in the expenditure caused by Plague. The head "Medical"

alone shews an excess over estimate of Rx. 327,800, most of which is in Bombay, and all of which for practical purposes falls on the Imperial Account, for the Provincial Governments are not able to bear the expenditure without assistance in the form of grants from Imperial.

10. The Army expenditure in India (ordinary) is less by Rx. 84,300 than estimated in the Budget, and of the Budget provision of Rx. 1,458,000 in India for Warlike Operations only Rx. 1,023,700 has been spent, the Military authorities having, from the very beginning of the year, found it practicable to reduce the forces maintained on the North-West Frontier.

Rate of Exchange.

11. The rate of exchange taken for the purpose of the Budget Estimate last March was $15\frac{3}{8}$ pence (or rather £1 = R15·6), that being the rate actually realized in 1897-98. At the opening of the year 1898-99 the current rate was $15\frac{13}{16}$ or $15\frac{7}{8}$, but under the influence of a strong demand in April and May (in each of which months the Secretary of State sold two millions sterling of Council Bills) it quickly rose to 16 pence and over. This demand was due mainly to unusually large exports of Rice, Wheat, and Seeds, the figures of which for the five principal months of export are shown in the following table:—

Exports (Value in Rupees) of Rice and Wheat (including Flour) and Seeds by Sea from British India during February to June 1896, 1897, and 1898.

		February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Rice	1896	2,30,79,157	2,35,35,019	1,28,19,258	87,78,324	1,05,82,552
	1897	2,05,74,378	2,26,73,146	85,42,095	74,73,502	72,22,085
	1898	2,11,33,697	2,39,73,430	1,74,35,984	1,39,93,271	1,00,28,152
Wheat	1896	13,62,950	14,41,371	20,32,888	27,38,742	21,72,359
	1897	3,28,052	1,83,882	3,47,801	5,03,124	6,14,133
	1898	9,99,271	55,10,041	1,09,23,719	2,85,78,798	2,28,64,833
Seeds	1896	68,45,149	96,72,087	1,08,31,633	1,27,32,470	1,10,86,314
	1897	25,08,515	30,02,053	43,92,610	1,09,06,210	85,56,518
	1898	58,76,128	74,23,872	88,45,785	1,25,27,552	1,16,97,108
Total all three.	1896	3,12,92,356	3,46,48,477	2,5[illegible],83,779	2,42,49,536	2,38,41,225
	1897	2,34,10,945	2,58,59,081	1,32,82,506	1,88,82,836	1,63,92,736
	1898	2,80,09,096	3,69,08,243	3,72,05,488	5,50,99,621	4,45,90,093

12. The position thus gained at the beginning of the year has never been lost, and the rate has continually fluctuated about 16 pence, now a little over it and now a little under it. In the latter half of the year the rate has never been below $15\frac{15}{16}$ pence. The drawings have now for some time stood at Rx. 700,000 a week, and we expect when the year closes to have remitted by Council Bills £19,000,000 equal to Rx. 28,540,000, giving, as nearly as possible, an average rate of sixteen pence. The Revised Estimates for 1898-99 are accordingly made up at this rate.

13. For next year I have made the modest estimate of $15\frac{3}{4}d$. I fully anticipate we shall realize, as this year, something closely approaching to 16 pence, but our continual practice in India is to avoid sanguine estimating, and following this principle I am loth to take a figure which may have the taint of being, under existing circumstances, the best possible.

14. It may be noted that not only are the remittances of the current year the largest on record (there being hitherto only one year, 1881-82, in which they exceeded £18 millions), but we have in addition to these remittances received in India in exchange for silver at the rate of Rx. 15 per £ sterling, Rx. 2,616,400 of gold which we now hold as part of the currency reserve in addition to Rx. 255,400 similarly held on 1st April 1898.

Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.

15. The Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the coming year 1899-1900 made up at this rate of exchange shew a surplus of Revenue of Rx. 3,932,600. It will be best perhaps to explain the figures by comparing them with the Revised Estimate for the current year, as exhibited in the Statement in paragraph 5 above.

Budget Estimates of 1899-1900 compared with the Revised Estimates of 1898-99.

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1899-1900, Better than 1898-99.	1899-1900, Worse than 1898-99.
ENGLAND.				
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . . . £	232.500	207,100		25,400
Expenditure . . . . . £	16,323,700	16,531,000		207,900
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . Rx.	8,045,600	8,550 9:0		505,300
NET CHARGE .	24,136,800	24,875,400		738,600
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
REVENUES IN INDIA—				
Land Revenue	27,679,400	27,641,900	...	37,500
Opium	5,679,400	6,003,700	324,300	...
Salt	9,047,200	8,757,200	...	290,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	24,583 200	24,414,400	...	168.800
Post Office and Telegraph (net) . . .	610,700	501,100	...	109,600
Departmental Receipts (a)	4,174 700	4,052,700	...	122,000
Railways, Net Earnings	12,814 200	13,382,600	568,400	...
Irrigation	3,461,700	3,451,100	...	10,600
Military Works	54.200	50,000	...	3,300
Army	835.200	816,600	...	18,600
TOTAL REVENUES .	88,939,900	89,072,200	132,300	...
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,348,800	2,653,900	...	305,100
Other heads	8,289,500	8,622,900	...	333,400
Interest	—1,132,200	—1,319,800	187,600	...
Civil Departments	17,371,100	17,986,800	...	615,700
Famine Relief	41,600	5,700	38,900	...
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt .	1,131,500	1,123,900	7,600	...
Railways, charges against net earnings (net).	4,881,800	5,218,900	...	337,100
Irrigation	3,218,200	3,333,900	...	115,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,113,700	1,299,600	...	185,900
Civil Works	4,493,600	5,350,800	...	857,200
Army (Ordinary Charges)	16,541,500	16,873,400	...	331,900
Warlike Operations	1,023,700	38,900	984,800	...
	59,325,800	61,188,900	...	1,863,100
Provincial Adjustment	1,417,900	—924,700	2,342,600	...
NET EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN INDIA.	60,743,700	60,264,200	479,500	...
Surplus .	4,059,400	3,932,600	...	126,800

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

16. Under Revenue heads in India the collection of arrears of Land Revenue still goes on, but we do not expect next year quite so much as in the current year. Under Salt and Customs we expect a slight advance over the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, but have not estimated to receive so great an advance over these as we shall certainly receive in the current year. The current prices of Opium warrant our estimating for a considerable increase in the revenue under this head.

17. Under Railways the estimates are for a small advance in net earnings. The details are as follow :—

	Budget, 1898 99.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—Gross	10,382,600	19,695,800	20,237,100
Working Charges	9,770,500	9,876,600	10,047,000
Net	9,612,100	9,819,200	10,190,100
Guaranteed Railways—Net	2,424,000	2,995,000	3,192,500
TOTAL NET	12,036,100	12,814,200	13,382,600

18. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway contributes Rx. 130,000, the Madras Railway Rx. 65,000, and the East Indian Railway Rx. 60,000 of the improvement shewn in Budget, and we expect the Eastern Bengal and Southern Mahratta Railways to recover from their low figures of 1898-99. The increasing mileage of the East Coast Railway will also bring in better returns; on the other hand, there are heavy renewals on the North-Western Railway to be provided for. Under Civil Departments we have to provide for considerable additions to Police expenditure (partly due to Plague); and we have also made fairly ample estimates for Plague expenditure, the charges under "Medical" in India being as follows:—

	Total.	Including Plague Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.
1894-95	1,003,438	...
1895-96	1,020,077	...
1896-97	1,065,158	19,000
1897-98	1,328,952	297,000
1898-99, Revised	1,542,900	508,900
1899-1900, Budget	1,678,100	354,200 + 209,500

The last-mentioned Rx. 209,500 is shewn separately, because it is in the nature of a reserve in the "India" Section of the Accounts, and if actually spent, it will not pass under "Medical" in the Imperial Portion of the Accounts, but be dealt with as a transfer.

19. We have increased the total provision for Military Works to Rx. 1,322,300, against expenditure in 1897-98 and 1898-99 of about Rx. 1,168,385 and Rx. 1,197,600, the purpose of the increase being to meet charges likely to fall upon us in respect of places of defence and similar works on the North-West Frontier.

20. The Military Estimates shew large savings in India as compared with the current year, the India figures being—

	Ordinary Expenditure.	Warlike Operations.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1896-97	17,243,137	18,206	17,261,343
1897-98	16,514,547	3,847,992	20,362,539
1898-99, Budget	16,625,800	1,458,000	18,083,800
1898-99, Revised	16,541,500	1,023,700	17,565,200
1899-1900, Budget	16,873,400	38,900	16,912,300

No Remission of Taxation.

21. In view of the surpluses as shewn in the Revised and Budget Estimates, the Government of India have carefully considered the question whether they should propose, at present, any remission of existing taxation. The conclusion to which they have come is that any such proposal would be premature, and this mainly on two grounds. The first is that we have, as it were, to make up for arrears. As stated in my opening paragraph, we have had in the past two years deficits aggregating Rx. 7,064,233, and we ought to regard ourselves as under an obligation to recover our position by accumulating counterbalancing surpluses. The second and weightier reason is that we have in contemplation, as is well known, certain extremely important measures of currency reform, which are under the consideration of a Committee sitting at the India Office in London. Whatever the advice of that Committee may be, we consider we are bound to prepare for any measures that may result from it by preserving as strong a financial position as possible, and we consider we would act unwisely if we were to reduce our financial strength by remitting existing taxation and run the risk of finding ourselves, by our own action, less free than we would otherwise be to undertake any measures of currency reform that may seem desirable.

Railway Construction.

22. I have, in former Financial Statements, referred to the policy recently established of laying down a programme of Railway Construction for three years in advance. The first of these programmes was for the three years ending 31st March 1899. This programme was at first intended to include an expenditure of 27 crores of rupees, but was afterwards extended to 29¾ crores. Latterly, however, financial difficulties have obliged us somewhat to curtail the expenditure, and we expect to expend against the programme of 29¾ crores the following amounts :—

	Rx.
In 1896-97 (actuals)	8,658,800
„ 1897-98 („)	8,145,500
„ 1898-99 (Revised Estimate)	8,387,500
TOTAL .	25,191,800

23. I leave to my Honourable Colleague Sir A. Trevor the task of stating in detail the results of the expenditure. It is sufficient here to set them out in the most general form (the figures of the Railways of Native States and of other Railways that lie outside our accounts being omitted) :—

	Standard Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Special Gauges.	Total.
March 31, 1896—				
Mileage open . . .	10,430	6,842	36	17,308
„ under construction .	1,490	1,086	...	2,576
TOTAL .	11,920	7,928	36	19,884
March 31, 1899—				
Mileage open . . .	11,728	7,522	36	19,286
„ under construction .	814	971	77	1,862
TOTAL .	12,542	8,493	113	21,148

24. I divide the Railway Construction in the present estimates, for convenience sake with reference to our accounts, into four categories, namely:—

First.—State Railway Construction; money found by Government, but also by debentures in the case of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies.

Second.—Construction by Assisted and Working Companies out of funds raised by them or in some cases advanced by Government to them. Also Branch Line Companies under a firm guarantee.

Third.—Open line capital and new construction by the old Guaranteed Companies.

Fourth.—Construction by Companies outside the accounts of the Government, and also construction by Branch Line Companies on rebate terms.

The above classification slightly differs from that of last year's Statement, as under new arrangements every portion of the above comes within the programme, except the fourth category, *viz.*, Company construction outside the accounts of Government, and Branch Line Companies not under firm guarantee.

25. The Estimates of Capital construction for the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 now stand as follows, the figures for programme expenditure in the Revised Estimate of 1898-99 being modified so as to correspond with the new classification:—

	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.
FIRST CATEGORY—STATE RAILWAYS—		
Funds available by Famine Grant	695,400	490,000
Grant under—		
48.—State Railway Construction	2,882,200	3,465,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	1,573,800	750,000
TOTAL	5,151,400	4,705,000
SECOND CATEGORY—ASSISTED COMPANIES	3,155,300	3,009,900
THIRD CATEGORY—OLD GUARANTEED COMPANIES	851,600	1,107,800
TOTAL "PROGRAMME"	9,158,300	8,822,700
Add—FOURTH CATEGORY (outside programme)	1,470,100	950,300
TOTAL	10,628,400	9,773,000

N.B.—The Chittagong Port Works, connected with the Assam-Bengal Railway, shown in last year's Statement as Miscellaneous Public Improvements, are now included as "Railway Construction."

26. Having now carried to a fairly successful issue this policy of temporary activity in railway construction, we think it wise, both from a railway and from a financial point of view, to curtail for a time the rate of progress of railway construction. The nine or ten crores a year sanctioned in 1897 was not meant to be permanently adopted, and we deem it desirable now to allow a short time for the earning capacity of the lines recently constructed to develop itself, before again undertaking special burdens in the direction of capital outlay upon railways.

27. For these reasons we deemed it advisable to fix about 20 crores as the limit of our expenditure for the next three years; and a programme was accordingly prepared for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.
1899-1900	6,772,700
1900-1901	6,728,400
1901-1902	6,821,000
TOTAL	20,322,100

but we have had to alter these figures for the following reason. In the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, we proposed to spend under the first three years' programme a sum of Rx. 10,788,900 in the year 1898-99, but the inability of the workshops in England to meet the demands which were made upon them by ourselves and the various constructing companies has reduced the expenditure of 1898-99 to Rx. 8,387,500. Many of the orders, however, will be completed and paid for in 1899-1900, and we have therefore to provide, under the new three years' programme, in 1899-1900 not only the intended Rx. 6,772,700, but a considerable amount in addition, which may be regarded as arrears of the old programme handed on to the new one. The amount estimated for is therefore Rx. 8,822,700.

28. The following are the entries under the first category (State Railways) :—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Expenditure by State Agency—		
Open lines—	Rx.	Rx.
North Western	228,300	212,300
Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,700	72,800
Eastern Bengal	150,500	257,200
East Coast	60,000	40,000
Warora Colliery	—6,300	—2,100
Umaria Colliery	—7,100	—100,000
Stores transactions	—15,800	—7,500
TOTAL	505,300	472,700
Lines under construction—		
Rae Bareli-Benares	54,400	4,000
Bhatinda-Ferozepur Conversion	64,700	...
Mari-Attock	142,500	25,000
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur—(Land)	—100	...
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	238,000	332,600
Indus Bridge	108,400	35,000
Bezwada-Madras	669,200	30,000
Godavari Bridge	166,400	200,000
Lyallpur-Khanewal	90,200	75,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	30,300	12,500
Rajbari-Fareedpur	26,100	...
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	100,300	100,000
Rungpur-Dhubri including Teesta Bridge	46,100	211,500
Southern Punjab—Rolling-stock	202,800	2,700
Hurdwar-Dehra „	7,800	27,200
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur „	36,600	8,800
Mymensingh-Jamalpur „	40,700	9,400
Nowshera-Dargai	...	120,000
TOTAL	2,024,400	1,193,700
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—		
Open lines—		
East Indian including extensions	1,450,000	1,500,000
Rajputana-Malwa system	1,600	90,000
Tirhoot	157,000	40,000
Bhopal	5,400	10,000
Dhond and Manmad	5,500	16,000
South Indian	—200,000	50,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	—400	...
Madras-Ennore	200	...
TOTAL	1,419,300	1,706,000

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Lines under construction—	Rx.	Rx.
Assam-Bengal . Land, Part I . .	22,000	20,000
Assam-Bengal . Construction, Part II	1,134,400	762,000
Assam-Bengal . Chittagong Jetties .	46,000	18,000
Hajipur-Katihar Extension . . .	250,000	200,000
Madura-Paumben "	...	100,000
Tinnevelly-Quilôn	...	70,000
TOTAL .	1,452,400	1,170,000
Lump deduction on account of probable lapse	250,000	...
Reserve	...	162,600
TOTAL FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS .	5,151,400	4,705,000

29. The items in the second category (Assisted Companies) are:—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	1,861,000	1,770,000
Indian Midland	203,000	165,000
Burma Railways	700,000	800,000
Bengal Central	78,100	40,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	15,300	6,900
Southern Mahratta	44,900	40,000
Mysore	35,000	20,000
Hardwar-Dehra	150,000	88,000
Bhramaputra-Sultanpur	68,000	80,000
TOTAL .	3,155,300	3,009,900

30. The estimate under the third category (old Guaranteed Companies) provides for:—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.
Open Line Capital—		
Great Indian Peninsula	73,600	74,000
Madras	20,100	60,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . .	459,100	410,000
Extensions—		
Calicut-Cannanore	70,600	200,400
Amalner Palgaon-Chalisgaon Dhulia .	228,200	363,400
TOTAL .	851,600	1,107,800

31. The principal projects classed under the fourth category and outside the "programme" are:—

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Bengal Dooars Extensions	40,000	200,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	445,000	365,000
Tapti Valley	650,000	230,000
South Behar	204,000	77,500
Smaller Branch Lines	131,100	77,800
TOTAL	1,470,100	950,300

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

32. The amount of Rx. 750,000 has hitherto been provided for expenditure on Irrigation. In 1899-1900 a further amount of Rx. 100,000 is provided under this head. The grant for 1898-99 which was of the usual amount, Rx. 750,000, has not been fully worked up to, owing chiefly to the approaching completion of the Chenab Canal and partly to it not having been found possible to start work on the Jhelum Canal in the early part of the year.

33. The principal works under this head are at present:—

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Mandalay Canal	90,000	100,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	63,600	42,600
Chenab Canal	151,500	80,000
Jhelum Canal	36,200	210,000
Jamrao Canal	142,200	133,900
Other Projects	208,700	283,500
TOTAL	692,200	850,000

Remittance and Debt.

34. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies:—

	Revised, 1898-99. £	Budget, 1899-1900. £
Requirements on Government Account—		
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,091,200	16,324,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	791,100	682,100
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc	225,400	268,800
Total Requirements	17,107,700	17,275,400
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital	2,183,100	1 970,000
Payments for Stores, etc.	2,718,000	3,181,700
Net Outgoings	534,900	1,211,700
Net Funds required	17,642,600	18,487,100

35. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed:—

	Revised. 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	£	£
By Council Bills (net Remittance) . .	19,000,000	17,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt . .	1,912,800	...
Less reduction of Temporary Debt . .	—1,500,000	...
By reduction of Cash Balance . .	...	1,487,100
Deduct—Addition to Cash Balance .	—1,770,200	...
	17,642,600	18,487,100

36. In last year's Financial Statement I mentioned that the Secretary of State intended, besides renewing £6,000,000 outstanding temporary debt, to raise £6,000,000 permanent debt. This amount was raised in July in the form of India 2½ per cent stock, but it was issued at a considerable discount (namely at a rate of £88 10*s*. 5*d*. per cent), and produced only £5,297,700 in cash. With the money he discharged permanent debt to the extent of £3,384,900, so that the net amount raised by addition to sterling debt was £1,912,800. The Secretary of State has decided that the discount on the loan, *viz*., £702,300, shall not be charged upon the revenues of the year, but shall be discharged by a Sinking Fund at the rate of interest borne by the loan, *viz*., 2½ per cent, lasting over 50 years. There are already one or two Sinking Funds of the kind in connection with the sterling debt; £12,622 being the total charge appearing in the Accounts of 1897-98. The amount added by the new Sinking Fund is about £7,000.

37. The heavy drawings of the year, by Council Bills, enabled the Secretary of State to improve upon his intention of renewing the £6,000,000 outstanding temporary debt, and he renewed only £4,500,000 of it. The remainder of the excess of drawings went towards increase of the Cash Balance, which is estimated to stand, on 31st March 1899 at the unusually high figure of £4,304,400.

38. For next year, 1899-1900, the Secretary of State estimates to draw £17,000,000 by Council Bills, and though he does not estimate for any increase or decrease in either permanent or temporary debt, he considers that in view of the high balances which his Estimates, both Revised and Budget, show, he may find it possible to pay off some of the outstanding temporary debt.

39. In March last we estimated that we would have to raise a rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000 in India, but as the time approached for our doing so, we found both that improved revenues had added to our resources, and the market was not favourable for so large a loan. We therefore limited our proposed loan to an amount of Rx. 1,200,000 under 3½ per cent conditions, and this amount was raised on August 24th at an average rate of R94 12½ annas per cent. The price remained about this figure for some months, but has recently advanced to over par.

40. We reckon that in India we shall be able next year to meet all the demands upon our Treasuries without raising any new debt, but it must be understood that all these announcements about the amount of contemplated remittances and loans are subject to the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to alter his plans as he may find occasion.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE, 1892 to 1899.

(The tabulated figures in this part are hundreds of Rx., that is, two ciphers are omitted.)

41. The progress of Provincial Finance is easiest studied by considering separately:—

First.—The amount of net Revenue, of which a definite portion settled by the terms of the "Contract" is at the disposal of the Provincial Government for its expenditure on Civil Administration.

Second.—The modification of this Provincial share of net Revenue, caused by special arrangements, different in each Province, in connexion with certain portions of Irrigation and Railway Administration, involving in some cases a small net outlay and in some a small net revenue.

Third.—The appropriation of the funds thus obtained towards the Provincial Expenditure, and especially the relation between the increase of expenditure and the increase of available funds.

42. The first figures to be set out are, therefore, the totals of the net revenues, that is, the revenues less expenditure directly charged against them. They are as follow, the figures being quite independent of any considerations as between Imperial and Provincial:—

Total Ordinary Revenues—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Central Provinces	1,248,6	1,244,0	1,231,2	1,171,3	1,252,9	1,089,5	1,048,5	1,322,9	1,398,7
Burma (*a*)	3,643,3	...	...	...	...	...	3,948,2	4,147,0	4,012,8
Assam	814.0	842,9	962,5	992,1	1,003,4	1,015,3	995 8	1,047,3	1,047,3
Bengal	7,081,6	7,325,2	7,445,8	7,606 9	7,714,8	7,823,5	7,835,9	7,998,8	8,058,9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,677,8	7,716,1	7,778,9	7,589,1	7,866,2	6,655,6	7,264,8	8,419,1	8,470,1
Punjab	3,060,1	3,133,8	3,261,1	3,223.5	3,290,5	3,224,3	3,409,8	3,561,8	3,530,4
Madras	6,817,1	7,106,2	7,460,2	7,645,6	7,719,3	7,478,8	7,863,2	8,015,5	7,988,0
Bombay (*b*)	5,412,1	5,489,1	5,646,1	5,550,6	6,018,2	5,367,0	5,625,2	5,950,2	5,943,0

(*a*) The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

(*b*) The figures relating to alienated Land Revenue, an entry peculiar to Bombay, are omitted from both sides.

43. The next statement shews the portion of these revenues which, according to the Provincial contract in each case, is credited to Provincial Account. The figures stand as follows, and it may be noted that the revision of the contract made with effect from 1897-98 onward, was such as to cause little change in the total of the Provincial share, except in the two Provinces of Bengal and Madras where it was reduced by Rx. 90,000 and Rx. 130,000 respectively, and in the North-Western Provinces where it was increased by about Rx. 120,000, namely, the cessation of a temporary reduction of Rx. 50,000, and a direct addition of about Rx. 70,000. (The figures are as they stand before the addition of the contributions from Imperial entered at the end of the table in paragraph 47 and the special grants-in-aid and expenditure therefrom of which mention is made in paragraphs 65 and 66 below) :—

Provincial Share of Revenues—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Central Provinces	653,3	652,5	647,2	623,9	649,6	598,9	566,1	713,1	750,8
Burma (*a*)	2,604,1	...	...	...	...	...	2,768,5	2,891,8	2,822,5
Assam	477,1	500,3	549,7	556,4	566,0	575,9	564,3	620,0	626,3
Bengal	2,767,1	2,899,4	2,941,4	3,049,2	3,102,6	3,160,9	3,552,1	3,517,5	3,549,3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,235,8	2,254,4	2,284,9	2,218,7	2,309,8	1,959,7	2,101,5	2,719,2	2,729,1
Punjab	1,382,6	1,414,0	1,451,2	1,440,0	1,476,8	1,4[illegible]3,5	1,571,3	1,631,2	1,611,6
Madras	2,368,7	2,491,0	2,587,9	2,653,5	2,676,7	2,627,1	2,558,5	2,655,7	2,632,4
Bombay	2,404,4	2,451,5	2,490,8	2,481,2	2,601,2	2,405,4	2,475,9	2,554,9	2,509,7

(*a*) The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

44. I offer some comments on these two statements, shewing them in parallel columns :—

	Total Imperial *plus* Provincial.	Provincial Share only.
Central Provinces.	Fairly continuous progress—a small drop in 1894-95 due, as the details shew, to failure of Land Revenue—Recovery in 1895-96. Then a serious loss of Revenue in the two famine years 1896-97 and 1897-98. But complete recovery in the early future is anticipated.	The Province obtained in the earlier years little or no margin of revenue beyond that allowed for in the Contract of 1892, and in the famine years there was very great loss as compared with that standard. If the anticipations for 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are realized, it will be very fairly off.
Burma .	No figures are here shewn for the years preceding 1897-98, the accounts having been completely changed in that year by the incorporation of Upper and Lower Burma as a single Province of account. The revenue is considerably in excess of that which was taken as the standard for the framing of the Provincial Contract of 1897. The falling-off in 1899-1900 is under "Forests," and may perhaps be due only to cautious estimating.	Revenue considerably in excess of the standard taken for the contract.
Assam .	Revenue steadily progressive. The effect of the earthquake in 1897-98 is shewn only in a slight slackening of the rate of progress.	Has all along enjoyed a considerable excess of revenue—at present nearly 30 per cent (Rx. 170 to 190 thousands) over the contract figure of 1892. But of this amount Rx. 33,000 represent a special addition made to meet the South Lushai expenditure transferred to Assam.
Bengal .	Also shews a steady progressive revenue. Owing presumably to the famine the progress from 1896-97 to 1897-98 was rather less than in other years. The falling-off was mainly under "Excise," as Land Revenue in Bengal is little subject to variation in consequence of famine.	The accounts of the Province were greatly affected by the withdrawal from the Province in 1897 of the extremely progressive revenue of the Eastern Bengal Railway the share of Revenue substituted therefor not being so progressive. Combining the ordinary revenue and the Railway account the figures stand thus:— Standard of 1892 . . 2,806,3 1892-93 . . . 2,962,4 1893-94 . . . 3,011,0 1894-95 . . . 3,193,2 1895-96 . . . 3,235,7 1896-97 . . . 3,328,0 1897-98 . . . 3,297,8 1898-99 . . . 3,238,7 1899-1900 . . . 3,267,0 which certainly may be called fairly progressive, the figures of the last two years being due in part, it may be hoped, to caution in estimating. The new contract, commencing from 1897-98, involved a reduction of about Rx. 90,000 in the Provincial share.

	Total Imperial *plus* Provincial.	Provincial Share only.
North-Western Provinces.	A fairly progressive revenue till the famine year, then a tremendous falling-off in Land Revenue (1896-97). Partial recovery in 1897-98 and in the following two years very high figures due to recovery of famine arrears.	The unequal operation of the Irrigation account and the change effected in it in 1897 renders it necessary to combine the figures for this Province as in the case of Bengal. They stand thus— Standard of 1892 . . . 2,215,4 1892-93 . . . 2,265,2 1893-94 . . . 2,314,5 1894-95 . . . 2,234,1 1895-96 . . . 2,170,3 1896-97 . . . 2,160,2 1897-98 . . . 2,432,4 1898-99 . . . 2,641,5 1899-1900 . . . 2,632,2 The story of these figures is shortly this,—At first a little improvement over the standard taken for settlement. In 1895-96 a failure of irrigation revenue, 1896-97 famine, and consequent failure of revenue. Thereafter the rapid recovery of the Province and the realizations of famine arrears of revenue bring in ample resources. The new contract, commencing from 1897-98, increased the assets by about Rx. 120,000.
Punjab .	Steady progress as reckoned over the whole period, but a slight set back in the famine year.	The same as in the other column.
Madras .	Shews a very progressive Revenue, the advance being only temporarily interrupted by famine.	Rapid increase of revenue up till the famine year—from that time figure fairly steady, but not advancing. The Provincial share from 1897-98 onwards would stand about Rx 130,000 higher but for the revision of contract which came into operation from that year.
Bombay .	An increase up to the famine year, then a considerable set back which has not yet been fully recovered.	The same remark as the first one in the case of Madras.

45. The sets of figures which I next shew are those relating to the Irrigation and Railway portion of the Provincial contracts, which I have described as coming in in modification of the amount of ordinary revenue otherwise at the disposal of the several Governments. The amount of modification thus imposed has, except in two cases, only slightly changed during the period under review, and the figures are, therefore, of no great importance except in the cases referred to, namely, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and these have been dealt with above:—

Railways and Irrigation Accounts—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Burma* . .	—125,0	...	...	...	...	...	—116,5	—130,5	—157,0
Assam . .	—9,5	—13,0	—10,5	—9,3	—10,2	—13,9	—14,2	—22,4	—9,5
Bengal . .	+39,2	+63,0	+69,6	+144,0	+133,1	+167,1	—254,3	—278,8	—282,3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	—20,4	+10,8	+29,6	+15,4	—139,5	+200,5	+330,9	—77,7	—96,9
Punjab . .	+2,0	—23,5	—6,2	—5,7	+5,1	+6,1	+9,3	+7,8	+8,0
Madras . .	—313,9	—409,1	—360,7	—319,0	—334,8	—396,6	—297,5	—310,9	—313,9
Bombay . .	+5,1	—41,4	—15,6	—1,2	+3,7	—2,2	+7,7	+5,9	+8,7

* The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

46. The next step is to examine the expenditure of the various Governments and observe how far they have kept the increase of it within the limits imposed by the increase of revenue. I shew separately the ordinary expenditure and the direct expenditure upon famine and plague.

47. The details are as follow, and the figures have to be compared with the general statement of available resources in the right column under paragraph 44 above :—

Expenditure Account—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Expenditure, excluding Plague and Famine—									
Central Provinces	653,3	674,3	707,9	679,6	673,0	688,7	764,4	706,0	701,9
Burma* .	2,479,1	...	...	...	...	...	2,419,9	2,460,4	2,755,5
Assam . .	467,6	478,0	567,7	558,5	542,2	587,4	675,7	707,6	671,7
Bengal . .	2,806,3	2,972,1	2,974,1	2,993,4	3,115,9	3,295,2	3,302,0	3,141,6	3,272,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	2,215,4	2,281,9	2,339,7	2,349,9	2,342,2	2,485,8	2,513,7	2,401,7	2,586,9
Punjab . .	1,384,6	1,496,6	1,467,7	1,459,1	1,489,0	1,522,4	1,486,7	1,558,5	1,621,6
Madras . .	2,054,8	2,210,6	2,193,4	2,212,1	2,327,6	2,383,9	2,286,8	2,266,3	2,331,2
Bombay . .	2,409,5	2,433,6	2,455,7	2,526,5	2,560,2	2,588,9	2,605,4	2,534,6	2,604,7
Plague and Famine Expenditure (Provincial) —									
Central Provinces	...	...	...	6,4	...	2	5,8	18,3	17,5
Burma . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,7	...	...
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . .	...	1	...	...	...	219,4	299,0	15,6	5,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	...	...	2	17,9	...	21,4	19,8	20,8
Punjab . .	...	...	...	...	...	31,3	96,2	18,0	10,0
Madras . .	...	24,4	2	...	2	47,2	161,0	20,7	64,1
Bombay . .	...	4	...	...	...	35,4	191,5	354,8	126,4
Provincial Balances apart from grants-in aid by the Imperial Government—	*1st April 1892-93.*								
Central Provinces	205,4	183,6	122,9	17,8	37,4	—52,6	—256,7	—267,9	—236,5
Burma . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	481,6	782,5	692,5
Assam . .	135,9	145,2	116,7	89,3	119,8	94,4	—31,2	—135,2	—190,1
Bengal . .	235,3	225,5	262,4	432,2	582,0	395,4	92,2	173,7	163,7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	512,4	495,7	470,5	304,5	164,7	—160,9	—263,6	—43,6	—19,1
Punjab . .	277,1	171,0	148,3	123,5	116,4	52,3	50,0	112,5	100,5
Madras . .	419,1	260,0	293,6	386,0	430,1	229,5	71,8	129,6	52,8
Bombay . .	407,0	383,1	402,6	300,1	400,8	179,7	—133,6	—462,2	—614,9
Contributions from Imperial in aid of Provincial Balances—									
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	52,6	204,1	...	...
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,0	80,0	...
Bengal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,0	...
North Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	...	...	...	...	160,9	102,7	...	...
Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,7	64,1
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	183,6	278,6	126,4

* The figure against Burma in the column " Contract, 1892 " represents the Contract of 1897.

48. *Central Provinces.*—The expenditure up to the famine year rose 2 or 3 lakhs (Rx. 20,000 or 30,000) above the standard of 1892; and since, as already observed, there was no margin of revenue, this resulted in the exhaustion of the ample balance, Rx. 205,400 with which the Province started. The strain of the famine year reduced the balance (apart from direct famine expenditure) still further to a deficit of Rx. 52,600 in 1896-97, and a further deficit of Rx. 204,100

in 1897-98, both of which were made up by grants from the Imperial Exchequer. The Province started in 1898-99 without any balance at all, and it is now expected that there will be a deficit in the year of Rx. 11,200, which must again be made up by a grant from Imperial Revenues. In 1899-1900 its estimated expenditure is well within its means.

The Province has taken practically no share of the cost of famine, which has been entirely Imperial—Rx. 1,640,245.

49. *Burma*.—Has not spent up to the rate of its increase of revenue, and has in consequence an ample and increasing balance. It is arranging now to expend part of the amount in meeting certain demands for Provincial Public Works, and has also made other proposals for expenditure on the public services.

50. *Assam*.—Had a comfortable balance, all along, of 10 lakhs (Rx. 100,000) more or less, keeping its increase of expenditure well up to, but not in excess of, its increase of revenue. The repair of earthquake damages imposed heavy charges in 1897-98 and 1898-99, which have largely exhausted the Provincial balance of Rx. 94,400 and absorbed also a grant of Rx. 160,000 by the Government of India; the balance being reduced for 31st March 1899 to about Rx. 25,000. In 1899-1900, after providing for absolutely necessary expenditure for Public Works and for the repair of earthquake damages, the estimates shew a deficit of Rx. 54,900.

The expansion of ordinary expenditure has been very considerable during the period under review.

51. *Bengal*.—The revenue of this Province, as above shewn, has afforded a margin for expansion of Provincial expenditure—namely, Rx. 2,806,300 in 1892 to (say) Rx. 3,300,000 in 1899-1900. The expenditure, however, was kept well in hand, so that the balance increased from Rx. 225,500 in March 1893 to Rx. 582,000 in March 1896. But this high balance sank to Rx. 92,200 two years later, as Rx. 518,400 out of it were spent in direct famine and plague charges. The ordinary expenditure in the two years now under estimate is taken at Rx. 3,141,600 and Rx. 3,272,000, which may be regarded as within the means of the Province, though it leaves a small deficit on the estimates of 1899-1900.

The Imperial Exchequer incurred famine charges in Bengal up to a total of Rx. 576,821 (about half of the total), but did not otherwise contribute by grants-in-aid to the resources of the Province.

The Province of Bengal has not had much plague expenditure to bear out of its own account, but we have made to it in 1898-99 a grant-in-aid of Rx. 20,000 which it will distribute to those Municipalities and Local Bodies whose funds have been most severely affected by expenditure on plague.

52. *North-Western-Provinces*.—The Province had the advantage of starting in 1892 with a large balance still remaining on the credit side, but the rate of its annual expenditure was in excess of its annual revenue (having been found by reduction of balances), and when in the year before the famine a very favourable monsoon caused a failure of irrigation revenue (an important item in North-Western Provinces finance), the Province found its balance on March 31, 1896, reduced below the stipulated minimum of 20 lakhs (Rx. 200,000), and, as already said, a rate of current expenditure in excess of its current revenue by between 10 and 15 lakhs. During the strain of the famine year nothing could be done to amend this state of things, and the balance was overspent by Rx. 263,600, the amount being accordingly made up by grants-in-aid out of the Imperial Exchequer in the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Under these circumstances, the Province contributed nothing towards the direct famine expenditure, the whole of which, Rx. 2,064,025, was found out of Imperial resources.

For 1898-99 it stands, as explained, without any balance to its credit, and its estimates stand as follows:—

	1898-99. Rx.	1899-1900. Rx.
Revenue Accounts	2,641,500	2,632,200
Expenditure Accounts	2,421,500 (*a*)	2,607,700 (*b*)
Results	+220,000	+24,500

(*a*) Includes Rx. 19,800, Plague. (*b*) Includes Rx. 20,800, Plague.

The handsome surplus which comes in in 1898-99 is due to the recovery by the North-Western Provinces of the arrears of the revenue due in 1896-97 and 1897-98, in compensation for the loss of which Imperial made the grants-in-aid of Rx. 263,600 above alluded to. In the coming year, 1899-1900, the Government, North-Western Provinces, propose to increase their scale of expenditure all round to a rate which they will not be able to maintain after the arrear collections (which add some lakhs to the present scale of revenue) are exhausted and the revenue falls back to its ordinary amount.

In anticipation of this surplus of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 it was stipulated that the benefit of these arrear collections was (*quoad* the Provincial share) to be considered as not applicable to current expenditure, but to be reserved (to the extent of 75 per cent of it) for building up the exhausted Provincial balance. The Government, North-Western Provinces, have fulfilled this pledge, and are now appropriating these arrears to a temporary increase of expenditure bearing in mind the impending diminution in the amount of their annual income as compared with the figures of 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

53. *Punjab.*—The Province has all along proceeded on fairly prosperous lines. The balances which were continually diminishing before the famine year are now on the rise, and the expenditure is within the amount of revenue available. The Province escaped any severe share in the calamities of 1896 and 1897, and the Imperial expenditure on famine was less than 3 lakhs (Rx. 30,000), the Province itself contributing about 12 lakhs (Rx. 120,000) or, including " Local, " nearly 16.

54. *Madras.*—The expanding revenues of this Province have carried it through its period of disaster. It contributed moderately, that is, a total of a little over 20 lakhs (Rx. 200,000), towards its famine expenditure, the Government of India having undertaken all the rest (*viz.*, Rx. 732,995) so as to leave the Province with an opening balance of Rx. 71,800 in 1898-99. The Government of India further propose to make a grant to Madras of the amount of direct famine and plague expenditure incurred by it in 1898-99, namely, Rx. 20,700, and to estimate for next year a similar grant of Rx. 64,100. They also grant a further sum of Rx. 30,000 in 1898-99, placing the amount at the disposal of the Local Government for grants-in-aid to such Municipalities and Local Bodies as have been most affected by plague expenditure. With its famine and plague expenditure thus made up the Province shows a fair surplus on its transactions of 1898-99, and a small deficit in 1899-1900.

The detailed figures are:—

	1898-99. Rx.	1899-1900. Rx.
Revenue Accounts	2,655,700	2,632,400
Deduct—Railway and Irrigation Account	310,900	313,900
Net available Revenue	2,344,800	2,318,500
Proposed Expenditure, excluding Plague and Famine	2,266,300	2,331,200
Plague and Famine	20,700	64,100
TOTAL	2,287,000	2,395,300

55. *Bombay.*—The continuous advance of the expenditure of the Province while the advance of the revenue was entirely set back by the famine year, has brought a strain upon the finances, irrespective of the direct effect of famine and plague expenditure. The figures may be set out as follows :—

	Revenue Account as modified by Irrigation and Railway figures.	Ordinary Expenditure Account.	Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1892 standard .	2,409,500	2,409,500		
1892-93 . .	2,410,100	2,434,000	6,200	
1893-94 . .	2,475,200	2,455,700		
1894-95 . .	2,480,000	2,526,500		
1895-96 . .	2,604,900	2,560,200		
1896-97 . .	2,403,200	2,588,900	185,700	
1897-98 . .	2,483,600	2,605,400	121,800	
1898-99 . .	2,560,800	2,534,600	26,200	(Excess of Revenue.)
1899-1900 . .	2,578,400	2,604,700	26,300	(Excess of Expenditure.)

The above figures exclude all direct Famine and Plague expenditure, and shew that the revenue and expenditure were in equilibrium for the first four years of the period under review, but that in the next two (the years of calamity), by reason of the falling-off in revenue, without an intermission of the increase in expenditure, the Provincial balance had to bear a reduction of Rx. 307,500.

The actual condition of the account till the end of 1897-98 was as follows :—

	Rx.	Rx.
Balance, March 31, 1892		407,000
Reduced by excess of ordinary expenditure—		
1892-93 to 1895-96	6,200	
1896-97	185,700	
1897-98	121,800	
		313,700
		93,300
Further reduction by direct famine and plague expenditure not included in the above—		
1896-97	35,400	
1897-98	191,500	
		226,900
Net over-expenditure of balance till 31st March 1898 . .		133,600
Cancelled by general grant-in-aid in 1897-98 of . . .		183,600
Leaving credit balance on 31st March 1898 of . .		50,000

The Revised Estimates for Bombay for 1898-99 show :—

Revenues Account	2,554,900	Surplus on ordinary account Rx. 26,200.
Irrigation and Railway Account . . .	+ 5,900	
Expenditure Account, excluding Plague and Famine	2,534,600	
Plague and Famine Expenditure . . .	354,800	

56. Putting the figures of the various provinces together, the following shews the facts up to March 31, 1898:—

Statement in Rx.	Famine and Plague Expenditure (direct). From Imperial sources.	From Provincial and Local sources.	Grants-in-aid by Imperial to Provincial.
Central Provinces	1,640,245	8,820	256,700
Burma	54,975	63,336	...
Assam	...	..	80,000 (a)
Bengal	576,821	553,951	...
North-Western Provinces	2,064,025	...	263,600
Punjab	27,502	157,920	...
Madras	732,995	228,601	...
Bombay	1,242,760	27,887	183,600

(a) For earthquake.

57. The Government of Bombay, both in respect of its Provincial account and in respect of its Municipalities, have been very hardly pressed by plague expenditure. They have submitted to us an examination of the financial condition of their principal Municipalities, and we have agreed to their giving out of their general revenues relief to their Municipalities to the extent of Rx. 228,078, of which the greater part goes to the City Corporation. Including this grant from their revenues, the Government of Bombay will have spent in direct charges of famine and plague—

	Famine. Rx.	Plague. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1896-97	24,000	11,400	35,400
1897-98	...	191,500	191,500
1898-99	24,800	330,000	354,800
Total			581,700

Out of the expenditure of the first two years, aggregating Rx. 226,900, the Provincial Government have met out of their ordinary revenues Rx. 43,300, and the balance Rx. 183,600 has been made up by special contributions by Imperial; in the same way its balance of Rx. 50,000, and Rx. 26,200, its surplus of 1898-99, fall far short of the charges Rx. 354,800 of 1898-99, and it is necessary for the Imperial Government to make a further grant-in-aid of Rx. 278,600 leaving the province, on April 1899, with an opening balance of *nil*. The total direct expenditure on plague and famine which has been borne by the province comes to Rx. 43,300 in the first two years and Rx. 76,200 in the last, or Rx. 119,500 in all.

It is anticipated that Rx. 126,400 of Plague expenditure will be incurred in Bombay in 1899-1900, and an equal amount of grant-in-aid from Imperial to Provincial has been estimated for in that year.

58. The grants shewn in the above paragraphs may be regarded as grants in the ordinary way of business, that is, grants made on the principle that in any case of extreme calamity, when Local aid has been exhausted, the charge must fall, as far as possible, on Provincial resources, and when they are exhausted the Imperial Government must bear the burden; and I think a liberal interpretation has been given to this Imperial responsibility, for we have taken over the direct Provincial expenditure on famine and plague of the two Provinces most affected by plague, without insisting upon their first defraying any part of it out of their own balances, and it is our desire at present to go still farther. On one or two past occasions, when Imperial finances have been subjected to great stress, we have called upon the Provincial Governments to give us aid out of their resources,

and under present circumstances, when Imperial finance by the recovery of exchange and from other causes is prosperous, and Provincial finance has been sore smitten by the consequences of famine and plague, we consider that a portion of our surplus cannot be better employed than in restoring the financial condition of the various provinces and relieving them from the financial difficulties which accompany the emergence from a state of famine and plague, so as to enable them to carry on their ordinary administration and meet their ordinary administrative necessities.

59. In the case of Bombay, though, as above described, we have made large grants towards the direct expenditure on famine and plague, yet the effect of these two calamities is still shewn in the falling-off in revenue and in indirect expenditure (on police and the like) which accompanies plague measures. We propose on these considerations to make to Bombay a grant of Rx. 150,000.

60. Bengal has not been affected by plague expenditure to anything like the same extent as Bombay ; but, on the other hand, its finances have suffered from the very large extent to which the famine expenditure was met from Provincial and Local resources. We propose to make to it a similar grant of Rx. 150,000. This is in addition to the assistance already undertaken to be given from Imperial sources towards the European General Hospital at Calcutta, and also in addition to Rx. 20,000 mentioned in paragraph 51.

61. In Assam the only immediate difficulties arise in connection with earthquake damages. Towards this we have already given Rx. 160,000, and the Chief Commissioner has asked for Rx. 67,500 more. We propose now to close this account by a grant of Rx. 100,000.

62. The accounts of the Central Provinces are weighted only in respect of the very small balance it at present possesses, and the Estimates of 1898-99, as already stated, produces a deficit of Rx. 11,200 ; we propose to make it a grant of Rx. 50,000.

63. The claim of Madras arises mainly in respect of the fact that, at the last revision of the Provincial contracts, a larger resumption of revenue was made from it than from any other province. We propose to make a grant to it of Rx. 100,000, besides the above mentioned grants for the Famine and Plague expenditure, namely, Rx. 50,700 in 1898-99 and Rx. 64,100 in 1899-1900.

64. Burma in our opinion requires no assistance, nor, if we make a strict reckoning, do the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab. But the expenditure in these two provinces has been limited by the consideration of their general financial position, and they have also had to bear some expenditure, both direct and indirect, upon plague. We propose to give to the former a grant of Rx. 100,000, and to the latter a grant of Rx. 50,000.

65. All these amounts will be granted in the accounts of the year 1898-99, and the same amount (less the excess expenditure in the Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay already provided for by the Provincial Governments in their estimates) will be entered in the Estimates of 1899-1900 as expenditure out of Provincial balances under the head of Civil Works,—not as an invitation to the several Local Governments to expend the amounts in that year, but as a permission to them to do so (by re-appropriation or otherwise), if on a consideration of their general financial position and of the necessity of keeping a balance in hand, they deem it advisable. The amounts thus entered include in the case of Bengal and Madras the payments they may make against the grants of Rx. 20,000 and Rx. 30,000 referred to in paragraphs 51 and 54. The Provincial Governments should, however, bear in mind that the grants now made are grants made once for all, and that it will be dangerous for them to take them as warranting any expenditure of a recurring character; also that the Government of India in making the grants admits against itself no liability to make

good to Provincial Governments the loss or expenditure incurred by them in respect of the kinds of expenditure to which it has had regard in assessing the distribution of the grants; but admits merely that as in times of Provincial financial prosperity it has called upon the provinces to come to the aid of the general exchequer, so in times of Imperial financial prosperity it is reasonable and expedient that it should depart from a strict interpretation of its financial relations to the Provincial Governments and aid them when at the same time they have had, and have, special financial misfortunes pressing on them. Perhaps I may refer in this connexion to paragraphs 127, 128 and 129 of Major Baring's (Lord Cromer's) financial statement of 1883.

66. These several free grants, as they may be called, are specially entered in the figures attached to the Financial Statement and are in addition to those entered at the end of the statement in paragraph 47. They are:—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	50,000
Assam	100,000
Bengal	150,000
North-Western Provinces	100,000
Punjab	50,000
Madras	100,000
Bombay	150,000
TOTAL	700,000

67. We have made fairly ample provision next year, namely, Rx. 126,400 in connection with the estimates of Bombay, Rx. 64,100 in Madras, and Rx. 209,500 not yet appropriated, for expenditure on combating the plague, which we may not unlikely have to meet in the future out of Imperial resources as we have done in the past. But we are not prepared, in a general way, to pay, out of Imperial resources, all the direct expenditure which the plague may cause, or to relieve Municipalities and other Local Bodies from the burden which necessarily falls upon them in respect of sanitary and medical expenditure caused by the approach or the advent of plague. Still less can we undertake to make up to Provincial Governments the excess expenditure which may have to be incurred under Police or in the other ordinary departments of Provincial Administration, or invite them to deal with ordinary administrative demands upon them with the same freedom which might be possible and even advisable, were we not all in the presence of a threatening calamity that necessitates our husbanding our resources as far as is possible.

TWENTY YEARS' FINANCE.

68. Following up a purpose which I set before myself in last year's Financial Statement, I published, contemporaneously with the Finance and Revenue Accounts of last year, a summary of these accounts for the twenty years ending March 31, 1898. The summary was necessarily a statement of figures only, with no attempt at criticism, and I desire here to give some continuous account of the results which the figures shew, and explain where our Revenue and Expenditure have during these twenty years increased or decreased. The plan I adopt is to take one set of figures as the standard of the Revenue and Expenditure at the beginning of the period (or rather, say, for the year 1879), and another set as representing the standard for 1896 (that is, before the famine burst on the land). These seventeen years may be taken as a period of practically continuous financial history.

69. For the first of these two standards I take the average of the figures of 1878-79 and 1879-80. If we eliminate the war figures of these two years, which

in a comparison such as the present ought to be excluded, we obtain the following figures:—

		1878-79. Rx.	1879-80. Rx.
Surplus or Deficit		+ 2,134,098*	− 1,227,893
War Expenditure, India		600,109	4,591,644
" England	£	76,110	174,480
Surplus if war be excluded		2,810,317	3,538,231

But we have still further to modify these figures by reason of the fact that they did not provide for the full famine liability of Rx. 1,500,000, the Famine Insurance being at the time in suspense, owing to the heavy war expenditure. This consideration adds Rx. 1,187,177 and Rx. 1,396,353 to the expenditure and reduces the surpluses to Rx. 1,623,140 and Rx. 2,141,878; or an average of Rx. 1,882,509.

That is, if we exclude consideration of war expenditure, and if we take Rx. 1,500,000 as the proper annual measure of famine liabilities, we had in 1879 a surplus of revenue of Rx. 1,882,500.

70. To find the similar figure for 1896, I take the figures of the Budget of that year which may be taken as expressing the standard of Revenue and Expenditure at the time. They are as follows, namely:—

		Rx.
Revenue in India (Budget)		97,316,800
Expenditure, England, net (Budget)	£	15,735,300
Exchange (according to rate actually realized)		10,222,300
India (Budget), less Rx. 20,000 war		69,368,500
Add—Amount wanting to make up Rx. 1,500,000 Famine Insurance		500,000
Total		95,826,100
Surplus of Revenue		1,490,700

71. We have therefore, comparing the standard of 1879 with that of 1896, a slightly worse position in the latter of the two years. I have made a careful analysis both of the increase of Revenue and of the increase of Expenditure between the two years, and I find it to be as follows:—

Imperial Account.

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Increase of Revenue under Salt, Customs, Tributes and Miscellaneous	...	3,810,000	
Imperial Share of Increase of Revenue under Revenues provincially administered	...	5,429,400	
Increase of net Revenues under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	...	457,400	
Improvements under Debt Services, Railways, and Irrigation (excluding consideration of exchange)	6,327,500		
Deduct—Loss by exchange charged against Railway Liabilities	2,608,300		
		3,719,200	
Famine Insurance reduced in account by transfer to the preceding head of charges for interest on Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways	...	401,500	
Cessation of Railway Construction out of Revenue	...	845,800	
Total available Improvement	...	...	14,663,300

Absorbed as follows:—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deterioration of Opium Revenue	...	3,679,800	
Addition to charges for exchange. (Rate diminished from 19·85 pence to 14·45 pence)	7,337,300		
Deduct—Amount taken to Railway Account	2,608,300		
		4,729,000	
Deficit on Civil Administration of Upper Burma	...	455,300	
Army Services: net Charges increased from Rx. 16,693,700 to Rx. 22,167,800 (irrespective of exchange)	...	5,474,100	
Charges under "Political" increased from Rx. 427,100 to Rx. 898,700	...	471,600	
Civil and Miscellaneous charges in India increased from Rx. 1,189,200 to Rx. 1,541,300	352,100		
Less—Savings by decrease under Assignments and Territorial Pensions and Stationery	223,800		
		128,300	
Sterling Expenditure other than Army, Debt Services, and Railways increased (excluding exchange) from £2,486,400 to £2,920,200	...	433,800	
Total	...	...	15,371,900
Excess of demand over available means	...	...	708,600

Provincial Account.

Increase of Provincial share of Revenue under Revenues provincially administered (*a*)	...	4,102,700	
Increase in net charges for Provincial Civil Administration from Rx. 14,374,900 to Rx. 18,160,800	...	3,785,900	
Balance of increase of Revenue not absorbed	...	...	316,800

(*a*) That is, ¼ of Land Revenue and of Excise: ½ of Assessed Taxes, Forest, and Registration: ¾ of Stamps.

The deterioration on Imperial Account, Rx. 708,600, less the improvement on Provincial Account, Rx. 316,800, gives a net deterioration of Rx. 391,800, namely, a reduction in the surplus of Revenue from the standard of Rx. 1,882,500 in 1879 to that of Rx. 1,490,700 in 1896.

72. This list shews that the resources made available by increased revenue and careful administration have practically been absorbed by (1) Loss of Opium Revenue, (2) Increase of Exchange Charges, (3) Increase of Military Expenditure, (4) Increase of Political Expenditure, (5) Increase of Provincial Expenditure, *i.e.*, of charges of Civil Administration, (6) Net Charges on account of Upper Burma.

73. On the first two of these no remark need be made here; they are misfortunes we have had to accept. The last may also be passed over without remark; the occupation of Upper Burma was a measure forced upon us by

political necessity, apart from any question of finance. The Province will, we trust, shortly meet the expenses of its civil administration, but naturally it does not as yet fully pay its way. The other three heads call for special explanation.

74. The subject of Military Expenditure is too vast to be entered on in detail. A general explanation of its increase was given by Sir Henry Brackenbury in the Budget Debate of 26th March 1896 and by Sir Edwin Collen on the same date in 1897. In respect of their military charges the Government of India feel the same necessity which presses upon all other Military Powers, and which has imposed upon even the most pacific nations increased burdens. Both our military system in its details and our general military and defensive policy are closely linked with those of England; and we cannot escape the necessity of increasing our defensive expenditure in the same way, though not perhaps to the same extent, that England does.

75. In illustration of this point I present the following figures; the English ones are taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1882 to 1896, pages 10 and 11 :—

	Defensive Expenditure, United Kingdom (a)			Defensive Expenditure, India (b)
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army and Military Works.
	£	£	£	Rx.
1882-83	15,133,451	10,259,853	25,393,304	16,928,587
1883-84	16,095,326	10,728,781	26,824,107	18,079,134
1884-85	18,600,338	11,427,064	30,027,402	16,955,165
1885-86	17,027,084	12,660,509	29,687,593	17,340,369
1886-87	18,429,272	13,265,401	31,694,673	19,413,293
1887-88	18,167,196	12,325,357	30,492,553	20,548,766
1888-89	15,919,738	12,999,895	28,919,033	20,305,140
1889-90	17,345,812	13,842,241	31,188,053	20,511,504
1890-91	17,550,023	14,125,358	31,675,381	20,821,160
1891-92	17,258,900	14,150,000	31,408,900	22,570,532
1892-93	17,541,700	14,302,000	31,843,700	23,705,932
1893-94	17,939,700	14,048,000	31,987,700	23,537,693
1894-95	17,899,800	17,545,000	35,444,800	23,966,973
1895-96	18,459,800	19,724,000	38,183,800	23,976,714
1896-97	18,269,800	22,170,000	40,439,800	24,384,447

(a) Excluding Expeditions and Naval Defence Fund.

(b) Excluding Special Defences and the following Expeditions: (1) Egypt, (2) Quetta, (3) Burma, (4) Chin-Lushai, (5) Chitral.

76. The result of these figures is to shew that while the Defence Expenditure in the United Kingdom has increased by 59 per cent, that in India has increased by only 44 per cent, even including the increase due to the fall of exchange, which affects Indian Military Expenditure in a special degree, owing to the large proportion of it that is measured by a sterling standard. The statement of expenditure in the United Kingdom is free from disturbance by this cause; while, on the other hand, the increase of Indian expenditure includes Rx. 2,526,000 directly due to this cause alone; and if this amount were excluded, the percentage of increase would be reduced to 29.

	£
Net English Expenditure	4,000,000
British Soldiers' pay	1,590,000
Total	5,590,000
	Rx.
Difference of exchange 19·85d. and 14·45d.	2,526,000

77. The two most recent measures causing considerable increase of Military Expenditure were the raising of the pay of native soldiers in 1895, and of that of British soldiers in 1898. The former of these concessions had been delayed on financial grounds for a length of time which all our military advisers considered to be open to objection. The second measure, the increase of British soldiers' pay, is the

result of the determination of Her Majesty's Government on a question of general imperial policy.

78. Under the head of Political Expenditure, the increase measured by percentage is even more considerable; in amount it is Rx. 471,600. A few remarks will shew that this increase has been caused solely by the necessities of external policy. Two-fifths of the whole amount arises from the one item of Rx. 180,000 for the subsidy of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan; and the Afghan Refugees cost at least Rx. 60,000 more. The period under consideration, moreover, has witnessed the rise and development of the Baluchistan Agency, which now accounts for Rx. 130,000 of the outlay charged under this head; the appointment of an Agent on the Perso-Afghan Frontier (Rx. 13,000); the occupation of the Gilgit and Chitral Frontier (Rx. 16,000); and considerable new expenditure, say, Rx. 40,000, in controlling the tribes and employing levies along the North-Western Frontier. The head "Political" contained also in 1896 Rx. 14,000 expended on the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden (the corresponding revenues are under Miscellaneous), and the scheme of Imperial Service Troops has caused a further increase of Rx. 22,000.

79. I pass to the figures shewn against Provincial (including Local) net expenditure, which has increased during the period under review from Rx. 14,374,900 to Rx. 18,160,800. These are the charges of Civil Administration generally, and under such heads increasing outlay is not only justifiable but inevitable, in every country in which civilization is not stationary or retrograding. The system of Provincial finance is based on the theory that the increase in the Provincial share of the Revenues can be set aside for increase of expenditure upon Civil Administration, and that, if the increase is kept within this limit, we have by this limitation, under ordinary circumstances, sufficiently taken into consideration the financial difficulties arising from falling exchange, from the necessities of Military and Political Expenditure, from wars and famines. We proceed, therefore, on the assumption that there is no objection to the Provincial share of the normal growth of Revenue being, as fast as it accrues, spent on administrative improvements. As has often been pointed out, a Provincial Government can do nothing with its money except spend it; it cannot, for example, utilize a surplus for remission of taxation.

Conclusion.

80. The statement which I have laid before the Council exhibits, I think, a very favourable condition of Indian Finance. Some of these favourable elements are, I admit, temporary only, and due in a large measure to a specially active trade, others however are permanent and betoken the return of the prosperity and progress which I noted in my statement of March 1896, and which were so rudely interrupted by the outbreak of famine. The plague, though it is a great anxiety to both Imperial and Provincial Administrations, it is, financially speaking, well within our power to cope with, and as the first responsibility for the measures taken in connexion with it rests with the Provincial Administrations, I have been particular to examine the position of the Provincial Financial Accounts, and trust that the measures of relief and assistance sanctioned by the Government of India and set out in the statement will enable them to face the difficulties in which they are placed, though I take for granted they do not claim relief from their share in the anxieties which are inseparable from financial administration in India.

PART II.

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1897-98.

81. The Revised Estimate of 1897-98 was framed for a deficit of Rx. 5,283,100; in the closed Accounts this figure rises to Rx. 5,359,211, or Rx. 76,111 worse than was anticipated when the Revised Estimate was framed. *Accounts of 1897-98.*

The variations between the figures finally entered in the Accounts of the year and those assumed for the purposes of the Budget and the Revised Estimate are explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th instant.

The following statement compares the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	96,262,000	96,139,287	...	122,713
England	£	192,000	193,662	1,662	...
Exchange	Rx.	107,500	109,055	1,555	
TOTAL .	Rx.	96,561,500	96,442,004	...	119,496
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx	77,136,300	76,939,069	197,231	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	Rx.	—705,700	—457,678	...	248,022
NET . .	Rx.	76,430,600	76,481,391	...	50,791
England	£	16,291,000	16,198,263	92,737	...
Exchange	Rx.	9,123,000	9,121,501	1,499	...
TOTAL .	Rx.	101,844,600	101,801,215	43,385	...
DEFICIT .	Rx.	—5,283,100	—5,359,211	...	76,111

82. The Revenue in India was less than the sum anticipated in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 122,713, and the Expenditure finally chargeable against that Revenue, after making allowance for the adjustment of the sums by which Provincial and Local Revenues were in surplus or deficit, exceeded the forecast by Rx. 50,791. In India, therefore, the Accounts as a whole turn out worse than the Estimate by Rx. 173,504. Against this must be set an improvement in Revenue in England of Rx. 3,217, and a decrease in Expenditure in England of Rx. 94,176—in all Rx. 97,393, including exchange. The sum of Rx. 76,111, being the difference between the results obtained in India and England, represents the total falling-off in the Accounts as compared with the Revised Estimate of the year. *1897-98. General Results.*

83. The Land Revenue actually realised fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 248,658. In the North-Western Provinces the collections were over-estimated by Rx. 157,820, and in Bombay by Rx. 104,384; while in Burma a sum of Rx. 46,270 was collected in excess of the Estimate. Owing to the fact that the largest instalment of Land Revenue falls due towards the close of the financial year, there is at all times a difficulty in making a precise forecast of the March collections, and in the past year the Estimate was also indirectly affected by the *1897-98. Revenue in India.*

famine, which left it uncertain to the last moment to what extent it would be possible to enforce any given measure of compliance with the revenue demand of the year.

The Opium Revenue proved worse than the Estimate by Rx. 62,528, due to a decline in the exports of Malwa Opium to China. On the other hand, the realisations under Customs show an improvement of Rx. 63,895, and the Railway Revenue rose by Rx. 90,857 owing to a slight increase of traffic on some of the Railways towards the close of the year.

1897-98. Expenditure in India.

84. On the Expenditure side the outlay on Famine Relief during the last weeks of the year was less by Rx. 66,112 owing to the cessation of operations earlier than had been anticipated. In the Railway Revenue Account there was a saving of Rx. 125,704 on the Revised Estimate mainly under Working Expenses. Army Expenditure shows an excess of Rx. 62,239 due to increased payments to Native Troops on account of compensation for dearness of provisions and forage.

1897-98. Revenue and Expenditure in England.

85. The reduction in Expenditure in England of £92,737, or including Exchange Rx. 94,176, consists for the most part of a saving under Army Charges of £67,773. The increase in Revenue in England comes to the trifling sum of £1,662, or including Exchange Rx. 3,217, and consists mainly of recoveries on account of stores.

86. The Expenditure not charged to Revenue amounted to Rx. 4,328,541 as compared with Rx. 4,604,600 entered in the Revised Estimate.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1898-1899.

1898-99. Statement of the gross figures.

87. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1898-99:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	98,791,700	101,217,400	2,425,700	
England	£	188,300	232,500	44,200	
Exchange	Rx.	105,400	116,200	10,800	
TOTAL .	Rx.	9 ,085,400	101,566,100	2,480,700	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	72,610,100	71,603,300	1,006,800	
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	Rx.	−116,800	+1,417,900	...	1,534,700
NET . .	Rx.	72,493,300	73,021,200	...	527,900
England	£	16,174,800	16,323,700	151,100	
Exchange	Rx.	9,225,900	8,161,800	1,064,100	
TOTAL .	Rx.	98,194,000	97,506,700	687,300	
SURPLUS .	Rx.	891,400	4,059,400	3,168,000	

1898-99. General features.

88. The leading characteristic of 1898-99 is the rapid recovery of the revenue from the effect of the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the two preceding years. Under all heads of Revenue, except Stamps and Registration, the sums actually realised are largely in excess of the forecast framed a year ago. The general prosperity of the people has added to the receipts under Salt and Customs; abundant harvests have increased the Railway Revenue; Opium has sold for higher prices and has cost less to produce; the burden of famine

relief has been removed; military expenditure has been reduced earlier and to a larger extent than was anticipated; and the charge for exchange has been less by a crore of rupees than that assumed in framing the Budget. The only adverse feature is the revival and extension of plague which has increased the medical expenditure in every Province and injuriously affected some branches of revenue.

1898-99. General Results.

89. The Revenue in India is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 2,425,700, and besides this there will be a reduction of expenditure of Rx. 1,006,800 made up of Rx. 518,600 under Army, Rx. 305,200 under Opium, and Rx. 208,500 under Public Works—Buildings and Roads. Of this total improvement in India of Rx. 3,432,500, Rx. 1,534,700 occurs under Provincial and Local, and Rx. 1,897,800 under Imperial. The Revenue in England shows an increase of £44,200, and the Expenditure a decline of £151,100. Adding to these a reduction of the net charge for exchange by Rx. 1,074,900, the final result is an increase of the surplus of the year by Rx. 3,168,000 from Rx. 891,400 to Rx. 4,059,400.

1898-99. Increase of Revenue in India.

90. The more important increases of Revenue in India occur under the following heads:—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	111,200
Opium	349,600
Salt	319,200
Provincial Rates	92,100
Customs	307,900
Forests	102,400
Miscellaneous	102,100
Railway Receipts	884,200
Irrigation Major Works	193,200

1898-99. Land Revenue.

91. The increase of Rx. 111,200 in the collections of Land Revenue includes the following amounts in excess of the Estimate:—

	Rx.
Burma	100,800
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	52,000
Bombay	33,600

In Burma the continuous expansion of cultivation induced by a fertile soil and light settlements and the revision of assessment-rates have added to the ordinary revenue, and the yield of the Capitation Tax has been raised by the natural increase of population. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh large sums are expected to be realised on account both of ordinary arrears and of revenue suspended during the famine. The enhanced collections in Bombay include arrears due to plague in some districts and to bad seasons in others; while in Sind the revenue has been raised not only by these causes, but by a favourable inundation greatly extending the area under spring crops.

Account must also be taken of the following decreases:—

	Rx.
Madras	32,100
Central Provinces	35,000
India	10,900

The decrease in Madras is due to a fall in the sales of lands benefited by the Periyar Irrigation Scheme in Madura; the Central Provinces figures are affected by suspensions of revenue and smaller recoveries of arrears; and the decline under India General is caused by the failure of the rains and general scarcity in Ajmir, and by drought, locusts, and low prices in Baluchistan where the Land Revenue is collected in produce.

92. Although the collections of Land Revenue in 1898-99 are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate, the Imperial share of the total collections will be considerably less by reason of the special contributions given in aid of Provincial resources which involve a re-adjustment of the Imperial and Provincial shares of the revenue.

The following table compares the respective shares as they appear in the Budget and Revised Estimates :—

	Land Revenue, Budget of 1898-99.		Land Revenue, Revised Estimates of 1898-99.	
	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Distribution according to Provincial Settlement	16,237,900	11,330,300	16,264,300	11,415,100
Add or *Deduct*— Special contribution in aid of Plague and Famine expenditure and of General Resources of Provincial Governments	—150,000	+ 150,000	—1,129,300	+1,129,300
Distribution according to Estimates	16,087,900	11,480,300	15,135,000	12,544,400

The contribution of Rx. 150,000 entered in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 includes Rx. 80,000 granted to Assam in aid of expenditure incurred on the repair of Earthquake damages, and Rx. 70,000 to Bombay in aid of Plague expenditure. The amount in the Revised, Rx. 1,129,300, is made up as follows :—

	Rx.
General contribution in aid of Provincial resources as stated in paragraph 66 of this Statement	700,000
Special contribution in aid of Earthquake expenditure in Assam	80,000
Special contribution in aid of Plague expenditure by Local Bodies in Bengal	20,000
Special contribution in aid of Famine and Plague expenditure in Madras (Provincial and Local)	50,700
Special contribution in aid of Famine and Plague expenditure in Bombay	278,600
TOTAL	1,129,300

1898-99. Opium Revenue.

93. The receipts from Opium in Bengal are likely to exceed the estimate by Rx. 264,500, the bulk of which represents the difference between R1,000 a chest, the price assumed in the Budget for Bengal Opium, and R1,055, the average actually realised. At the same time the quantity sold during the last three months of the year has risen by 450 chests, representing an increase in revenue of Rx. 51,600. More favourable conditions in the China market, aided by the reduction of the pass-duty on Malwa Opium from R600 to R500 per chest, which took place in October 1897, seem to have brought about a substantial recovery of the trade, though the exports have as yet hardly returned to the

level at which they stood before the great decline of 1896-97 and 1897-98. The result is an increase in the receipts over the estimate of Rx. 84,000.

94. Of the increase of Rx. 319,200 under Salt, the sum of Rx. 215,000, which has been realised in Madras, represents mainly the recovery of revenue deferred under the credit system from the previous year. The revenue brought to account during the year has probably also been to some extent enhanced by the fact that the rise in the price of Government paper during the last few months has tended to discourage resort to the credit system and to stimulate cash sales. *1898-99. Salt Revenue.*

The receipts of the Northern India Salt Department show an increase of Rx. 52,200 due partly to normal development, but mainly to the revival of trade in Kohat salt consequent on the pacification of the frontier.

95. An increase of Rx. 23,200 in Bengal is due to the receipts under Local having been under-estimated in the Budget. In the North-Western Provinces Rx. 17,100 and in Madras Rx. 22,900 have been added in the collection of arrears, and in Bombay the increase of Rx. 17,600 has followed the rise in Land Revenue. *1898-99. Provincial Rates.*

96. Of the rise of Rx. 307,900 under Customs, Rx. 199,100 occurs in Burma, —Rx. 66,200 under Imports, chiefly Manufactured Articles, Liquors, and Articles of Food and Drink, and Rx. 130,000 under Export Duty on Rice. Bengal accounts for Rx. 105,000 distributed over Articles of Food and Drink, Silver Bullion and Coin, Oils, and Liquors; and Bombay shows Rx. 37,000 comprising considerable increases under Oils, Liquors, Silver Bullion and Coin, Articles of Food and Drink, and Excise on Cotton Goods, and substantial decreases under Manufactured Articles and Import Duty on Cotton Goods. A decline of Rx. 34,200 in Madras occurs under Spirits and Liquors, Imported Cotton Goods, and Miscellaneous Exports. *1898-99. Customs Revenue.*

97. The increase of Rx. 102,400 under Forests is made up of a rise of Rx. 199,500 in Burma, mainly due to the large demand for, and high market value of teak timber, which has added Rx. 111,500 to the royalty paid by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation for the forests from which they derive their supplies. The increase also includes a sum of Rx. 12,000 paid by the same Company in connection with mal-practices committed by their employés. A reduction of Rx. 71,400 in Bombay is ascribed to the depression in trade caused by the continuance of plague, and to the smaller demand for locomotive fuel in Sind and for forest produce in general. *1898-99. Forest Revenue.*

98. The increase of Rx. 102,100 under Miscellaneous Revenue includes one sum of Rx. 57,400 recovered from the Burma Railway Company for the value of work done by famine labour on the Meiktila-Myingyan Railway, and another of Rx. 37,500 realised in Madras by the sale of cloth manufactured at Government expense during the recent famine in order to afford relief to weavers in distress. *1898-99. Miscellaneous.*

99. The great rise of Rx. 884,200 in Railway Revenue in India is mainly due to the general development of traffic of all kinds which results directly and indirectly from the opening of new sections of line, and to the large export of grain which was rendered possible by the harvesting of good winter crops. The more important increases occur on the following lines:— *1898-99. Railway Revenue.*

	Rx.
North-Western	310,000
Great Indian Peninsula (net)	416,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (net)	210,000
East Indian	200,000
Rajputana-Malwa	160,000

and the more important decreases on the following :—

	Rx.
Eastern Bengal	110,000
Southern Mahratta	115,000
South Indian	70,000
Mysore	55,000
East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	60,000
Madras (net)	55,000

The reduction on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to a short jute crop, and that on the Railways in Southern India to the effect of plague on the passenger traffic. The falling-off on the East Coast Railway was caused by delay in opening the Bezwada-Madras Section.

1898-99. Irrigation Revenue.

100. The increase of Rx. 193,200 in Irrigation Revenue is distributed as follows :—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	56,200
Punjab	120,800
Other Provinces	16,200

In the North-Western Provinces the area irrigated during the past *Kharif* season was larger than had been anticipated. A similar expansion of irrigation occurred on the Bari Doab, Sirhind, and Swat River Canals in the Punjab and on the Deccan and Guzarat Canals in Bombay, while in Sind a better supply of water produced an enhanced demand. The receipts were also raised by the recovery of outstanding balances on the Western Jumna Canal and in the Deccan and Guzarat.

1898-99. Telegraph Revenue.

101. The only decrease of any moment in the revenue of the current year occurs under the head of Telegraph Receipts, which show a falling-off of Rx. 154,800 made up as follows :—

	Rx.
Indian Telegraph	114,400
Indo-European Telegraph	40,400

The falling-off under the former head is due partly to the cessation of military operations on the North-West Frontier, but chiefly to the fact that, since the practice of delivering deferred telegrams by hand instead of sending them by post has been introduced, this class of message has gained greatly in popularity, and has to a considerable extent taken the place formerly occupied by ordinary and urgent messages. The decline in the Indo-European receipts occurs in the message traffic with the Indian Telegraph Department transferred at Karachi.

1898-99. Increases of Expenditure in India.

102. The more important increases of expenditure in India are :—

	Rx.
Medical	327,800
State Railways: Working Expenses	106,100
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	106,100
Mint	49,000

1898-99. Medical Expenditure.

103. The large increase under Medical is due to the impossibility of making an accurate forecast of the expenditure required to guard against the spread of the plague in new directions, and to combat the disease where it has once become established. The cost of these operations continues to be far heavier in Bombay than elsewhere, and out of the total increase of Rx. 327,800 in the expenditure entered under Medical no less than Rx. 268,200 has been incurred in that province. The following statement gives an estimate of the cost in each province under Imperial, Provincial, and Local heads of the preventive and remedial

measures undertaken in 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, and contemplated in 1899-1900:—

Statement of direct and indirect expenditure connected with the plague under the various heads of Accounts for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, and 1899-1900.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Accounts, 1896-97.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
3.—Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
18.—General Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	3,100
19A.—Courts of Law	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	400
19B.—Jails	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
20.—Police	...	...	...	100	...	...	900	1,000
24.—Medical	...	200	4,300	500	200	...	13,800	19,000
TOTAL	...	200	4,400	800	200	...	18,100	23,700
Accounts, 1897-98.								
3.—Land Revenue	...	...	...	300	600	...	2,100	3,000
5 and 7.—Salt and Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
9.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	600
11.—Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
18.—General Administration	4,100	...	...	...	100	...	9,300	13,500
19A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	...	...	700	300	200	700	1,900
20.—Police	200	...	1,500	1,100	1,000	100	12,800	16,700
22.—Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
24.—Medical	6,100	6,000	30,700	23,800	13,400	6,400	210,600	297,000
25.—Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
30.—Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200
45.—Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,300	14,300
TOTAL	10,400	6,000	32,200	25,900	15,400	6,700	252,000	348,600
Revised Estimates, 1898-99.								
3.—Land Revenue	...	...	...	300	6,500	500	1,700	9,000
5 and 7.—Salt and Excise	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
9.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
15.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
18.—General Administration	2,900	...	...	...	100	400	10,400	13,800
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	...	300	2,400	100	700	3,500
20.—Police	700	...	4,000	7,000	9,500	600	16,800	38,600
24.—Medical	16,000	17,200	15,600	19,800	29,600	56,500	354,200	508,900
25.—Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
30.—Stationery and Printing	600	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,000
45.—Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	3,800
TOTAL	20,200	17,200	19,600	27,400	48,100	58,300	390,100	580,900
Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.								
3.—Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	1,100	5,200
5 and 7.—Salt and Excise	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	700
9.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
15.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
18.—General Administration	1,700	...	...	...	...	400	10,500	12,600
19A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
20.—Police	1,400	..	8,800	5,000	...	2,900	13,800	31,900
24.—Medical	223,500	17,800	5,000	20,800	5,500	139,100	152,000	563,700
25.—Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
30.—Stationery and Printing	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,500
TOTAL	227,600	17,800	13,800	25,800	5,500	147,700	179,400	617,600
GRAND TOTAL, FOUR YEARS	258,200	41,200	70,000	79,900	69,200	212,700	839,600	1,570,800

104. The Statement illustrates the gradual spread of plague since its first appearance in Bombay in 1896-97. In that year the measures undertaken to check the progress of the disease cost Rx. 23,700, of which Rx. 18,100 was spent in the area where it was actually prevalent, the balance representing outlay on railway inspection and similar measures designed to guard against its extension to provinces not then infected. In 1897-98 the total expenditure rose to Rx. 348,600, including Rx. 252,000 in Bombay and Sind. In addition to this, Bengal devoted Rx. 32,200 to the development of protective measures on lines of railway and to watching arrivals from infected areas; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh spent Rx. 25,900 in suppressing the outbreak of plague at Hardwar; and the Punjab spent Rx. 15,400 on preventive operations in the districts of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. In 1898-99 there was a further increase of the total expenditure, as shown in the Revised Estimate, to Rx. 580,900, including Rx. 390,100 in Bombay, Rx. 58,300 in Madras where the plague has appeared in several districts, Rx. 48,100 in the Punjab, Rx. 27,400 in the North-Western Provinces, Rx. 19,600 in Bengal where protective arrangements were maintained and an outbreak occurred in Calcutta, and Rx. 20,200 under India General which includes the cost of combating the outbreak in Bangalore.

105. The estimate for next year amounts to Rx. 617,600, and provides for an increase of expenditure in Madras from Rx. 58,300 to Rx. 147,700; while the charges in Bombay are taken at Rx. 179,400, or Rx. 210,700 less than the Revised figures of the current year. A provision of Rx. 209,500 has been made under India General in order to meet requirements which cannot now be foreseen.

106. During the four years covered by the Statement the total expenditure by Government and District Funds in India amounts to Rx. 1,570,800, to which must be added £22,560 (including Exchange Rx. 34,862) spent in England on payments to doctors and nurses engaged for service in India. Even where plague itself has not appeared the necessity of maintaining inspection camps on the chief lines of communication imposes a severe burden on Provincial finances and strains the resources of the medical staff. The Statement takes no account of the heavy expenditure incurred by Native States and Municipalities except in so far as it includes grants made by the Bombay Government in aid of municipal outlay on plague.

The expenditure from the Home Treasury on account of pay, passage, etc., of medical officers and lady nurses in each of the four years has been or will be as follows:—

	Sterling. £	Exchange. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1896-97	1,013	669	1,682
1897-98	11,247	6,333	17,580
1898-99 (Revised)	5,300	2,700	8,000
1899-1900 (Budget)	5,000	2,600	7,600
TOTAL	22,560	12,302	34,862

1898-99. State Railways: Working Expenses.

107. The rise in the Working Expenses of State Railways represents for the most part the cost of earning the increased revenue mentioned in paragraph 99 above. It is due chiefly to the heavier traffic worked, the greater lengths of mileage open, and to more extensive renewals of stock and permanent-way. Some lines have also had to provide for special repairs of the damage caused by the earthquake of 12th June 1897 and by floods. The more important increases occur on the following Railways:—

	Rx.
East Indian	190,000
Rajputana-Malwa	90,000
Assam-Bengal	36,000

These are, however, to some extent counterbalanced by a decrease in the Working Expenses of the other lines noted below :—

	Rx.
North-Western	100,000
East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	40,000
Southern Mahratta	35,000
Mysore	23,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	20,000

108. The increase of expenditure under Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision is made up of an increase under Surplus Profits of Rx. 197,200 and a decrease under Land and Supervision of Rx. 91,100. Under the former head no provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the payment of surplus profits to the Madras Railway Company, and the goods earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula were under-estimated. The charges under Land and Supervision are reduced owing to less land being taken up for the Calicut-Cannanore Branch in Madras and certain minor lines in Bombay than had been originally expected. *1898-99. Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.*

109. The increase in Mint expenditure occurs partly under temporary establishment and overtime allowances for the recoinage of Bhopal and Kashmir rupees—an outlay more than counterbalanced by an increase in the Mint receipts. But the major portion of the increase is due to a loss of Rx. 40,000 on copper coinage in 1898-99. The gain or loss on copper coinage represents the difference between the face value of the coins actually put into circulation and the cost of making and distributing them. Of the enormous quantity of copper coin issued in the famine years for relief payments, a large proportion is now returning from circulation because it is in excess of the normal requirements of the people. The Estimate provides for the resulting loss on the coins so returned. *1898-99. Mint Expenditure.*

110. The more important decreases of expenditure occur under the following heads :— *1898-99. Decreases of Expenditure in India.*

	Rx.
Land Revenue	59,600
Opium	305,200
Salt	53,400
Education	60,300
Political	83,000
Subsidised Railway Companies: Land and Subsidy	81,200
Civil Works	208,500
Army	518,600

111. The decrease of Rx. 59,600 under Land Revenue occurs for the most part under the heads of Salaries, Exchange Compensation Allowance, Establishments, and Savings under Survey and Settlement in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma. The decrease of Rx. 15,400 in Madras is mainly under Local, and arises from delay in giving effect to a scheme for raising the pay of village accountants. *1898-99. Land Revenue Expenditure.*

112. Under Opium the reduction of Rx. 305,200 in the estimated expenditure is almost wholly under Payments to Cultivators, which vary from year to year with the yield of the crop. The greater part of it occurs in Behar, where the sums likely to be required seem to have been greatly over-estimated. *1898-99. Opium Expenditure.*

113. Of the decline of Rx. 53,400 under Salt, Madras accounts for Rx. 25,100, more than half of which is under the Purchase and Freight of Salt. A decrease of Rx. 12,500 in Bengal is due to the whole of the Preventive Staff sanctioned for Orissa not having been appointed during the year. A similar decline in the expenditure of the Northern India Salt Department is due to smaller payments of salaries, reduction of charges for manufacture, and to the abolition of the Indus Preventive Line. *1898-99. Salt Expenditure.*

1898-99. Education Expenditure.

114. The decline of expenditure on Education is largest in Bengal (Rx. 17,200), owing to the charges on account of salaries being over-estimated, and in Bombay (Rx. 12,700) where the outlay was affected by the prevalence of plague.

1898-99. Political Expenditure.

115. Of the reduction of Rx. 83,000 under Political Expenditure, more than half is due to the subsidy to the Amir of Kabul not having been drawn in full. An apparent saving is also caused by the charges for the escort of the Burma-China Boundary Delimitation Commission being adjusted in the Military Accounts.

1898-99. Subsidised Railway Companies; Land and Subsidy.

116. The decrease in the payments to Subsidised Railway Companies occurs wholly in the item of land, and is due to the programme of the year not having been worked up to in the case of the Bengal and North-Western, Bhagalpur-Baidyanath, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, Amritsar-Sarhali, Jullundur-Hoshiarpur, and several other Railways.

1898-99. Civil Works.

117. Of the entire saving of Rx. 208,500 anticipated under the head of Civil Works, Rx. 118,800 occurs in the Local Section of the Estimates, and is due partly to the failure of District Boards to work up to their estimates, and partly to the estimates themselves having been revised in Bombay and Madras in order to provide funds for plague purposes. The former cause accounts for differences of Rx. 35,000 in Bengal, Rx. 21,400 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rx. 12,400 in Burma; and the latter for decreases of Rx. 26,100 in Bombay, and Rx. 22,000 in Madras.

In the Provincial Section the savings amount to Rx. 69,600, of which the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contribute Rx. 9,000, Bombay Rx. 13,500, and Madras Rx. 18,400. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease is due partly to expenditure proceeding at a slower rate than was expected, and partly to the transfer of the Ghazipur Steam Ferry to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. In Bombay grants were reduced on general financial grounds after the Budget was passed, and in Madras savings were caused by a transfer to the Educational Department and by the non-payment of grants to Municipalities for water-supply projects.

1898-99. Army Expenditure.

118. The large decrease of Rx. 518,600 in Army Expenditure in India comprises the following important reductions:—

	Rx.
Military operations and special services due to the demobilisation of the Tirah Expeditionary Force in April 1898, and the substitution of the Khyber Brigade with moveable column for the Khyber Force as originally constituted	291,100
Saving on Exchange Compensation Allowance owing to the rise in exchange	41,200
Reduced expenditure under Army and Garrison Staff and Regimental Pay and Allowances with reference to recent actuals	24,500
Saving arising from the short strength of the Army . .	55,700
Saving on account of Troops serving in East Africa and Mauritius and charged to the Imperial Government . .	33,400
Transfer to the Civil Estimates of charges for the pay of officers on plague duty	24,100
Lapse of provision for increase of Commissariat-Transport Officers	20,000
Reduced price of food and forage	65,000

1898-99. Exchange Compensation Allowances.

119. One cause of saving which affects not only Army Expenditure, but most of the important heads of Expenditure in India, is the rise in the rate of exchange, on the basis of which the Exchange Compensation Allowances have been calculated. The average rate assumed in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 for this calculation was $15\frac{1}{2}$*d.*; but the four quarterly rates with reference to which the allowances have been actually paid are $15\frac{29}{32}$*d.*, $15\frac{31}{32}$*d.*, $15\frac{27}{32}$*d.*, and $15\frac{31}{32}$*d.*, yielding an average for the whole year of $15\frac{59}{64}$*d.* The consequent saving amounts to Rx. 119,000.

1898-99. Revenue in England.

120. The Sterling receipts are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £44,200. The three important items composing this increase are: £18,000 under Interest on temporary investments of Cash Balance, the rates of interest realised being higher; £9,000 representing larger miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of stores to India; and £10,400 under Army receipts, mainly in connection with the Indian Troop Service and other effective services.

1898-99. Expenditure in England.

121. The Sterling expenditure is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £151,100. The important variations comprising this difference are (1) a reduction of £83,300 in the charge for interest on loans; (2) a saving of £145,200 in the Army effective and non-effective charges; and (3) increases of £36,300 and £24,400, respectively, under Civil Furlough Allowances and Military Works.

The Interest charges are less by £83,300, of which £35,400 represents a decrease in interest on India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock owing to the loan this year not having been issued so early as was expected; £44,900 comes under reduction in interest on India Bills, due to a smaller amount of Bills being issued; while in addition to these savings, £10,000 provided to meet interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England was not required. On the other hand, the discount on the loan of £6,000,000 India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock issued in July 1898 amounted to £702,300. As this sum is exceptionally large, it has been decided to depart from the usual practice of entering the whole of it as a charge on the Revenue of the year, and to reduce the amount of debt incurred in excess of the money actually raised by means of a Discount Sinking Fund spread over 50 years, the rate of interest adopted in the calculation for the Sinking Fund being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A sum of £7,000 has accordingly been entered in the Revised Estimate as the first investment towards this Sinking Fund.

As regards Army charges, the reduction in the demands for stores—mainly Ordnance stores—amounted to £105,000, and the payments for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service and for furlough allowances of officers of that service are expected to be less than the Estimate by £88,000. On the other hand, arrear payments of £34,500 due to the War Office for effective and non-effective Army charges of the year 1897-98 have been made in the current year; there has also been an excess charge of £17,000 under the head of Troop Service.

The payments for Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances have exceeded the Estimates owing to the exceptionally large number of officers on furlough, and the demands for stores required for the Bangalore Water-works have swelled the expenditure on account of Military Works.

1898-99. Exchange.

122. The net charge for Exchange on Sterling expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,074,900. The net Sterling expenditure is less by £195,300, and the Exchange on this difference at the rate of £1 = R 15·6, the rate of the Budget Estimate, is Rx. 109,400, which is the saving in Exchange due to the decrease in Sterling payments. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of Exchange from £1 = R 15·6 to £1 = R 15 is, therefore, Rx. 965,500.

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1899-1900.

1899-1900. Statement of the gross figures.

123. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1899-1900 with that of 1898-99:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1899-1900, better.	1899-1900, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	98,791,700	101,645,900	2,854,200	
England	£	188,300	207,100	18,800	
Exchange	Rx.	105,400	108,500	3,100	
TOTAL .	Rx.	99,085,400	101,961,500	2,876,100	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx	72,610,100	73,762,600		1,152,500
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	Rx	—116,800	—924,700	807,900	
NET .	Rx	72,493,300	72,837,900		344,600
England	£	16,474,800	16,531,600		56,800
Exchange	Rx	9,225,900	8,659,400	566,500	
TOTAL .	Rx.	98,194,000	98,028,900	165,100	
SURPLUS	Rx.	891,400	3,932,600	3,041,200	

1899-1900. Main features.

124. The year opens with fair promise. Except in limited areas in the Central Provinces and the Punjab the agricultural prospects are good, and the bulk of the population have returned to the standard of living which prevailed before the scarcity compelled them to reduce their consumption of all but absolute necessaries. An expansion is accordingly looked for under all the principal heads of Revenues, except Registration fees, which are really payments for services rendered; and Railway receipts, which are a good test of general prosperity, are expected to show a corresponding increase. The only serious rise of expenditure is in the medical charges connected with the plague: the other increases represent improvements of administration, or outlay required to earn increased revenue.

1899-1900. General Results.

125. The Revenue in India is expected to exceed the estimated receipts of 1898-99 by Rx. 2,854,200, while the Expenditure, after allowing for the adjustment of Provincial and Local surpluses or deficits, will be increased by Rx. 344,600. In England an improvement of £18,800 in Revenue is anticipated against a rise in Expenditure of £56,800. At the same time the net charge for exchange will be reduced by Rx. 569,600, so that the combined account works out to a surplus of Rx. 3,932,600, being Rx. 3,041,200 in excess of the estimated surplus of 1898-99.

1899-1900. Increases of Revenue in India.

126. The following are the most important increases of Revenue in India:—

Land Revenue	73,700
Opium	673,900
Excise	60,900
Provincial Rates	91,500
Customs	58,200
Assessed Taxes	55,900
Forest	55,100

Railways—	
State, Gross Receipts	854,500
Guaranteed, Net Traffic Receipts	768,500
Irrigation—	
Major Works—Direct Receipts	139,800
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	71,100

127. The growth of Land Revenue is most marked in Burma, where Rx. 107,900 is expected to accrue from revision of assessments and increase in cultivation. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rx. 110,300 will be gained by enhancements of revenue resulting from the regular revision of settlements. An increase of Rx. 34,300 in the Central Provinces is due to provision having been made for the recovery of famine arrears. Decreases of Rx. 113,500 in Madras and of Rx. 25,400 in Bombay are caused by the reduction of the arrear balances which swelled the receipts in the current year added in the latter case to a less favourable inundation in Sind. *1899-1900. Land Revenue.*

128. The Estimate anticipates an increase of Rx. 587,300 in the Opium Revenue in Bengal. Prices show an almost unbroken rise throughout the past year; the average per chest has gone up from R1,023 in 1897-98 to R1,055 in the current year and the price realised at the sale of March 1899 is R1,149 against R948 at the same time a year ago. R1,100 has accordingly been taken as the average price for the ensuing year. In Bombay it is assumed that the revival of the trade in Malwa Opium, which has followed on the reduction of duty, will continue unabated, and that the number of chests exported will be the same as in the current year. On this basis an increase in revenue of Rx. 84,000 is looked for. *1899-1900. Opium Revenue.*

129. The Excise Revenue has been slow to recover from the depression caused by the famine, and the Estimate anticipates only the moderate increase of Rx. 60,900. To this the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contributes Rx. 67,500 due to the normal growth of revenue and to the introduction of administrative reforms, while Burma, Bengal, and Bombay look forward to increases of about Rx. 25,000 apiece. On the other hand, the actuals of the current year in Madras point to a decline in revenue which is estimated at Rx. 110,000. *1899-1900. Excise Revenue.*

130. Of the increase of Rx. 91,500 under Provincial Rates, Bengal contributes Rx. 38,700 arising from the completion of revaluations in the Districts of Dinajpur and Backerganj. In Madras an increase of Rx. 21,600 is looked for from Village Service Funds. *1899-1900. Provincial Rates.*

131. In Bengal an increase of Customs Revenue, amounting to Rx. 55,000, is anticipated, mainly under Liquors, Articles of Food and Drink, and Silver Bullion and Coin. In Burma an aggregate improvement of Rx. 51,200 is expected under Export Duty on Rice and various heads of Import Duty, specially Liquors, Articles of Food and Drink, and Manufactured Articles. The Estimate for Madras shows a decline of Rx. 34,200, chiefly under Liquors, Imported Cotton Goods, and Exports. *1899-1900. Customs Revenue.*

132. The increase under the head of Assessed Taxes is largest in Bengal (Rx. 25,000) and in Madras (Rx. 15,000), and is due to progressive revision of the assessments and to general improvement in the administration of this head of revenue. *1899-1900. Assessed Taxes.*

133. An increase of Rx. 69,700 under Forest Revenue anticipated in Burma really represents a decline from the abnormal receipts for which credit has been taken in the Revised Estimates. The demand for teak at the present high prices is expected to fall off; the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation will reduce their exports of timber from the Pyinmana forests, and the revenue obtained in the form of royalty will be diminished in proportion. *1899-1900. Forest Revenue.*

1899-1900. Railway Revenue.

134. The Railway Revenue of the coming year is estimated at Rx. 1,623,000 in excess of the amount taken in the Budget of 1898-99. The forecast is justified by the excellent promise of the spring crops and by the additional mileage likely to be opened for traffic during the year.

1899-1900. Irrigation Revenue.

135. The Estimate of Irrigation Direct Receipts for 1899-1900 is based upon the normal expectations of Revenue, and anticipates a falling-off from the exceptionally high returns indicated by the Revised Estimate of the current year. As compared with the Budget of 1898-99, it provides for an increased Revenue of Rx. 139,800, which includes an increase of Rx. 80,200 in the Revenue from the Canals in the Punjab, and Rx. 54,100 from Canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, due in each case to the growth of the demand for canal irrigation.

1899-1900. Decrease of Revenue.

136. The only important decrease of Revenue in India occurs under Telegraph Receipts, which show a falling off of Rx. 130,400 as compared with the Budget of 1898-99. This, however, represents an advance of Rx. 24,400 on the Revised Estimate of the current year, and indicates that the growth of operations in India is overtaking the decrease of Revenue brought about for the time being by the cessation of military operations, the extended use of deferred messages, and the falling-off in the Indo-European message traffic transferred at Karachi.

1899-1900. Decreases of Expenditure.

137. The chief reductions in Expenditure in India occur under the following heads:—

	Rx.
Army Services	1,171,500
Interest on Ordinary Debt	202,000
Famine Relief	79,400
Construction of Protective Railway	178,300

1899-1900. Army Expenditure.

138. The following are the principal causes which have contributed to bring about the important decrease of Rx. 1,171,500 in Army charges:—

	Rx.
Reduction of Military Operations and Special Services .	1,176,500
Saving under pay of British troops due to exchange being taken at 1*s.* 4*d.* instead of 1*s.* 3¼*d.* the rupee . .	120,000
Saving in Exchange Compensation	20,800
Saving under Regimental Pay and Allowances . . .	45,000
Fall in the prices of food-supplies	60,000
Saving due to the cost of the 1st Bengal Infantry stationed at Mauritius being debited to Her Majesty's Government	21,200
	1,443,500

Against the above important decreases in expenditure the following increases are provided for:—

Provision of messing allowance made for the whole year instead of for part only as in 1898-99	114,600
Smaller deduction in India on account of excess provision in the Home Estimates	48,300
Mobilisation Equipment of the additional corps included among the extra units of the field Army . . .	39,500
Reserve of compressed fodder to facilitate mobilisation operations	37,600
Re-establishment of Cantonment Hospitals . . .	20,700
	260,700

139. As was explained in last year's Financial Statement, the decrease of Interest charges represents for the most part the interest on the difference between the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Protective Works and ordinary loans contracted in India. *1899-1900. Interest on Debt.*

140. Except in a small portion of the Central Provinces where the people have not yet recovered from the famine of 1897-98, and in the South eastern districts of the Punjab where both the *kharif* and the *rabi* have suffered from want of rain and the area protected by irrigation is small, the prospects of the coming year are excellent, and it has not been found necessary to make any substantial provision for the relief of scarcity. Out of Rx. 85,000 provided last year to meet the probable wants of certain districts in Madras where the cold weather rains had partially failed, only Rx. 1,700 was spent and the small sum of Rx. 5,700 now entered is almost entirely intended to meet the possible requirements of Hissar and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab. *1899-1900. Famine Relief.*

141. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 provided Rx. 668,300 for outlay on the construction of Protective Railways, and this was raised during the year to Rx. 695,400 distributed as follows:— *1899-1900. Construction of Protective Railways.*

	Rx.
East Coast Railway	60,000
Bezwada-Madras	669,400
Godavari Bridge	166,400
Guntakul-Mysore	— 400
South Indian	— 200,000
	695,400

For the coming year the Expenditure has been placed at Rx. 490,000 allotted to—

	Rx.
East Coast Railway	40,000
Bezwada-Madras	30,000
Godavari Bridge	200,000
South Indian	50,000
Madura-Paumben	100,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon	70,000
	490,000

If to this latter sum be added Rx. 370,400, being the net charge for the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur, two Protective Railways constructed by Companies; Rx. 603,900 set apart for Reduction of Debt; Rx. 30,000 allotted for Protective Irrigation Works; and Rx. 5,700 for the relief of distress, the resulting total makes up the sum of Rx. 1,500,000 set apart for expenditure on Famine Insurance.

142. The rate of exchange assumed in the Budget Estimates for 1899-1900 for the purpose of calculating Exchange Compensation Allowances is 15⅞*d.* the rupee, and the total saving under the various heads of Expenditure affected by this item of charge, amounts to Rx. 56,400. *1899-1900. Exchange Compensation Allowances.*

1899-1900. Increases of Expenditure in India.

143. The chief increases of Expenditure in India anticipated in the Budget occur under the following heads :—

	Rx.
3.—Land Revenue	65,600
Police	102,600
Medical	463,000
Reduction of Debt	278,100
State Railways :	
Working Expenses	276,500
Interest on Debt	98,900
Guaranteed Companies :	
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	250,700
Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation	51,500
Military Works	163,800
Civil Buildings and Roads	648,700

1899-1900. Land Revenue Charges.

144. The Madras Estimate under 3.—Land Revenue includes an increase of Rx. 38,700 mainly intended to provide for a long standing scheme for the improvement of the position of Taluk Gomastahs, for the revision of Village Establishments, and the extension of Survey and Settlement. In Burma the charges of District Administration are being raised by Rx. 27,800 to meet the increased demands of a young Province with a growing Revenue.

1899-1900. Police Charges.

145. In Bengal an addition of Rx. 30,200 has been allotted under Police charges for improving the investigating staff of the District Police, and for strengthening the force in Calcutta. A provision of Rx. 27,200 has been made in the North-Western Provinces for adding to the number of Assistant District Superintendents and introducing reforms in the Rural Police System of Oudh. There are also smaller increases in the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Assam due partly to plague charges and partly to the reorganisation of the force and the cost of supplying improved arms and accoutrements.

1899-1900. Medical Charges.

146. Every Province, except the Punjab, anticipates a rise in Medical Expenditure, the largest increases being Rx. 131,500 in Madras and Rx. 79,200 in Bombay, both mainly on account of the plague expenditure shown in detail in paragraph 103 above. As the general resources of both these Governments have been seriously reduced by famine and plague, the Government of India have as is explained above, come to their aid with contributions from Imperial Revenues. The specific contributions thus passed in the Estimates through the Land Revenue head are Rx. 64,100 in Madras, and Rx. 126,400 in Bombay. In addition to the increases shown under Provincial expenditure on plague a reserve of Rx. 209,500 has been provided under India General in order to meet any unforeseen necessities which may arise during the year.

1899-1900. Reduction of Debt.

147. As no necessity for the relief of Famine is anticipated and the expenditure on Protective Railways and Irrigation Works has been reduced, an additional sum of Rx. 278,100 required to make up the Famine Insurance grant to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000 will be charged under Reduction of Debt.

1899-1900. State Railways.

148. The increase of Rx. 276,500 under the Working Expenses of State Railways is due to provision being made for heavier traffic, a greater length of open line, and extensive renewals of permanent-way and other works which have been left unfinished during the current year.

1899-1900. Railway Interest.

149. The increase in the Railway Interest represents the interest payable on the new capital outlay to be undertaken on Railways.

1899-1900. Guaranteed Companies.

150. The increase of Rx. 250,700 under Guaranteed Companies is accounted for by the fact that the moiety of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is estimated at Rx. 187,000 against Rx. 117,000 in

1898-99, while the amount due to the Great Indian Peninsula is expected to rise from Rx. 60,000 to Rx. 270,000. It is improbable that the Madras Railway will earn surplus profits during the coming year, but a small provision of Rx. 10,000 has been made to cover the contribution to the Provident Fund and any small amount of surplus profits that may be declared. *Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.*

1899-1900. Minor Works and Navigation.

151. The greater portion of the increase under Minor Works and Navigation occurs in Burma and Bombay, and is due to the gradual extension of the works classified under this head.

1899-1900. Military Works.

152. The increase of Rx. 163,800 on account of Military Works includes a sum of Rx. 150,000 which has been added to the ordinary grant for Military Works in order to provide for defensive works beyond the administrative frontier of India.

1899-1900. Civil Buildings and Roads.

153. The increase under Civil Buildings and Roads is occasioned by the fact that the greater part of the free grants made to Provincial Governments in aid of their general resources have been entered under this head with the object of rendering them available for immediate expenditure if the financial position of the Governments concerned admits of it.

1899-1900. Revenue in England.

154. The increase of £18,800 in Sterling receipts in England occurs almost entirely under Army Receipts, and is due to larger receipts under the head of Indian Troop Service and larger recoveries on account of the value of clothing, accoutrements, etc., in the possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment.

1899-1900. Expenditure in England.

155. The Sterling expenditure in England is estimated at £16,531,600 as compared with £16,474,800, the forecast for the current year.

Of the variations which bring out this result, reduced interest payments account for £45,100. The charges on account of the Post Office are less by £17,400 owing to a more favourable adjustment of the cost of the Eastern Mail Service as between the English and Indian Post Offices.

The payments of interest on capital deposited by Railway Companies show an increase of £42,600 due to further deposits of capital made by the East Indian Railway, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the Indian Midland Railway. A decline in the charges on account of the Assam-Bengal Railway is owing to the rate of interest guaranteed on the Company's share capital having been reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The Civil Superannuation and Pension Charges show an increase of £43,300, owing to a gradual increase in the claims to pension.

Under Effective Army charges the total in 1899-1900 is about the same as in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99, but the cost of the Indian Troop Service and the Miscellaneous charges will be less by £8,000, while, on the other hand, the estimate of the payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India is higher by £9,000.

Under Non-Effective Army Charges there will be a total increase of £21,000 made up of an increase in the payments to the War Office of £37,000, of small increases under Miscellaneous Pensions and other charges aggregating £4,000, and a reduction of £20,000 in the charges for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service.

1899-1900. Exchange.

156. The charge for Exchange on the net Sterling expenditure during the coming year is less by Rx. 569,600 than in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99. The net Sterling expenditure is more than in the Estimate of 1898-99 by £38,000, and the exchange on this difference at the rate of £1=R15·6, being the rate assumed in the Budget Estimate for 1898-99, is Rx. 21,300. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from £1=R15·6 to 15·75*d.* the rupee, the rate taken for the coming year, amounts, therefore, to Rx. 590,900.

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
REVENUE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Including that due to Irrigation—India General	145,711	147,471	148,654	150,500	139,600	143,500
Central Provinces	767,332	660,493	667,754	920,000	885,000	954,300
Burma	2,485,004	2,396,961	2,646,270	2,657,000	2,757,800	2,764,900
Assam	597,671	606,231	596,123	626,000	620,000	620,000
Bengal	3,905,221	3,876,838	3,978,219	4,087,300	4,080,400	4,078,500
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,134,442	5,104,374	5,719,678	6,667,900	6,719,900	6,778,200
Punjab	2,440,115	2,329,755	2,510,892	2,614,100	2,626,300	2,617,500
Madras	5,592,141	5,250,372	5,612,878	5,856,100	5,839,400	5,784,700
Bombay	4,954,982	4,473,802	4,767,912	4,961,300	5,000,700	4,943,400
TOTAL	27,022,619	24,846,297	26,648,380	28,540,200	28,669,100	28,685,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	821,664	871,808	964,738	972,000	989,700	1,043,100
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	26,200,955	23,974,489	25,683,642	27,568,200	27,679,400	27,641,900
EXPENDITURE—						
District Administration	1,875,769	1,893,376	1,944,042	1,884,000	1,868,500	1,917,800
Other Charges	2,221,348	2,216,227	2,243,559	2,259,900	2,216,500	2,291,600
TOTAL	4,097,117	4,109,603	4,187,601	4,143,900	4,085,000	4,209,400

157. Throughout the period covered by the statement the Land Revenue of the area included under India General, has been below the standard of Rx. 175,000 attained in 1893-94. It escaped the influence of the famine of 1896-97, but during the present year there has been a marked drop in the revenue owing to a failure of the rains and general scarcity in Ajmir. An improvement is looked for in the coming year.

158. In the Central Provinces the whole area was affected by famine which began earlier and lasted longer than anywhere else in India. The effect on the Land Revenue was marked and extended over 1896-97 and 1897-98. Since then there has been a return of prosperity and the Revised Estimate includes Rx. 56,000 and the Budget Rx. 36,000 on account of famine arrears. Recent information shows that there has been some failure of crops in the wheat-growing areas of Saugor and Damoh, and the Budget has been framed on more cautious lines than was proposed by the local officers.

159. The Land Revenue in Burma received only a slight check in 1896-97 and then resumed its normal course of steady progress due to extension of cultivation, revision of low assessments based on provisional data, and the enhanced yield of the capitation tax which follows the growth of population in a new Province with large areas of fresh land.

160. Assam was untouched by the famine, and the figures of 1896-97 show an increase in the Land Revenue. In the following year the revenue was affected by the earthquake which reduced for the time being the tax-paying capacity of the people, while in Kamrup and Nowgong large tracts of land have been rendered uncultivable by the sand that has been thrown up. The reduction of revenue from this cause is estimated by the Chief Commissioner at not less than a lakh of rupees. Allowance has been made for this in framing the Budget of 1899-1900.

161. In Bengal the Land Revenue being permanently settled at very low rates is to a great extent beyond the reach of famine, but the calamity of 1896-97, which extended to the whole of North Behar, to a large part of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal and to isolated tracts in Central Bengal, directly affected the rental of Government Estates where the State is itself the landlord, and reduced the recoveries of survey charges in Behar.

162. Distress in the North-Western Provinces began early and was widely diffused but the recovery of the country has been rapid. The Revised Estimate includes Rx. 440,000 on account of suspensions of revenue, and the Budget anticipates recoveries of Rx. 417,300 on this account besides Rx. 77,800 due to revision of settlements.

163. In the Punjab the revenue rose directly the famine was over, and although during the current year the estimate has not been worked up to and suspensions of revenue have been necessary in Hissar and the neighbouring districts, it is hoped that this will be counteracted by extension of cultivation along the Chenab Canal and in the Montgomery district.

164. The Revenue in Madras is improving in the manner characteristic of the Province. The balance in arrear at the close of 1896-97 has been steadily reduced and the Budget anticipates an increase of Rx. 70,900 from the resettlement of the Kistna and Godavari districts and from extension of cultivation.

165. In spite of famine and plague in Bombay arrears of revenue amounting to Rx. 250,500 have been recovered in the current year and a favourable inundation in Sindh has swelled the revenue by expanding the cultivated area. In the coming year there will be smaller arrears to collect, and the conditions in Sindh are expected to be less favourable, but Rx. 51,000 will be added to the demand by revision of settlements.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	5,240,349	4,850,352	3,991,048	3,900,000	4,164,000	4,488,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,655,907	1,334,847	966,985	1,200,000	1,284,000	1,284,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	227,666	224,039	221,739	229,800	231,400	231,700
TOTAL . Rx.	7,123,922	6,409,238	5,179,772	5,329,800	5,679,400	6,003,700
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium . Rx.	1,867,400	2,264,886	2,157,247	2,400,000	2,135,800	2,400,000
Other Charges . Rx.	200,573	220,341	228,974	254,000	213,000	253,000
England . £	550	882	1,853	1,400	1,600	2,200
Exchange . Rx.	418	583	1,043	800	800	1,100
TOTAL . Rx.	2,068,941	2,486,692	2,389,117	2,656,200	2,351,200	2,657,200
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	37,695	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,450	40,800
Average price . R	1,390	1,244	1,023	1,000	1,055	1,100
Chests produced	35,953	45,041	45,500	...	44,075	...
Chests in Balance, March 31st	23,551	29,587	36,080	...	40,705	...
Reserve, December 31st	—2,652	—5,699	330	6,830	6,830	10,105
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	25,475½	21,751¼	17,432½	24,000	25,680	25,680
Rate of Duty . R	650	650 & 600	600 & 500	500	500	500

166. Throughout the period comprised in the table the revenue derived from the sale of Bengal Opium follows the average price per chest offered at the Calcutta sales, which in its turn is determined mainly by the dollar and tael prices obtained in China. The growing competition of the Chinese drug has prevented the prices in China from rising in proportion to the increased value of the rupee due to the Currency legislation of 1893. The trade has also been handicapped by the uncertainties of exchange and the stringency of the Indian money market. These latter conditions have now improved and somewhat larger stocks are available for the China market. It is therefore hoped that the rise of Opium revenue in the current year, which was due largely to a scanty crop in China, may continue.

The decline in the exports of Malwa Opium which the table brings out, and its recent revival, are due to the same causes as those which affected Bengal Opium. The revival has been helped by the reduction of the pass-duty, which was found to be more than a declining trade could bear, to R500 per chest.

The receipts from Excise Opium are governed by the same causes as Excise Revenue generally, but as the consumers of opium are a comparatively well-to-do class, the returns are perhaps somewhat less sensitive to the influence of famine.

167. The main items of expenditure are payments to cultivators, the amount of which varies directly with the number of chests of Bengal Opium produced, and the quantity of Malwa Opium purchased for excise purposes which depends on the anticipated demand. The increase in charges is also due to the fact that the position of the officers of the Opium Department, which had long been admitted to be unsatisfactory, has of late years been bettered.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India (a)	1,905,325	1,848,755	1,947,810	1,975,000	2,027,200	2,002,600
Burma (b)	156,032	140,928	156,744	160,000	161,000	160,000
Bengal (b)	2,488,620	2,500,119	2,463,315	2,500,000	2,524,000	2,500,000
Madras (a)	1,997,489	1,694,164	1,726,901	1,770,000	1,985,000	1,793,100
Bombay (a)	2,314,379	2,237,739	2,299,395	2,323,000	2,350,000	2,301,500
TOTAL	8,861,845	8,421,705	8,594,225	8,728,000	9,047,200	8,757,200
Charges	521,044	523,352	473,747	519,600	466,100	537,300

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

168. The fluctuations of the aggregate Salt Revenue correspond closely to the material condition of the mass of the people who consume salt. A sharp decline in the famine year 1896-97 has been followed by a gradual rise which in the Revised Estimate for the current year exceeded the standard of the revenue of 1895-96. The Bengal statistics, however, follow a somewhat different course. There the receipts rose in 1896-97 and fell in 1897-98 when the revenue of every other Province shows a rise. In explanation of this it may be observed, first, that large portions of the area supplied from Bengal escaped famine altogether, while the cultivating classes found their purchasing power greatly augmented by high prices; secondly, that the demand of 1897-98 was affected by the earthquake and cyclone of 1897; and thirdly, that imported salt is less sensitive to local influences than salt produced in the country.

The increase in the revenue in Northern India during the current year is mainly due to the revival of traffic in Kohat Salt since the cessation of the frontier disturbances. It is doubtful, however, whether the demand will continue on the same scale during the coming year; and reduced receipts are also expected from the salt produced at Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbudra. For Burma and

Bengal the estimate is normal; in Madras it assumes a consumption of about 70 lakhs of maunds. The Bombay estimate has been taken at a moderate figure in view of the uncertainty arising from the prevalence of plague.

STAMPS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
REVENUE.						
Court Fees and Plain Paper	3,224,216	3,216,005	3,305,376	3,301,100	3,411,000	3,442,800
Commercial and other Stamps	1,418,875	1,476,870	1,456,034	1,478,900	1,396,300	1,425,800
Other Revenue	83,964	84,867	75,633	75,900	32,600	28,500
TOTAL . Rx.	4,727,055	4,777,742	4,837,043	4,855,900	4,839,900	4,897,100
Charges—						
India . Rx.	95,158	97,006	97,998	99,700	97,100	100,400
England (Stores) . £	43,492	40,808	35,844	37,800	36,500	39,300
Exchange . Rx.	33,044	26,967	20,185	21,100	18,200	20,600
TOTAL . Rx.	171,694	164,781	154,027	158,600	151,800	160,300

169. The Stamp Revenue depends on such a wide variety of transactions that fluctuations in its aggregate yield can hardly be ascribed to any single cause. Scarcity, for example, exercises a converse effect on the demand for the two main classes of Stamps. On the one hand it compels self-denial in the pursuit of litigation, on the other it promotes the execution of documents for the purpose of raising money. Both these tendencies are reflected in the revenue returns. The receipts from Court-fees drop sharply in the famine year, but they recover at once, and their progress is so rapid that its effect was greatly under-estimated in framing the Budget of the current year. In the case of Commercial Stamps the course of development is reversed. The revenue rises in the famine year and falls continuously from that time to a level below that of 1895-96. It was over-estimated in the Budget of the current year, and the figure taken for 1899-1900 represents only a moderate advance on the standard of 1895-96.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	1,337,850	1,339,931	1,274,775	1,325,000	1,335,000	1,350,000
North-Western Provinces	549,459	446,444	451,496	490,000	557,500	557,500
Madras	1,438,405	1,489,657	1 461,945	1,530,000	1,390,000	1,420,000
Bombay	1,164,147	1,099,650	1,094,996	1,120,000	1,146,000	1,146,000
Other Provinces	1,232,556	1,238,518	1,206,242	1,252,300	1,302,500	1,304,700
TOTAL	5,722,417	5,614,200	5,489,454	5,717,300	5,731,000	5,778,200
Charges	207,957	212,855	240,463	250,200	243,000	261,800

170. The progress of Excise Revenue, like the growth of the receipts from Court-fees, is a fair test of the ability of the people to spend money on luxuries. The years of scarcity show accordingly a marked decline, and in Bombay, owing probably to plague and the apprehension to which it gives rise, the

standard of 1895-96 has not yet been regained. In Madras, on the other hand, the effect of the famine and apprehended plague in reducing revenue was for a time neutralised by the extension of the tree-tax system of raising revenue from toddy. This system attained its present maximum application in 1897-98. The increase of charges is due to the adoption of more efficient methods of administration and prevention.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
REVENUE.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
District Local Funds	2,184,443	2,086,080	2,269,731	2,320,600	2,402,300	2,374,400
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	664,081	657,260	641,731	671,600	670,000	675,600
Village Service and Patwaris	734,443	607,487	678,399	726,400	737,100	748,600
Other Cesses	124,038	126,028	133,429	135,400	142,700	152,900
TOTAL	3,707,005	3,536,855	3,723,290	3,860,000	3,952,100	3,951,500
Charges	52 675	54,301	52,530	52,400	55,700	60,600

171. As was pointed out last year, the revenue from Provincial Rates is determined by the causes affecting Land Revenue, to which in most Provinces the rates bear a definite relation. The rise of revenue in the last three years corresponds therefore to the recovery of Land Revenue from famine influences. It should be added, however, that in tracts where the Land Revenue is permanently settled the revenue from Provincial Rates is increased independently of the Land Revenue by the periodical revaluation of the aggregate rental of a district for the purpose of levying these cesses.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
IMPORT DUTIES—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	33,867	37,215	35,728	36,200	33,700	34,200
Liquors—Spirits	591,003	599,045	606,088	583,200	627,000	598,300
Other sorts	71,583	60,120	55,224	65,800	66,000	65,200
Articles of Food and Drink	311,108	305,953	387,063	319,500	380,900	357,400
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	102,397	92,108	106,933	96,700	104,500	103,400
Silver Bullion and Coin	355,869	326,481	433,899	253,300	328,500	237 000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	257,871	202,480	222,424	223,100	204,800	218,700
Oils	408,690	429,067	556,015	411,600	510,300	449,400
Manufactured Articles	541,946	508,799	436,591	518,300	492,500	484,800
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	113,027	88,081	99,480	103,900	80,600	94,100
Cotton Goods	1,183,443	917,816	795,720	938,300	871,700	902,100
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	3,970,804	3,567,165	3,735,165	3,549,900	3,700,500	3,544,600
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	63,915	112,344	116,188	115,700	134,400	132,900
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	930,616	755,167	724,819	862,400	1,002,200	900,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	51,943	56,801	65,123	62,500	61,300	71,200
GRAND TOTAL	5,017,278	4,491,477	4,641,295	4,590,500	4,898,400	4,648,700
Charges	202,948	203,386	211,379	215,400	215,300	232,300

172. The decline in the revenue from import duties in 1896-97 was due not merely to the effect of the famine in reducing the demand for manufactured articles and metals but also to the exemption of cotton yarns from duty and the reduction of the duty on cotton manufactures from 5 to 3½ per cent. The volume of the trade in cotton goods was not affected until the following year when the imports declined greatly. Since then business has revived, but it is still suffering from the effects of the plague in Bombay, a great producing and distributing centre, and from the overstocking of markets in China and Japan. The revenue from oils is derived chiefly from kerosene. The trade in this article fluctuates greatly and the cheaper oils from Russia and Sumatra are now beginning to compete successfully with the finer American oil. The increase under articles of food and drink is due to the imports of beet-sugar, principally from Germany and Austria, which has been poured into India in considerable quantities. The extraordinary rise in the imports of silver, especially in a year when the effects of the famine were still severely felt, is a phenomenon of which no satisfactory explanation has been found, but the trade is now diminishing and with a large demand springing up for gold, the decrease next year is expected to be considerable. The export duty shows a great contraction in 1896-97 and 1897-98 owing to great quantities of Burma rice, which would otherwise have been exported to foreign countries and have paid duty accordingly, being diverted to India to meet the famine demand. The large exports of 1898-99 followed on a bumper crop in Burma, the chief exporting province, but such a harvest is not expected to recur and the surplus available for export to foreign countries during 1899-1900 is likely to be considerably less than in the previous year.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	447,688	439,259	414,404	479,800	447,400	440,700
Other Collections	1,387,501	1,433,550	1,450,971	1,413,100	1,482,700	1,499,100
TOTAL .	1,835,189	1,872,809	1,895,465	1,892,900	1,930,100	1,948,800
Charges	29,868	30,323	32,278	32,700	33,100	33,500

173. The progress of this branch of revenue depends upon the general prosperity of the classes from which it is collected and upon the improvements constantly being introduced in the methods of assessing and levying the tax. The people by whom it is paid are to a great extent either independent of adverse seasonal influences, or derive a profit from their direct or indirect results, and the revenue accordingly does not show any distinct variation in relation to scarcity.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,660,504	1,733,869	1,739,514	1,735,600	1,838,000	1,790,700
Expenditure	911,161	993,955	1,001,089	1,050,500	1,010,200	1,067,700
NET	749,343	739,914	737,825	685,100	827,800	723,000

174. The revenue under Forest has recovered from the effects of the famine and has resumed its normal rate of progress. The great increase shown in the Revised Estimate of the current year is due to the exceptional demand for teak timber which is not expected to be maintained during 1899-1900.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99 Budget.	1898-99 Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
India . . Rx.	801,267	912,766	840,681	914,200	928,100	913,600
England . . £	13,516	102,231	20,190	10,000	28,000	10,000
Exchange . Rx.	10,269	67,558	11,370	5,600	14,000	5,300
TOTAL . Rx.	825,052	1,082,555	872,241	929,800	970,100	928,900

175. On the subject of interest receipts there is nothing to be added to the explanations already given in paragraph 120 above.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Interest on Debt—						
India . . .	3,731,433	3,753,460	3,819,724	3,985,000	3,930,000	3,919,500
Deduct charged to—						
Irrigation .	*1,222,409*	*1,253,479*	*1,284,249*	*1,314,500*	*1,313,600*	*1,345,900*
Railways .	*3,686,287*	*3,873,401*	*4,079,009*	*4,319,400*	*4,267,500*	*4,454,500*
Balance charged to Interest Rx.	—1,177,263	—1,373,420	—1,543,534	—1,648,900	—1,651,100	—1,850,900
England . £	2,622,695	2,630,704	2,879,215	2,889,200	2,805,900	2,844,100
Exchange . Rx.	1,992,644	1,738,458	1,621,343	1,618,000	1,402,900	1,489,700
Interest on other Obligations—						
On Savings Bank Balances . Rx.	338,497	346,555	327,043	327,500	325,700	336,600
Other items—including Exchange . "	268,226	111,656	188,193	192,800	193,100	194,700
TOTAL . Rx.	4,044,799	3,453,953	3,472,260	3,378,600	3,076,800	3,014,200
Debt outstanding, March 31st—						
Sterling . £	115,903,732	114,883,233	123,274,680	125,995,833	124,389,780	124,389,780
Rupee Debt—						
4 per cent . Rx.	5,436,298	5,316,380	5,196,204	5,316,380	5,076,204	4,956,204
3½ per cent "	96,462,450	90,918,610	93,937,030	} 107,873,430	95,137,030	95,137,030
3 per cent "	...	10,951,820	10,972,350		10,972,350	10,972,350
Other Debt "	1,890,180	1,925,243	1,590,050	1,170,743	1,464,850	1,394,850
Savings Bank Balances . "	11,121,252	10,886,792	10,556,734	10,970,492	10,792,134	11,255,234

176. The reduction in the Interest expenditure which has taken place during the period is due on the one hand to an increase in the amount of interest charged against Railways and Irrigation, and on the other to the reduction in the rate of exchange.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Post Office—						
Revenue	1,713,495	1,783,474	1,879,163	1,893,200	1,896,200	1,903,300
Expenditure	1,643,798	1,703,111	1,729,474	1,776,300	1,731,100	1,791,200
Net	+69,697	+80,363	+149,689	+116,900	+165,100	+112,100
Telegraph—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	1,085,940	1,071,524	1,309,330	1,231,900	1,081,700	1,101,400
Expenditure	737,907	770,977	819,580	827,800	808,700	830,200
Net	+348,033	+300,547	+489,750	+404,100	+273,000	+271,200
Capital Expenditure	159,946	175,782	231,914	261,800	236,100	297,300
Mint—						
Revenue	40,918	156,635	182,055	78,800	76,500	60,500
Expenditure	53,229	61,823	88,557	66,100	115,000	65,700
Net	−12,311	+94,812	+93,498	+12,700	−38,500	−5,200

177. The Postal revenue displays unbroken progress throughout the period, and its advance in the coming year would have been more marked but for the introduction of the one-anna rate of postage to the United Kingdom and British Possessions and the concurrent reduction in the Inland rates of letter postage. At the same time a substantial addition has been made to the expenditure in order to provide for administrative improvements which have been needed for a long time.

178. The Telegraph receipts of 1897-98 were abnormally high owing to the great use of the telegraph in connection with frontier wars, famine, and plague. The decline experienced in the current year and anticipated in the next year is due partly to the cessation of military operations and partly to the increased popularity of deferred telegrams.

179. The increase in the Mint expenditure in 1898-99 is explained in paragraph 109 above.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
General Administration — India	1,594,089	1,587,278	1,588,016	1,567,700	1,580,900	1,579,200
General Administration — England	243,955	260,322	257,74[illegible]	255,300	253,300	253,300
General Administration — Exchange	185,3[illegible]0	172,030	145,141	143,000	126,700	132,700
Law and Justice — Courts	3,090,807	3,096,893	3,137,191	3,120,300	3,076,800	3,155,600
Law and Justice — Jails	956,762	1,082,246	1,118,703	1,075,000	1,028,800	1,083,900
Police	4,040,817	4,156,560	4,233,023	4,201,600	4,175,200	4,303,900
Marine — Imperial (a)	5[illegible]7,702	561,396	499,015	495,600	4[illegible]7,300	503,400
Marine — Provincial	143,410	158,870	180,02[illegible]	177,400	177,500	193,000
Education	1,536,489	1,576,150	1,581,07[illegible]	1,652,300	1,592,500	1,675,500
Ecclesiastical	192,410	189,385	173,962	188,200	171,700	185,800
Medical	1,030,915	1,076,696	1,355,417	1,225,600	1,558,900	1,693,800
Political	1,062,183	1,003,401	933,820	1,014,400	932,200	1,016,400
Scientific and Minor Departments	495,971	523,969	535,517	578,400	564,100	606,600
Total Rx.	15,172,860	15,445,196	15,739,517	15,694,800	15,715,900	16,383,100

(a) Includes Upper Burma charges up to 1896-97.

180. The progressive increase of total expenditure during the first three years of the period was partially arrested in 1898-99, but has been resumed in the Budget for the current year. This includes a large increase under Medical rendered necessary by the persistence of plague in Bombay and its spread to Madras, and likely to be further enhanced by the recent appearance of the disease in Calcutta. Provision has been made in Burma for the appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner and for increasing the salaries of the Civil Administrative Staff, while in Bengal two Additional District and Sessions Judges and several temporary Subordinate Judges and Munsifs are to be appointed. The Police are to be strengthened in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
Territorial and Political Pensions	454,082	437,397	442,438	430,000	436,500	427,700
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—						
India	793	746	763	700	1,700	700
England	223,537	225,783	187,640	226,000	262,300	226,000
Exchange	169,837	149,205	105,664	126,[illegible]00	131,100	118,400
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—						
India	969,146	1,005,961	1,048,595	1,072,300	1,068,200	1,093,200
England	1,817,694	1,874,519	1,901,744	1,925,700	1,944,000	1,969,000
Exchange	1,381,029	1,238,745	1,070,910	1,078,400	972,000	1,031,400
Stationery and Printing	685,187	679,523	724,093	689,000	708,300	721,800
Miscellaneous	232,027	244,830	2[illegible]4,959	229,000	250,100	255,300
TOTAL Rx.	5,933,332	5,856,709	5,716,826	5,777,600	5,774,200	5,843,500

181. The causes affecting this group of charges continue to operate on their usual scale and no special explanatory remarks are called for.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	18,301	2,079,525	5,325,608	85,100	44,600	5,700
Construction of Protective Railways	529,867	...	...	668,300	695,400	490,000
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	38,317	46,830	37,517	20,000	13,500	30,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt	...	...	...	325,800	422,600	603,900
TOTAL	586,485	2,126,355	5,363,125	1,099,200	1,176,100	1,129,600
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shewn in the Railway Revenue Account	413,515	438,857	352,948	400,800	323,900	370,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT	1,000,000	2,565,212	5,716,073	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

182. These charges have been fully explained in other parts of this statement.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

		Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
State Railways—							
Gross Receipts	Rx.	18,558,699	17,639,604	19,044,525	19,382,900	19,696,100	20,237,400
Working Expenses	Rx.	9,040,836	8,819,553	9,201,202	9,770,500	9,876,600	10,047,000
Interest and other Charges—							
India	Rx.	3,700,813	3,888,549	4,095,593	4,336,500	4,283,600	4,471,800
England	£	3,586,219	3,629,600	3,687,127	3,714,700	3,711,700	3,751,200
Exchange	Rx.	2,724,699	2,398,561	2,076,294	2,080,300	1,855,900	1,964,[illegible]00
Net Result	„	—493,868	—1,096,659	—15,691	—519,100	—31,700	+2,500
Guaranteed Railways—							
Net Traffic Receipts	Rx.	3,275,238	2,634,164	2,.01,392	2,424,000	2,995,000	3,192,500
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—							
India	Rx.	533,137	483,610	135,112	321,600	429,800	571,700
England	£	2,161,563	2,160,967	2,154,784	2,171,500	2,162,500	2,185,300
Exchange	Rx.	1,642,290	1,428,040	1,213,401	1,216,000	1,081,200	1,144,700
Net Result	„	—1,061,752	—1,438,453	—1,301,905	—1,285,100	—678,500	—709,200
Other Receipts	„	25,252	24,052	14,969	16,700	45,300	31,000
Other Charges	„	89,900	148,921	129,989	310,300	213,200	204,900
Statistics—							
State Railways—							
Capital Expenditure to March 31—							
Expenditure by Government	Rx.	122,701,781	126,978,761	130,614,851	136,512,261	134,196,651	138,155,251
Ditto by Companies	£	25,721,568	27,538,341	29,684,713	31,850,541	31,569,513	33,415,713
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from debentures raised by the Company	Rx.	271,698	1,707,399	2,688,083	3,632,399	4,261,883	5,011,883
Total		148,695,047	156,224,501	162,087,647	171,995,201	170,028,047	176,582,847
Miles open on April 1		14,146	14,721	15,378	15,671	15,583	16,696
Guaranteed Railways— Miles open on April 1		2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,592

183. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways is better than the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 by Rx. 207,100. The improvement is chiefly on the North-Western and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, due to a large traffic in grain, seeds and cotton.

184. The reduction in the Interest charges in India follows on the smaller outlay on Construction due to short shipments of stores from England. The rise in the rate of Exchange has caused a considerable saving on the Sterling charges, thus making the net result considerably better than in the original estimate.

185. The net receipts from State Railways in 1899-1900 are estimated at Rx. 370,900 higher than the Revised Estimate for 1898-99 in anticipation of a further improvement in traffic based on the excellent prospects of the spring crops and on the additional mileage which it is expected will be opened during the year. The increase in the Estimate of Working Expenses amounts to Rx. 170,400 and is due to heavier traffic, increased open mileage, and provision

for heavy renewals of way and works unfinished in 1898-99. There is also an increase in Interest charges, chiefly in India, due to the progress of Capital Outlay.

186. The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways exceeds the original Estimate by Rx. 571,000. This result is due to a marked improvement in goods traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways following on an amelioration of the unfavourable conditions which obtained during the last two years, as well as to a reduction in the outlay on renewals on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The increase in Surplus Profits and other charges in India is more than covered by the saving in Exchange on Sterling Interest, leaving the net result, Rx. 606,600, better than the original Estimate.

A further improvement in traffic is expected in 1899-1900, but owing to the increase in Surplus Profits, etc., payable in India, and to the lower rate of Exchange adopted, the net result falls short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 30,700 only.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation.		Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Major Works.							
Revenue	Direct Receipts	1,279,408	2,067,961	2,377,744	2,032,000	2,225,200	2,171 800
	Land Revenue	821,664	871,808	964,738	972,000	989,700	1,043,100
Expenditure	Working Expenses	787,301	871,180	892,119	918,600	931,000	958,100
	Interest	1,222,409	1,253,479	1,284,249	1,314,500	1,313,600	1,345,900
Net		+91,362	+815,110	+1,166,114	+770,900	+970,300	+910,900
Minor Works.							
Receipts—Direct		198,881	210,870	227,382	224,100	246,800	236,200
Expenditure		966,601	1,126,350	967,717	980,000	977,500	1,030,800
Statistics of Major Works.							
Capital Outlay to March 31		31,101,556	31,897,139	32,639,803	33,418,839	33,362,403	34,259,003

187. The Revised Estimate of direct receipts from Major Works is better than the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 by Rx. 193,200. The increase occurs chiefly in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is due to a larger area having been irrigated in the past *kharif* season than was anticipated. The small increase of Rx. 22,700 in the receipts from Minor Works is due partly to the same cause, and partly to the revenue in the Montgomery District which was hitherto shown as Indirect, having been treated as Direct receipts in accordance with the new Schedule of Water-rates. The Budget Estimate for 1899-1900 has been based on normal demands for water in the *kharif* season of 1899 and besides allowing for an increase of Rx. 30,800 in the revenue from the Chenab Canal due to development of irrigation, provides also for favourable *rabi* irrigation in the Punjab generally. The increase of irrigation in 1898-99 caused a small increase in Working Expenses. The increase of Rx. 27,100 in Working Expenses provided for in 1899-1900 is due to additional lengths of canals and distributaries being opened for irrigation.

188. The financial results obtained during 1896-97 and 1897-98 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . { During the year . .	831,509	775,125
Direct and Indirect . { To end of year . .	33,352,211	34,127,336
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	2,976,795	3,382,684
Maintenance and Working	964,522	993,250
Net Revenue .	2,012,273	2,389,434
Interest	1,253,542	1,284,250
Net Profit .	758,731	1,105,184
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	6·03	7·00
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . { During the year . .	196,930	132,200
Direct and Indirect . { To end of year . .	5,308,360	5,292,447
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	585,180	588,693
Maintenance and Working	259,175	239,512
Net Revenue .	326,005	349,181
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	6·14	6·60

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. In the case of Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MILITARY WORKS—						
Expenditure	1,205,938	1,157,006	1,168,385	1,185,100	1,197,600	1,322,300
Receipts	49,699	61,268	52,561	50,300	54,200	50,900
Net .	1,156,239	1,095,738	1,115,824	1,134,800	1,143,400	1,271,400
CIVIL WORKS—						
Imperial—						
Expenditure	763,458	809,383	428,523	559,800	556,300	519,200
Receipts	66,421	59,537	55,631	54,700	55,600	55,600
Provincial—						
Expenditure	2,063,159	2,131,781	2,258,018	2,531,000	2,461,400	3,251,400
Receipts	305,041	279,888	278,562	280,300	291,900	289,500
Local—						
Expenditure	1,777,957	1,685,125	1,564,010	1,745,600	1,626,800	1,713,500
Receipts	292,671	295,521	281,069	293,400	294,700	292,900

189. The expenditure on Provincial and Local Civil Works during 1898-99 is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 69,600 and Rx. 118,800. This is due partly to the expenditure having been over-estimated in some Provinces, and partly to the restriction of outlay in Bombay and Madras in order to provide funds for expenditure in connection with plague.

190. The estimated expenditure on Military Works in 1899-1900 is higher than the Budget Estimate of the previous year by Rx. 137,200. This is chiefly due to provision to the extent of Rx. 150,000 having been made for defensive works beyond the administrative frontier.

191. Under Imperial Civil Works the expenditure in 1899-1900 is less than the Budget Estimate of the previous year by Rx. 40,600, owing for the most part to the completion of the Bangalore Water-works.

In the Provincial and Local Section of the Estimates, the provision for expenditure depends chiefly on the state of the Provincial and Local balances, and in 1899-1900 considerable additions have been made in the Provincial Section in connection with the free grants to Local Governments of Rx. 700,000, as explained in paragraph 65; the total increase over this year in the Provincial Section is Rx. 790,000, and in the Local Section Rx. 86,700.

ARMY SERVICES.

		Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EFFECTIVE SERVICES—							
Regimental Pay and Allowances—							
India	Rx.	8,697,465	8,598,670	8,278,218	8,400,200	8,140,700	8,104,900
England . . .	£	1,048,93	1,050 598	1,029,498	1,059,000	1,058,400	1,068,000
Exchange . . .	Rx.	796 94	698,230	579,731	593,000	529,200	559,400
TOTAL	"	10,543,340	10,353 504	9,887,447	10,052,200	9,728,300	9,732,300
Less—Receipts .	"	7,695	7,405	6,148	7,400	6,[illegible]00	6,800
Net	"	10,535,645	10,346,099	9,881,299	10,044,800	9,722,100	9,725,500
Commissariat—							
India	Rx.	3,079,399	3,900,588	3,747,552	3,624,200	3,729,300	3,847,700
England	£	21,830	40 832	32,197	21,400	24,000	48,600
Exchange . . .	Rx.	16,592	26,983	18,131	12,000	12,300	25,500
TOTAL	"	3,117,829	3,968,403	3,797,880	3,657,600	3,766,200	3,921,800
Less—Receipts . .	"	437,966	452,322	389,493	458,200	424,100	465 300
Net	"	2,679,863	3,516 081	3,408,387	3,199,400	3,342,100	3,456,500
Ordnance—							
India	Rx.	846,935	921,362	852,006	773,500	817,100	823,700
England . . .	£	245,124	299,233	278,984	390,200	289 700	352,200
Exchange . . .	Rx.	186,238	197,743	157,101	210,300	144,800	184,500
TOTAL	"	1,278,297	1,418,338	1,288,091	1,376,000	1 251,600	1,360,400
Less—Receipts. . .	"	185,562	143,277	132,403	117,100	125,500	114,300
Net	"	1,092,735	1,275,061	1,155,688	1,258,900	1,126,100	1,246,100
Other Heads—							
Expenditure . . .	Rx.	5,485,002	3,674,561	7,326,279	5,150,400	4,719 600	4,027,200
Receipts	"	235,933	235,375	242,742	220,300	255,800	226,100
Net	"	5,249,069	3,439,186	7,083,537	4,930,100	4,463,800	3,801,100
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—							
India	Rx.	897,135	906,263	922,385	957,500	945,600	912,600
England . . .	£	2,316,527	2,368,852	2,414,845	2,475,800	2,426,700	2,496,800
Exchange . . .	Rx.	1,760,027	1,565,417	1,359,847	1,386,400	1,213,300	1,307,800
TOTAL	"	4,973,689	4,840,532	4,697,077	4,819,700	4,585,600	4,717,200
Less—Receipts . .	"	110,855	114,951	111,078	106,900	113,200	106,800
Net	"	4,862,834	4,725,581	4,585,999	4,712,800	4,472,400	4,610,400
GRAND TOTAL—							
India	Rx.	18,120,112	17,261 343	20,362,539	18,083,800	17,565,200	16,912,300
England	£	4,135,794	4,211,135	4,244,227	4,469,300	4,324,100	4,493,100
Exchange . . .	Rx.	3,142,251	2,782,860	2,390,008	2,502,800	2,162,000	2,353,500
TOTAL	"	25,398,157	24,255,338	26,996,774	25,055,900	24,051,300	23,758,900
Less—Receipts . .	"	978,011	953,330	881,864	909,900	924,800	919,300
Net	"	24,420,146	23,302,008	26,114,910	24,146,000	23,126,500	22,839,600

192. The variations in the above figures have been explained in paragraphs 118, 120, 121, 138, 154, and 155 above.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

193. In paragraph 177 of the Financial Statement for March 1898 the programme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the construction of Railways in India during the three years 1896-97 and 1897-98 and 1898-99, which involved the expenditure of 29⅜ crores of rupees, was referred to and explained.

The year 1898-99 being the last of the three years to which the programme of 29⅜ crores applied, it was considered necessary to prepare a new programme of Railway Construction for the three years from 1899-1900 to 1901-2. The large Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries, which justified the policy of extending Railway Construction which was adopted in 1895-96, have now been exhausted. The new estimate of expenditure has accordingly been framed at a moderate figure, and a programme for the next three years working up to Rx. 20,322,100 has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. In consequence, however, of the heavy lapse on the grant for 1898-99, amounting to Rx. 2,401,400, much of which is due to short outlay in England consequent on the engineering strikes and the failure of contractors to complete orders placed with them for stores, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to add a sum of Rx. 1,060,000, representing a portion of this lapse, to the grant for 1899-1900. A further addition of Rx. 1,090,000 has since been provisionally sanctioned under certain conditions, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. This new programme includes all Railway Construction for which Government undertakes any responsibility or gives any guarantee, and includes therefore, in addition to the classes of outlay provided for in the earlier programme, (1) the Capital expenditure of the three old Guaranteed Companies, and (2) outlay on branch lines of Railway incurred by Private Companies on firm guarantee by Government. The details of the new programme may be compared as follows with the corresponding expenditure in the three years ending with 1898-99:—

	1896-97, Actuals	1897-98, Actuals.	1898-99, Revised.	Total.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	Total.
I.—State Lines—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
(i) Managed by the State.	3,705,834	2,354,102	2,379,500	8,439,436	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	5,249,200
(ii) Managed by Companies.	1,973,841	2,258,587	2,771,900	7,004,328	2,876,000	2,552,000	2 755,500	7,183.500
II.—Lines of three old Guaranteed Companies.	285,348	437,819	851,600	1,574,767	1,107,800	550,000	471,400	2,129,200
III.—Lines of other Guaranteed or Assisted Companies.	2,979,194	3,526,515	2,937,300	9,443,009	2,841,900	1,820,000	1,921,100	6,583,000
IV.—Branch Lines on firm guarantee.	1,008	124,251	218,000	343,259	168,000	59,200	...	227,200
TOTAL	8,945,225	8,701,274	9,158,300	26,804,799	8,822,700	6,728,400	6,821,000	21,372,100

194. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 provided for an expenditure of Rx. 13,051,300 on Railways, Irrigation Works, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, including Rx. 1,129,900 on account of expenditure under the head of Open Line Capital by the three old Guaranteed Companies and Rx. 334,500

for Branch Lines with a firm guarantee. The total sum was distributed as follows :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways . . .	668,300
48.—State Railways—Construction	4,951,300
49.—Irrigation	750,000
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements . . .	48,000
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,475,000
Guaranteed Railways—Open Lines	1,129,900
" " Extensions	750,000
Branch Line Companies	334,500
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures . . .	944,300
TOTAL .	13,051,300

195. During the course of the year it became apparent that, owing to the late arrival of English stores consequent on the engineering strikes in England and other causes, it would be impossible to work up to the amount of the Budget Estimate. It was also decided that expenditure on the jetties at Chittagong should not be treated as Miscellaneous Public Improvements not charged to Revenue, but should form a part of the expenditure under "48.—State Railways—Construction," the necessary adjustment in regard to previous expenditure being duly carried out. The Revised Estimates for Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works during 1898-99 have accordingly been prepared as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways . . .	695,400
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,882,200
49.—Irrigation	692,200
Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies . . .	2,937,300
Guaranteed Railways—Open Lines	552,800
" " Extensions	298,800
Branch Line Companies	218,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures . . .	1,573,800
TOTAL .	9,850,500

or for a sum less by Rx. 3,200,800 than the amount of the Budget Estimate.

In addition to the above sum, the Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a firm guarantee and the Companies whose accounts are outside the Government accounts are expected to spend during the year Rx. 1,470,100 as under :—

	Rx.
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij	600
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	70,000
South Behar	204,000
Tapti Valley	650,000
	924,600
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions . . .	445,000
Segowlie-Raksaul	20,500
Nilgiri	40,000
Bengal Dooars Extensions	40,000
	545,500

Thus making a total of Rx. 11,320,600 for all Railways and Irrigation Works in India.

196. In Despatch No. 351 (Financial), dated 10th November 1898, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, it was proposed to incur expenditure to the extent of Rx. 20,322,100 on the construction of Railways during the three years 1899-1900 to 1901-2, distributed as under:—

	Rx.
1899-1900	6,772,700
1900-1	6,728,400
1901-2	6,821,000
TOTAL	20.322,100

The Secretary of State's approval to this forecast was conveyed in his telegram dated 10th January 1899.

197. The programme of proposed expenditure during 1899-1900 provides for a sum of Rx. 6,772,700. The reasons for the heavy lapse on the grant for 1898-99, amounting to Rx. 2,401,400, have already been stated in paragraph 193 above, and it has been explained that a sum of Rx. 2,150,000 has been added to the grant for 1899-1900. With this addition the total amount available for expenditure on construction of Railways will stand at Rx. 8,922,700. From this figure, however, it will be necessary to deduct a sum of Rx. 100,000 on account of the Capital cost of the Umaria Colliery which will be transferred to the Rewa Durbar with effect from 1st April 1899. The net amount entered in the Estimates for construction of Railways therefore stands at Rx. 8,822,700.

This sum has been distributed for expenditure on Railways as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	490,000
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,465,000
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	2,841,900
Branch Line Companies	168,000
Guaranteed Railways and Extensions	1,107,800
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	750,000
Total amount available	8,822,700

In addition to the above, further Capital expenditure will also be incurred in 1899-1900 by Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a firm guarantee, and other Companies whose accounts are outside the Government accounts, to the extent of Rx. 950,300 as under:—

	Rx.
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij	2,100
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	60,000
South Behar	77,500
Tapti Valley	230,000
TOTAL	369,600
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	365,000
Segowli-Raksaul	10,700
Nilgiri	5,000
Bengal Dooars Extensions	200,000
TOTAL	580,700

The provision for Irrigation Works amounts to Rx. 850,000.

The total Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works in 1899-1900 accordingly amounts to Rx. 10,623,000.

48.—State Railways—Construction.

198. The Budget grant for 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 5,838,600 as under:—

		Rx.
Total provision in Forecast		10,130,000
	Rx.	
Deduct—Capital of Indian Railway Companies (Rx. 3,710,000 *less* Rx. 1,200,000 for East Indian Railway)	2,510,000	
Provision for Burma Railways . .	1,000,000	
Additional provision for expenditure in England on the Assam-Bengal Railway (Rx. 199,300—Rx. 80,000)	119,300	
		3,629,300
		6,500,700
Deduct—Amount provided for East Indian Railway from debentures raised by Company . . .		662,100
Grant available .		5,838,600

The whole amount was shown under the head 48.—State Railways—Construction.

The Revised Estimate provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 3,903,400 under the same head, against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 3,632,005, thus falling short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 271,395 and of the Budget provision by Rx. 2,206,595.

199. The amounts provided for Railway Construction this year and next are—Revised Estimate, 1898-99, Rx. 5,151,400, and Budget Estimate, 1899-1900, Rx. 4,705,000. These figures include provision to the extent of Rx. 695,400 and Rx. 490,000, respectively, under the head 34.—Construction of Protective Railways. The distribution of the above totals is given in paragraph 28 of this Statement.

200. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction through State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1897-98 to 1899-1900, as given in paragraph 193, is as follows:—

	1897-98, Accounts.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Expenditure in England.			
1. State Lines	809,010	788,000	681,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways . . .	761,182	937,600	818,800
3. Extensions of ditto	763	86,300	130,900
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways .	748,921	756,800	996,000
TOTAL . £	2,319,876	2,568,700	2,626,700

	1897-98, Accounts.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Exchange on Expenditure in England.			
1. State Lines	455,570	394,000	356,700
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rate .	69,198	85,200	74,500
3. Extensions of ditto at average rates .	466	44,000	68,200
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	462,842	394,100	517,700
TOTAL . . Rx.	988,076	917,300	1,017,100
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines . . . . . . Rx.	3,348,109	3,969,400	3,667,300
2. Old Guaranteed Railways (net repayments) . . . . . . Rx.	—398,838	- 470,000	—349,300
3. Extensions of ditto . . Rx.	5,048	168,500	304,700
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways . . . . Rx.	2,314,752	1,786,400	1,328,200
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee . Rx.	124,251	218,000	168,000
TOTAL INDIA .	5,393,322	5,672,300	5,178,900
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME .	8,701,274	9,158,300	8,822,700
To the above should be added the following amounts on account of expenditure on other Companies' lines and expenditure on Railway Construction from Provincial Revenues:—			
Other Branch Lines .	563,685	924,600	369,600
Railways outside of Government accounts	903,550	545,500	580,700
Provincial State Lines . .	3,792	4,200	3,600
GRAND TOTAL .	10,172,301	10,632,600	9,776,600

49.—Irrigation—Construction.

201. The figures are:—

Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
692,431	750,000	692,200	850,000

The expenditure during the current year is likely to fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 57,800 owing chiefly to delay in starting work on the Jhelum Canal. In order to meet the heavy demands for expenditure on this and other projects, the Budget grant for 1899-1900 has been fixed at Rx. 850,000.

50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	Revised, 1898-99.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4,105	48,000	—4,100

202. As was explained in paragraph 185 of the Financial Statement of March 1898, this head was opened in the Accounts of 1897-98 to record the expenditure on the construction of certain jetties and landing-sheds at Chittagong in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway. It has now been decided to classify this expenditure under the head "48.—Railways—Construction," and the expenditure of Rx. 4,105 recorded in 1897-98 has accordingly been written back in 1898-99.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

203. The following table sets out the transactions of the Home Treasury as they appear in the Budget and Revised Estimate for 1898-99 and in the Budget for the coming year :—

	Budget, 1898-99.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,000,000	19,000,000	17,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred	6,000,000	5,297,700	...
Temporary Debt incurred	6,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	1,491,600	805,500	1,248,600
" expenditure	1,676,000	1,226,300	1,473,000
Deposits and Advances, net	...	200	...
Add—Opening Balance	2,168,254	2,534,244	4,304,444
TOTAL	33,335,854	33,363,944	28,526,044
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	16,286,500	16,091,200	16,324,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,119,900	791,100	682,100
Permanent Debt discharged	3,384,700	3,384,900	...
Temporary Debt "	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,500,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	1,491,600	805,500	1,248,600
" expenditure	2,316,500	1,823,900	1,948,700
Remittances from India, net—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances	302,500	—62,700	736,000
(*b*) Family and other Remittances	191,300	225,600	263,800
Add—Closing Balance	2,242,854	4,304,444	2,817,344
TOTAL	33,335,854	33,363,944	28,526,044

204. In the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 the net disbursements of the Home Treasury, excluding Loans and Council Bills, were taken at £18,540,700. The intention then was to provide £16,000,000 of this by the sale of Bills on India, and to meet the balance, £2,540,700, by raising Sterling loans in England. According to the Revised Estimates the net disbursements, apart from the discount on the loan raised during the year by means of 2½ per cent India Stock, will be £17,642,600, so that if the sales of Council Bills had been restricted to £16,000,000, loan funds would have had to meet only £1,642,600, instead of £2,540,700 as originally contemplated. But the new loan of the year was

raised at a heavy discount, amounting to £702,300, on a total debt of £6,000,000; while, on the other hand, the Secretary of State has taken advantage of the improvement in the cash balances in India and of the favourable prospects of the season to raise his drawings in 1898-99 to £19,000,000. The larger balances thus made available have enabled the Secretary of State to reduce temporary borrowing on India Bills from £6,000,000 to £4,500,000, and the cash balance of the Home Treasury at the end of the year is now expected to exceed the opening balance by £1,770,200. Although, for the reasons explained above, the sale of Bills on India to the extent of £18,000,000 only would have been more than sufficient to cover the net disbursements of the Home Treasury in 1898-99, the Secretary of State has drawn a million in excess of this sum with the object of fully meeting the large mercantile demand for remittance arising from the brisk trade of the year. The drawings of 1899-1900 will be reduced by a corresponding amount.

1898-99. Sterling Loans.

205. In accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 194 of the last Financial Statement, India Stock for £6,000,000 was issued in July 1898. The new stock was issued at 2½ per cent: but owing to the unfavourable state of the money market at the time, the loan was taken up at the heavy discount of £11 9*s.* 7*d.* per cent. The total amount tendered was £22,385,300, and the minimum rate of accepted tenders was £88 5*s.* 6*d.* It is usual, when the amount of discount on a new loan is moderate, to charge off the whole amount against the Revenues of the year in which the loan is raised; but as in the present case the discount comes to the large sum of £702,300, it has been decided, in accordance with an arrangement sanctioned in 1886, to create a Sinking Fund for its discharge by annual payments for 50 years at an interest of 2½ per cent per annum. Accordingly, the money actually raised by the loan, namely, £5,297,700, is shown in the table in paragraph 203 as a receipt on account of the loan, and the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, amounting to about £7,000, is, as already explained in paragraph 121, shown as expenditure.

In accordance with the programme settled at the beginning of the year, 384,700*l.* of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 4 per cent Debenture Stock was discharged on the 6th May 1898, and 3,000,000*l.* India Debentures bearing interest at 3¼ per cent were also discharged on their expiry on 16th August 1898.

1898-99. Temporary Debt.

206. In March last it was intended to raise 6,000,000*l.* in 1898-99 by means of India Bills so as to replace an equivalent amount falling due in the year; but in consequence of the larger amount received for Bills of Exchange on India only 4,500,000*l.* of temporary debt had to be replaced, and the remainder was discharged by a reduction in the cash balances. Of the 4,500,000*l.* India Bills issued during the year, 2,500,000*l.* were issued in May 1898 and 2,000,000*l.* in September, both issues being for twelve months. The results of the loans were as follows:—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of interest per cent per annum.
	£	£	£ s. d.
May 1898	18,809,000	2,500,000	2 2 6
September 1898 . . .	7,175,000	2,000,000	2 12 0

Capital of Railway Companies.

207. The net issues to Railway Companies in England in 1898-99 are now estimated to be 597,600*l.* against 640,500*l.* entered in the Budget Estimate, showing a reduction of 42,900*l.* only. The following are the usual details:—

RECEIPTS.	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
Subscribed Capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,335,100	1,151,800
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,829,500	836,800
Miscellaneous	3,000	43,200
TOTAL .	3,167,600	2,031,800

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
ISSUES.		
For discharge of Debentures—		
(a) State Railways	825,100	600,000
(b) Guaranteed Lines	656,500	205,500
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(a) State Railways	865,300	759,700
(b) Guaranteed Lines	1,451,200	1,064,200
TOTAL .	3,808,100	2,629,400

Debentures of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon, Southern Mahratta, Madras, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Companies, aggregating £686,100, were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh Capital as was contemplated in the Budget programme. The Capital receipts from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Madras Railway were less by 541,700*l.* than the original estimate. On the other hand, the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways raised 51,800*l.* more, making the net decrease in the amounts of new Capital 1,176,000*l.* as shown above. The item "Miscellaneous" includes 37,490*l.* received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as contribution from the Fire Insurance Fund towards the cost of renewing Warren girders.

The estimates of the demands of the Companies for stores, establishment charges, etc., have proved too high except in the case of the Bengal Central, the Bengal-Nagpur, and the Burma Railways.

208. The following are the details of the remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India, to which advances of funds are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustment in India by debit to the Railway Accounts :—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
Advances for purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	700,000	714,400
Rajputana-Malwa	65,000	70,600
South Indian Railway	65,000	47,300
Bengal and North-Western Railway .	75,000	107,000
	905,000	939,300
East Indian Railway Debentures . .	600,000	1,000,000
Transfer Fees, etc.	2,500	2,000
	602,500	1,002,000
Net Remittance from India . .	302,500	—62,700

The East Indian Railway has been authorised to raise 1,000,000*l.* instead of 600,000*l.* entered in the Budget Estimate, and the advances for purchase of stores are now expected to be largely in excess of the original estimates furnished by the several Companies.

Family and other Remittances.

209. The increase in the net payments on account of family and other remittances of £34,300 is the result of a number of large differences. The demands for Railway stores required by Native States have greatly exceeded the estimates sent from India, and the Revised Estimates also include 10,000*l.* estimated to be refunded to the Imperial Government in settlement of the expenses attending the employment of Native Indian Troops at Suakin. On the other hand, the repayments by Her Majesty's Government of expenses attending the employment of Indian Native Troops sent to Mombassa are expected to exceed the original estimate by 18,600*l.*

210. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1899-1900, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £18,487,100 against £18,540,700 in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99. As already stated in paragraph 204, the Secretary of State's present estimate of the drawings in 1898-99 will produce a large increase in his cash balances during the year, and this increase will be drawn upon to a considerable extent to meet the requirements of 1899-1900. It is therefore the present intention of the Secretary of State to draw during 1899-1900 £17,000,000 by Bills on India. *1899-1900. Home Treasury. Ways and Means.*

No increase in the Sterling debt in 1899-1900 is contemplated at present, nor is it proposed to issue any India Stock in the year; but India Bills falling due in 1899-1900 will be covered by fresh issues of a corresponding amount.

According to the programme now announced, the net disbursements of the Home Treasury will be met, in the year 1899-1900, by the sale of Bills on India to the amount of £17,000,000 and by a reduction in the cash balances of £1,487,100.

211. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

212. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue over the Expenditure charged against it	26,298,400	28,196,200	28,808,000
2. Rupee Loan	3,000,000	1,200,000	...
3. Increase of Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net	538,800	291,600	521,900
4. Other items, net	—86,700	1,122,500	844,500
5. *Remittances to Secretary of State, net*—			
(*a*) *Railway Companies' Remittances*	302,500	—62,700	736,000
(*b*) *Other Remittances*	244,300	230,800	222,100
Add—Opening Balance	16,722,352	15,982,443	17,072,043
TOTAL	47,019,652	46,960,843	48,204,543
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	116,800	—1,417,900	924,700
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue	4,002,300	2,383,700	3,275,600
8. Rupee Debt discharged	325,000	245,200	190,000
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net	—62,200	—262,500	248,800
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	1,468,800	873,300	781,300
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount*	16,014,500	18,695,200	17,152,100
Exchange	8,945,500	9,371,800	8,952,600
Add—Closing Balance	16,208,952	17,072,043	16,679,443
TOTAL	47,019,652	46,960,843	48,204,543

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

1898-99. General Summary.

213. The excess of revenue in India over the expenditure charged against it was taken in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 at Rx. 26,298,400, and it was assumed that it would be possible to pay Rx. 24,960,000 on account of Council Bills during the year with the help of a rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000 and with a reduction in the cash balances of Rx. 513,400. The early cessation of warlike operations on the frontier, the partial failure of the opium crop which reduced the payments to cultivators, and a satisfactory improvement in Railway and other revenues so far improved the cash balances as to enable Government to reduce the rupee loan of the year to Rx. 1,200,000 without curtailing the drawings of the Secretary of State in the early part of the year. As the year advanced, a steady increase of the revenue and large lapses in the grants for Capital expenditure added constantly to the balances and rendered it possible to meet without difficulty payments for Council Bills considerably in excess of the Budget Estimate. It is now estimated that the revenue in excess of expenditure will amount to Rx. 28,196,200; that the balances of Provincial Governments and Local Funds will be increased by Rx. 1,417,900 instead of being reduced by Rx. 116,800 as anticipated in the Budget; and that the Capital expenditure of Government not charged to Revenue will be Rx. 1,618,600 less than the original estimate. The net result of these and other variations is that in spite of the proposed rupee loan having been reduced by Rx. 1,800,000, Rx. 28,067,000 will be paid on account of Council Bills, and the year will close with a cash balance of Rx. 17,072,043, being Rx. 1,089,600 in excess of the opening balance of the year.

Rupee Loan of 1898-99.

214. It was announced in paragraph 200 of the last Financial Statement that a new loan of Rx. 3,000,000 would be raised in India in 1898-99. But owing to the scarcity of loanable Capital, due partly to famine and plague and partly to the Exchange Banks having remitted their surplus balances to England, the prospects of raising such a large amount in the Indian market were unfavourable. As a review of the Ways and Means in June 1898 showed that owing to a general improvement in revenue prospects a loan of Rx. 1,200,000 might be sufficient, it was decided to borrow that amount only. The state of the market made it impossible to attempt a 3 per cent loan, and the loan was therefore raised at 3½ per cent as in 1897-98.

The loan of Rx. 1,200,000 was issued on 30th July 1898, and tenders for it were received on 24th August 1898. The unfavourable state of the money market affected the result, and the loan was raised at a discount of R5-3½ annas per cent.

1899-1900. Main features.

215. The Revenue Account for 1899-1900 as now made up closes with a surplus of Rx. 3,932,600. The Capital expenditure on Railways and Canals not charged to Revenue must of necessity be provided for either from the surplus revenue, or by reducing the cash balances, or by contracting a loan. In 1899-1900 the requirements for Capital expenditure are—

	Rx.
(1) Government expenditure in India . .	3,275,600
(2) Government expenditure in England (£ 682,100 converted at 15¾d. the rupee)	1,039,400
(3) Net disbursements to Railway Companies in India .	1,355,600
(4) Net disbursements to Railway Companies in England (£475,700 converted at 15¾d. the rupee) . . .	724,900
TOTAL .	6,395,500

Of the total sum of Rx. 6,395,500 thus required in England and in India for the purpose of Capital expenditure during 1899-1900, £1,187,100 or

Rx. 2,266,100 has already been rendered available in the manner explained in paragraph 210 above by the increase in the Secretary of State's balances resulting from the larger drawings of Council Bills during the current year, and the remainder Rx. 4,129,400 will be more than covered by the surplus revenue estimated at Rx. 3,932,600 and an estimated reduction in the cash balances in India of Rx. 392,600. Accordingly no new rupee loan will be required in India for the purpose of Capital expenditure in 1899-1900.

Apart from the revenue surplus mentioned above, there will be a net receipt on account of Unfunded Debt—chiefly Savings Bank deposits—of Rx. 521,900, and Rx. 603,900 (included in "Other items" in the table in paragraph 212) out of the Famine Insurance Grant of Rx. 1,500,000 will be available for appropriation in reduction of debt. Against these important receipts there will be taken the expenditure of Provincial Governments from accumulated balances (Rx. 924,700), the payments for rupee debt discharged (Rx. 190,000), and the loans by Government (Rx. 248,800). The payments of Council Bills in 1899-1900 as entered in the Estimates will be Rx. 26,104,700 including exchange, or Rx. 1,144,700 more than the corresponding figure in the Budget Estimates of 1898-99.

216. As above stated, no rupee loan in India will be required in 1899-1900, and it is not the present intention of the Government of India to raise any such loan in the year. Full liberty is, however, reserved as usual to alter the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Savings Banks, etc.

217. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95	—84,500	297,000	212,500
1895-96	247,700	338,500	586,200
1896-97	—581,100	340,600	—234,500
1897-98	—657,100	327,000	—330,100
1898-99, Budget	156,700	327,500	484,200
1898-99, Revised	—90,300	325,700	235,400
1899-1900, Budget	126,500	336,600	463,100

218. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 anticipated a small addition of Rx. 156,700 to the net deposits, but according to the present estimates there will be a net withdrawal of Rx. 90,300 apart from interest. This result is attributed to the low price ruling for Government securities throughout the greater part of the year having encouraged small investors to withdraw their money from Savings Banks and buy Government paper. The price of 3½ per cent Government securities is now above par, and in preparing the Budget Estimates for 1899-1900 allowance has been made for a small addition to the net deposits of Rx. 126,500.

Loans by Government for local purposes.

219. The transactions during the year 1898-99 under the head of Loans by Government are now expected to result in a net receipt of Rx. 262,500 against Rx. 62,200 entered in the Budget Estimate, an increase in the receipts of Rx. 200,300. This increase is made up of an increase in the recoveries of Rx. 174,400 and a decrease in the advances of Rx. 25,900. As is usually the case, the allotments asked for by Provincial Governments on behalf of local

authorities could not be fully utilised by reason of delays in maturing the schemes of improvement for which the loans were required. The amounts so lapsing are largest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The recoveries were also larger than the original estimates, chiefly in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces.

Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate of 1899-1900 for net issues on account of loans to the extent of Rx. 248,800 made up of allotments of advances aggregating Rx. 989,600 and recoveries of past loans, Rx. 740,800. The following are the figures of gross recoveries and issues for the six years ending 1899-1900:—

	Issues.	Recoveries.
1894-95	686,806	512,267
1895-96	744,789	506,246
1896-97	1,337,194	542,638
1897-98	1,466,739	958,153
1898-99, Revised	771,700	1,034,200
1899-1900, Budget	989,600	740,800

It will be observed that the large issues of the later years of the period have been to a great extent met by large recoveries which in their turn were rendered possible by the liberal scale on which certain classes of loans were given in years of scarcity. The estimates for next year include a large provision for loans to agriculturists and cultivators in the Punjab required partly for the relief of distress apprehended in the Hissar District, but chiefly in connection with the Chenab Canal Colonisation Project from which a substantial increase of revenue is expected. Allowance has been made for plague loans as far as they can be foreseen at present. A sum of Rx. 100,000 representing the Capital cost of the Umaria Colliery is also included in the figures as a loan to the Rewa Durbar. The Colliery will be transferred to the Durbar with effect from 1st April 1899, and pending recovery of the cost the amount is written off the Capital Account of Railways by transfer to the Loan Account.

Cash Balance.

220. The year 1899-1900 is estimated to close with a cash balance in the Indian Treasuries of Rx. 16,679,443, which is less than the opening balance of the year by Rx. 392,600.

J. WESTLAND.

CALCUTTA;
March 20, 1899.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts 1897-98
Revised Estimates . . . 1898-99
Budget Estimates . . . 1899-1900

CONTENTS.

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details, *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1898-99.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	25,683,642	27,568,200	27,679,400	27,641,900
Opium	„	5,179,772	5,329,800	5,679,400	6,003,700
Salt	„	8,594,225	8,728,000	9,047,200	8,757,200
Stamps	„	4,837,043	4,855,900	4,839,900	4,897,100
Excise	„	5,489,454	5,717,300	5,731,000	5,778,200
Customs	„	4,641,295	4,590,500	4,898,400	4,648,700
Other Heads	„	8,728,842	8,870,100	9,113,900	9,090,400
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS Rx.	...	63,154,273	65,659,800	66,989,200	66,817,200
Interest	A	872,241	929,800	970,100	928,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	3,370,548	3,203,900	3,054,400	3,065,200
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,723,511	1,733,000	1,748,400	1,775,500
Miscellaneous	„	940,994	918,600	984,700	854,500
Railways	„	21,260,886	21,823,600	22,736,400	23,460,900
Irrigation	„	3,569,864	3,228,100	3,461,700	3,451,100
Buildings and Roads	„	667,823	678,700	696,400	688,900
Receipts by Military Department	„	881,864	909,900	924,800	919,300
TOTAL REVENUE Rx.	...	96,442,004	99,085,400	101,566,100	101,961,500
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	6,077,779	5,290,300	2,867,600	...
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	„	5,000,000	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	...	538,800	291,600	521,900
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	2,944,660	598,600	869,900	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	44,963	91,300	40,000	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	...	222,500	...
Remittances (net)	„	...	53,000	745,200	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	9,506,077	16,000,000	19,000,000	17,000,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	...	120,015,483	121,657,400	125,602,900	119,483,400
Balance on 1st April—India Rx.	...	13,873,752	16,722,352	15,982,443	17,072,043
England £	...	2,832,354	2,168,254	2,534,244	4,304,444
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,721,589	140,548,006	144,119,587	140,859,887

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1899.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,816,813	11,210,900	10,712,300	11,353,600
Interest	"	3,472,260	3,378,600	3,076,800	3,014,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,869,525	2,932,000	2,890,900	2,984,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	15,739,547	15,694,800	15,715,900	16,383,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,716,826	5,777,600	5,774,200	5,843,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	5,363,125	1,099,200	1,176,100	1,129,600
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	3,792	5,800	4,200	3,600
Railway Revenue Account	"	22,693,502	23,921,400	23,614,500	24,341,500
Irrigation	"	3,144,085	3,213,100	3,222,100	3,334,800
Buildings and Roads	"	5,418,936	6,021,500	5,842,100	6,806,400
Army Services	"	26,996,774	25,055,900	24,051,300	23,758,900
Special Defence Works	"	23,708	...	8,400	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial Rx.	...	102,258,893	98,310,800	96,088,800	98,953,600
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	203,232	137,500	1,419 900	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*660,910*	*254,300*	*2,000*	*924,700*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue Rx.	...	101,801,215	98,194,000	97,506,700	98,028,900
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works Rx.	End of B	4,328,541	5,749,300	3,570,300	4,315,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	...	190,000
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"	...	...	1,500,000	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	"	308,186	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	...	...	124,600
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	...	...	11,800
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	553,549	29,100	...	237,000
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	1,406,837	2,109,300	1,470,900	1,257,000
Remittances (net)	"	333,829	...	...	46,700
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	9,472,745	16,014,500	18,695,200	17,152,100
Total Disbursements	...	118,204,902	122,096,200	122,743,100	121,363,100
Balance on 31st March—India Rx.	...	15,982,443	16,208,952	17,072,043	16,679,443
England £	...	2,534,244	2,242,854	4,304,444	2,817,344
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,721,589	140,548,006	144,[illegible]9,587	140,859,887

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
Revenue	96,442,004	99,085,400	101,566,100	101,961,500
Expenditure chargeable thereon	101,801,215	98,194,000	97,506,700	98,028,900
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) Rx.	*−5,359,211*	+891,400	+4,059,400	+3,932,600

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India. Imperial.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India. Provincial and Local.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. Exchange.* 15·354d.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. TOTAL.	REVISED India. Imperial.	REVISED India. Provincial and Local.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—Land Revenue	14,526,340	11,157,302	...	...	25,683,642	15,135,000	12,544,400
II.—Opium	5,179,772	...	...	...	5,179,772	5,679,400	...
III.—Salt	8,581,447	12,778	...	...	8,594,225	8,954,000	93,200
IV.—Stamps	1,246,394	3,590,649	...	...	4,837,043	1,240,600	3,599,300
V.—Excise	3,717,352	1,772,102	...	...	5,489,454	3,880,900	1,850,100
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,547	3,718,743	...	...	3,723,290	4,200	3,947,900
VII.—Customs	4,608,681	32,614	...	...	4,641,295	4,859,300	39,100
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,061,665	833,800	...	...	1,895,465	1,082,100	848,000
IX.—Forest	900,630	838,884	...	...	1,739,514	940,600	897,400
X.—Registration	244,335	242,209	...	...	486,544	228,000	226,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	884,029	...	...	...	884,029	939,700	...
TOTAL	40,955,192	22,199,081	...	...	63,154,273	42,943,800	24,045,400
XII.—Interest	658,712	181,969	20,190	11,370	872,241	705,400	222,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,869,217	9,946	...	...	1,879,163	1,885,600	10,600
XIV.—Telegraph	1,302,823	...	4,163	2,344	1,309,330	1,070,600	...
XV.—Mint	182,044	...	7	4	182,055	76,500	...
TOTAL	3,354,084	9,946	4,170	2,348	3,370,548	3,032,700	10,600
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	5,814	351,099	...	...	356,913	7,500	363,300
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	29,746	276,534	...	...	306,280	29,000	299,100
XVII.—Police	1,404	446,926	...	...	448,330	1,300	437,000
XVIII.—Marine	47,759	152,965	...	...	200,724	30,800	158,600
XIX.—Education	1,623	215,895	...	...	217,518	2,100	229,200
XX.—Medical	207	87,467	1,622	913	90,209	200	85,800
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,972	92,091	303	171	103,537	10,900	90,800
TOTAL	97,525	1,622,977	1,925	1,084	1,723,511	81,800	1,663,800
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	150,779	55,516	87,639	49,351	343,285	127,400	52,300
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	31,001	49,002	...	...	80,003	30,300	54,000
XXIV.—Exchange	43,970	...	...	...	43,970	54,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	143,911	325,247	2,929	1,649	473,736	164,800	344,600
TOTAL	369,661	429,765	90,568	51,000	940,994	376,500	450,900
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	18,985,869	58,296	230	130	19,044,525	19,639,000	56,800
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,201,392	...	...	...	2,201,392	2,995,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	12,990	...	1,266	713	14,969	44,800	...
TOTAL	21,200,251	58,296	1,496	843	21,260,886	22,678,800	56,800
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,265,377	1,112,367	...	...	2,377,744	1,551,600	673,600
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	964,738	...	...	...	964,738	989,700	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	57,359	170,023	...	...	227,382	78,900	167,900
TOTAL	2,287,474	1,282,390	...	...	3,569,864	2,620,200	841,500
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	52,561	...	...	...	52,561	54,200	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,440	559,631	28,911	16,280	615,262	10,500	586,600
TOTAL	63,001	559,631	28,911	16,280	667,823	64,700	586,600
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	647,207	...	31,959	17,997	697,163	699,600	...
Non-effective	88,502	...	14,443	8,133	111,078	90,700	...
Warlike operations	73,623	...	...	...	73,623	44,900	...
TOTAL	809,332	...	45,402	26,130	881,864	835,200	...
TOTAL REVENUES	69,795,232	26,344,055	193,652	109,055	96,442,004	73,339,100	27,878,300

* In columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

INDIA, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1898-99. England	Exchange,* 16d.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. INDIA. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* 15¼d.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99 (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	27,679,400	+111,200	16,014,700	11,627,200	...	...	27,641,900	+73,700	—37,500
...	...	5,679,400	+349,600	6,003,700	...	...	...	6,003,700	+673,900	+324,300
...	...	9,047,200	+319,200	8,661,900	95,300	...	...	8,757,200	+29,200	—290,000
...	...	4,839,900	—16,000	1,257,400	3,639,700	...	...	4,897,100	+41,200	+57,200
...	...	5,731,000	+13,700	3,911,800	1,866,400	...	...	5,778,200	+60,900	+47,200
...	...	3,952,100	+92,100	4,200	3,947,300	...	...	3,951,500	+91,500	—600
...	...	4,898,400	+307,900	4,599,300	49,400	...	...	4,648,700	+58,200	—249,700
...	...	1,930,100	+37,200	1,092,300	856,500	...	...	1,948,800	+55,900	+18,700
...	...	1,838,000	+102,400	919,200	871,500	...	...	1,790,700	+55,100	—47,300
...	...	454,000	—8,200	232,000	229,700	...	...	461,700	—500	+7,700
...	...	939,700	+20,300	937,700	...	...	...	937,700	+18,300	—2,000
...	...	66,989,200	+1,329,400	43,634,200	23,183,000	...	...	66,817,200	+1,157,400	—172,000
28,000	14,000	970,100	+31,900	700,100	213,500	10,000	5,300	928,900	—600	—32,500
...	...	1,896,200	+3,000	1,892,600	10,700	...	...	1,903,300	+10,100	+7,100
7,400	3,700	1,081,700	—151,600	1,095,000	...	4,200	2,200	1,101,400	—130,400	+21,200
...	...	76,500	—2,300	60,500	...	...	..	60,500	—18,300	—16,000
7,400	3,700	3,054,400	—150,900	3,048,100	10,700	4,200	2,200	3,065,200	—138,600	+12,300
...	...	370,800	+700	7,800	361,200	...	...	369,000	—1,100	—1,800
...	...	328,100	—7,200	32,100	316,600	...	...	348,700	+13,400	+20,600
...	...	438,300	—12,100	1,400	439,400	...	...	440,800	—9,600	+2,500
...	...	189,400	+39,600	21,200	156,200	...	...	177,400	+27,600	—12,000
...	...	231,300	—4,600	2,500	234,400	...	...	236,900	+1,000	+5,600
1,500	700	88,200	—1,300	200	87,000	1,500	800	89,500	—100	+1,200
400	200	102,300	+400	10,800	102,000	300	100	113,200	+11,400	+11,000
1,900	900	1,748,100	+15,500	76,000	1,696,800	1,800	900	1,775,500	+42,600	+27,100
93,400	46,700	319,800	—900	125,000	52,900	90,400	47,400	315,700	—5,700	—4,800
...	...	84,300	+2,400	30,400	52,300	...	...	82,700	+800	—1,600
...	...	54,000	—46,000	69,000	...	...	...	69,000	—31,000	+15,000
11,500	5,700	526,600	+111,100	67,200	316,100	2,500	1,300	387,100	—24,000	—135,100
104,900	52,400	984,700	+66,600	291,600	421,300	92,900	48,700	854,500	—59,900	—126,500
200	100	19,696,100	+313,200	20,175,500	61,600	200	100	20,237,400	+854,500	+541,300
...	...	2,995,000	+571,000	3,192,500	...	...	...	3,192,500	+768,500	+197,500
300	200	45,300	+28,400	29,500	...	1,000	500	31,000	+13,800	—14,600
500	300	22,736,400	+912,600	23,397,500	61,600	1,200	600	23,460,900	+1,630,800	+724,200
...	...	2,225,200	+193,200	1,504,100	667,700	...	...	2,171,800	+139,800	—53,400
...	...	989,700	+17,700	1,043,100	...	...	...	1,043,100	+71,100	+53,400
...	...	246,800	+22,700	73,000	163,200	...	...	236,200	+12,100	—10,600
...	...	3,461,700	+233,600	2,620,200	830,900	...	...	3,451,100	+223,000	—10,600
...	...	54,200	+3,900	50,900	...	...	...	50,900	+600	—3,300
30,100	15,000	642,200	+14,700	10,500	582,400	29,600	15,500	638,000	+10,000	—4,700
30,100	15,000	696,400	+18,600	61,400	582,400	29,600	15,500	688,900	+10,000	—8,000
44,700	22,400	766,700	—10,100	733,400	...	51,900	27,200	812,500	+30,900	+41,000
15,000	7,500	113,200	+6,900	83,200	...	15,500	8,100	106,800	—100	—7,000
...	...	44,900	+15,800	...	...	...	...	...	—29,100	—44,900
59,700	29,900	924,800	+12,600	816,600	...	67,400	35,300	919,[illegible]00	+1,700	—10,900
232,500	116,200	101,566,100	+2,469,900	74,645,700	27,000,[illegible]00	207,100	108,500	101,961,500	+2,873,000	+403,100
	Add—Increase on account of Exchange . Rx.		+10,800			*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (—) on account of Exchange . Rx.			+3,100	—7,700
	TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx.		+2,480,700			TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx.			+2,876,100	+395,400

B.—*STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange,* 15·354d.	TOTAL.	REVISED India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	201,722	82,622	...	...	284,344	214,100	80,800
2.—Assignments and Compensations	505,635	1,036,113	...	...	1,541,748	516,600	1,041,900
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.:*—							
3.—Land Revenue	107,253	4,078,940	901	507	4,187,601	110,800	3,972,100
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,386,221	...	1,853	1,043	2,389,117	2,348,800	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	433,578	39,437	468	264	473,747	426,000	39,600
6.—Stamps	*—40,910*	138,908	35,844	20,185	154,027	*—40,300*	137,400
7.—Excise	159,149	81,122	123	69	240,463	160,700	82,300
8.—Provincial Rates	...	52,530	...	...	52,530	...	55,700
9.—Customs	81,531	129,848	...	...	211,379	81,000	134,100
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,191	16,087	...	...	32,278	16,700	16,400
11.—Forest	525,361	469,807	4,172	2,349	1,001,689	521,700	474,400
12.—Registration	124,262	123,628	...	...	247,890	124,000	123,500
TOTAL	4,499,993	6,249,042	43,361	24,417	10,816,813	4,480,100	6,158,200
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,110,536	709,188	4,069,144	2,291,416	10,180,284	3,210,700	719,300
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,079,009*	...	*1,189,929*	*670,073*	*5,939,011*	*4,267,500*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*729,480*	*554,769*	...	...	*1,284,249*	*754,500*	*559,100*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—1,697,953*	154,419	2,879,215	1,621,343	2,957,024	*—1,811,300*	160,200
14.—Interest on other Obligations	510,620	4,536	51	29	515,236	514,900	4,000
TOTAL	*—1,187,333*	158,955	2,879,266	1,621,372	3,472,260	*—1,296,400*	164,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,429,323	132,639	107,165	60,347	1,729,474	1,438,200	127,900
16.—Telegraph	767,971	...	181,383	102,140	1,051,494	790,000	...
17.—Mint	80,273	...	5,300	2,984	88,557	109,700	...
TOTAL	2,277,567	132,639	293,848	165,471	2,869,525	2,337,900	127,900
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	652,089	935,927	257,745	145,141	1,990,902	632,100	948,800
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	31,900	3,100,581	3,013	1,697	3,137,191	27,000	3,047,900
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	144,143	974,560	...	...	1,118,703	143,000	885,800
20.—Police	59,162	4,173,693	683	385	4,233,923	61,600	4,112,400
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	164,737	180,025	213,853	120,425	679,040	154,000	177,500
22.—Education	17,319	1,561,344	1,541	868	1,581,072	17,700	1,572,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	173,579	...	245	138	173,962	170,500	...
24.—Medical	29,505	1,299,447	16,931	9,534	1,355,417	40,600	1,502,300
25.—Political	833,030	62,730	24,349	13,711	933,820	825,600	70,400
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	300,272	194,434	26,109	14,702	535,517	320,600	209,500
TOTAL	2,405,736	12,482,741	544,469	306,601	15,739,547	2,392,700	12,526,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	427,871	...	9,332	5,255	442,458	419,400	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	763	...	187,640	105,664	294,067	1,700	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	83,166	965,429	1,901,744	1,070,910	4,021,249	81,200	987,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	116,364	522,619	54,449	30,661	724,093	121,200	514,400
32.—Miscellaneous	40,164	152,714	26,921	15,160	234,959	58,300	154,700
TOTAL	668,328	1,640,762	2,180,086	1,227,650	5,716,826	681,800	1,656,100
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	4,678,777	644,111	1,740	980	5,325,608	9,500	35,100
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	695,400	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	37,517	...	...	...	37,517	13,500	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	422,600	...
TOTAL††	4,716,294	644,111	1,740	980	5,363,125	1,141,000	35,100
Carried over	13,380,585	21,308,250	5,942,770	3,346,491	43,978,096	9,737,100	20,668,100

* See foot-note to Statement A.

† Included under the following heads:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99. India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
State Railways Interest on Debt	3,991,278	971,045	546,815	5,509,138	4,135,100	966,900	483,500	5,585,500
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	87,731	218,884	123,258	429,873	132,400	218,900	109,500	460,800
TOTAL	4,079,009	1,189,929	670,073	5,939,011	4,267,500	1,185,800	593,000	6,046,300

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1898-99. England.	Exchange.* 16*d.*	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease − of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. INDIA. Imperial.	INDIA. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 15¾*d.*	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease − of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)
£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*		*Rx.*	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*		
...	...	294,900	−15,800	218,100	79,300	...	...	297,400	−13,300	+2,500
...	...	1,558,500	−10,900	527,600	1,053,600	...	...	1,581,200	+11,800	+22,700
1,400	700	4,085,000	−59,100	106,100	4,102,000	900	400	4,209,400	+65,600	+124,700
1,600	800	2,351,200	−305,000	2,653,900	...	2,200	1,100	2,657,200	+700	+305,700
300	200	466,100	−53,500	491,200	45,200	600	300	537,300	+17,600	+71,100
36,500	18,200	151,800	−3,900	−41,700	142,100	39,300	20,600	160,300	+2,200	+6,100
...	...	243,000	−7,100	173,100	88,500	100	100	261,800	+11,600	+18,700
...	...	55,700	+3,300	...	60,600	...	...	60,600	+8,200	+4,900
100	100	215,300	−100	81,900	50,200	100	100	232,300	+16,900	+17,000
...	...	33,100	+400	16,800	16,700	...	...	33,500	+800	+400
9,400	4,700	1,010,200	−41,600	552,800	503,900	7,200	3,800	1,067,700	+16,800	+58,400
...	...	247,500	−3,800	127,600	127,300	...	...	254,900	+3,600	+7,400
49,300	24,700	10,712,300	−497,100	4,907,400	6,369,400	50,400	26,400	11,353,600	+142,500	+639,600
3,991,700	1,995,900	9,917,600	−140,500	3,226,000	723,500	4,022,600	2,107,000	10,079,100	−90,100	+50,400
1,185,800	*593,000*	*6,046,300*	+54,100	*4,454,500*	...	*1,178,500*	*617,300*	*6,250,300*	−125,600	−179,700
...	...	*1,313,600*	+900	*782,800*	*563,100*	...	...	*1,345,900*	−31,400	−32,300
2,805,900	1,402,900	2,557,700	−85,500	−2,011,300	160,400	2,844,100	1,489,700	2,482,900	−247,100	−161,600
100	100	519,100	−1,200	526,900	4,200	100	100	531,300	+11,000	+12,200
2,806,000	1,403,000	3,076,800	−86,700	−1,484,400	164,600	2,844,200	1,489,800	3,014,200	−236,100	−149,400
110,000	55,000	1,731,100	−37,400	1,515,200	131,700	94,700	49,600	1,791,200	+28,100	+65,500
169,900	84,900	1,044,800	−26,900	850,300	...	181,900	95,300	1,127,500	+45,400	+72,300
3,500	1,800	115,000	+49,000	63,700	...	1,300	700	65,700	+800	−48,200
283,400	141,700	2,890,900	−15,300	2,429,200	131,700	277,900	145,600	2,984,400	+74,300	+89,600
253,300	126,700	1,960,900	+11,200	637,100	942,100	253,300	132,700	1,965,200	+9,500	−1,700
1,300	600	3,076,800	−43,400	27,400	3,127,600	400	200	3,155,600	+35,800	+79,200
...	...	1,028,800	−46,200	148,100	935,800	...	...	1,083,900	+8,900	+55,100
800	400	4,175,200	−26,400	64,900	4,238,100	600	300	4,303,900	+102,400	+128,800
215,500	107,800	654,800	−4,000	158,200	193,000	226,500	118,700	696,400	+26,700	+30,700
1,900	900	1,592,500	−59,900	18,900	1,654,300	1,500	800	1,675,500	+23,200	+83,100
800	400	171,700	−16,700	185,200	...	400	200	185,800	−2,400	+14,300
10,700	5,300	1,558,900	+331,800	248,000	1,430,100	10,300	5,400	1,693,800	+466,600	+134,800
24,100	12,100	932,200	−81,600	908,200	72,100	23,700	12,400	1,016,400	+2,300	+83,900
22,700	11,300	564,100	−10,600	332,700	232,900	26,900	14,100	606,600	+29,100	+39,700
531,100	265,500	15,715,900	+54,200	2,728,700	12,826,000	543,600	284,800	16,383,100	+702,100	+647,900
11,400	5,700	436,500	+7,200	410,300	...	11,400	6,000	427,700	−1,900	−9,100
262,300	131,100	395,100	+37,300	700	...	226,000	118,400	345,100	...	−37,300
1,944,000	972,000	3,984,200	+14,200	78,600	1,014,600	1,969,000	1,031,400	4,093,600	+64,200	+50,000
48,500	24,200	708,300	+21,400	111,700	535,000	49,300	25,800	721,800	+33,300	+11,900
24,700	12,400	250,100	+21,000	33,200	180,700	27,200	14,200	255,300	+24,400	+3,400
2,290,900	1,145,400	5,774,200	+101,100	634,500	1,730,300	2,282,900	1,195,800	5,843,500	+120,000	+18,900
...	...	44,600	−40,500	200	5,500	...	...	5,700	−79,400	−38,900
...	...	695,400	+27,100	490,000	...	...	...	490,000	−178,300	−205,400
...	...	13,500	−6,500	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	+10,000	+16,500
...	...	422,600	+96,800	603,900	...	...	...	603,900	+278,100	+181,300
...	...	1,176,100	+76,900	1,124,100	5,500	...	...	1,129,600	+30,400	−46,500
5,960,700	2,980,300	39,346,200	−366,900	10,339,500	21,227,500	5,999,000	3,112,400	40,708,400	+833,200	+1,200,100

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.

India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
Rx.	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
4,284,400	959,600	502,600	5,746,600
170,100	218,900	114,700	503,700
4,454,500	1,178,500	617,300	6,250,300

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
Indian Midland Railway	152,381	130,200	136,100
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	200,567	193,700	234,300
TOTAL . Rx	352,948	323,900	370,400

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 15·354d.	Total.	REVISED India. Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	13,380,585	21,308,250	5,942,770	3,346,491	43,978,096	9,737,100	20,668,100
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	3,792	...	...	3,792	...	4,200
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	9,156,546	44,656	...	...	9,201,202	9,826,200	50,400
Interest on Debt	3,991,278	...	971,045	546,815	5,509,138	4,135,100	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,712,419	964,296	2,676,715	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	87,731	...	218,884	123,258	429,873	132,400	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	16,584	...	784,779	441,925	1,243,288	16,100	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	126,213	...	...	...	126,213	418,900	...
Interest	8,899	...	2,154,784	1,213,401	3,377,084	10,900	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	103,577	10,183	...	...	113,760	138,900	10,200
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	15,475	754	...	...	16,229	64,600	—500
TOTAL	13,506,303	55,593	5,841,911	3,289,695	22,693,502	14,743,100	60,100
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	506,267	385,852	...	...	892,119	537,400	393,600
Interest on Debt	729,480	554,769	...	...	1,284,249	754,500	559,100
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	291,522	671,449	1,117	629	967,717	286,500	687,100
TOTAL	1,530,269	1,612,070	1,117	629	3,144,085	1,578,400	1,639,800
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,059,540	...	69,633	39,212	1,168,385	1,113,600	...
45.—Civil Works	302,120	3,822,028	80,866	45,537	4,250,551	405,400	4,088,200
TOTAL	1,361,660	3,822,028	150,499	84,749	5,418,936	1,519,000	4,088,200
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	15,592,162	...	1,804,263	1,016,016	18,412,441	15,595,900	...
Non-Effective	922,385	...	2,414,845	1,359,847	4,697,077	945,600	...
Warlike operations	3,847,992	...	25,119	14,145	3,887,256	1,023,700	...
TOTAL	20,362,539	...	4,244,227	2,390,008	26,996,774	17,565,200	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	—4,020	...	17,739	9,989	23,708	100	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	50,137,336	26,801,733	16,198,263	9,121,561	102,258,893	45,142,900	26,460,400
Add—Special Grants to Provincial Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	700,000
Do.—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	203,232	...	...	} 457,678	...	719,900
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	*660,910*	...	...	}	...	*2,000*
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	50,137,336	26,344,055	16,198,263	9,121,561	101,801,215	45,142,900	27,878,300

	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—				
48.—State Railways	2,367,425	809,010	455,570	3,632,005
49.—Irrigation Works	682,157	6,573	3,701	692,431
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,105	...	...	4,105
TOTAL	3,053,687	815,583	459,271	4,328,541

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

Estimate, 1898-99.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)
England.	Exchange* 16*d*.	Total.		India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* 15⅜*d*.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
5,960,700	2,980,300	39,346,200	−366,900	10,339,500	21,227,500	5,999,000	3,142,400	40,708,400	+833,200	+1,200,100
...	...	4,200	−1,600	...	3,600	...	...	3,600	−2,200	−600
...	...	9,876,600	+106,100	10,005,000	42,000	...	...	10,047,000	+276,500	+170,400
966,900	483,500	5,585,500	−52,000	4,284,400	...	959,600	502,600	5,746,600	+89,400	+142,000
1,714,000	857,000	2,571,000	−1,800	...	...	1,719,200	900,500	2,619,700	+3,400	+5,200
218,900	109,500	460,800	−1,500	170,100	...	218,900	114,700	503,700	+36,200	+37,700
811,900	405,900	1,233,900	...	17,300	...	853,500	447,100	1,317,900	+42,800	+42,800
...	...	418,900	+106,100	563,500	...	...	...	563,500	+250,700	+144,600
2,162,500	1,081,200	3,254,600	−6,900	8,200	...	2,185,300	1,144,700	3,330,200	+13,200	+20,100
...	...	149,100	−81,200	114,700	10,200	...	...	124,900	−105,400	−24,200
...	...	64,100	−15,900	80,000	...	...	...	80,000	...	+15,900
5,874,200	2,937,100	23,614,500	+52,300	15,243,200	52,200	5,936,500	3,109,600	24,341,500	+606,800	+554,500
...	...	931,000	+12,400	560,000	398,100	...	...	958,100	+39,500	+27,100
...	...	1,313,000	−900	782,800	563,100	...	...	1,345,900	+31,400	+32,300
2,600	1,300	977,500	−3,200	314,400	715,500	600	300	1,030,800	+51,100	+54,300
2,600	1,300	3,222,100	+8,300	1,657,200	1,676,700	600	300	3,331,800	+122,000	+113,700
56,000	28,000	1,197,600	+2,200	1,299,600	...	14,900	7,800	1,322,300	+147,100	+144,900
100,600	50,300	4,644,500	−194,000	385,900	4,964,900	87,500	45,800	5,484,100	+650,100	+844,100
156,600	78,300	5,842,100	−191,800	1,685,500	4,964,900	102,400	53,600	6,806,400	+797,200	+989,000
1,879,900	940,000	18,415,800	−147,800	15,960,800	...	1,991,000	1,042,900	18,994,700	+328,200	+476,000
2,426,700	1,213,300	4,585,600	−61,000	912,000	...	2,496,800	1,307,800	4,717,200	−23,900	+37,100
17,500	8,700	1,049,900	−455,000	38,900	...	5,300	2,800	47,000	−1,4[illegible]2,000	−997,000
4,324,100	2,162,000	24,051,300	−663,800	16,912,300	..	4,493,100	2,353,500	23,758,900	−1,147,700	−483,900
5,500	2,800	8,400	+5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	−5,600
16,323,700	8,161,800	96,088,800	−1,157,900	45,837,700	27,924,900	16,531,600	8,659,400	98,953,600	+1,2[illegible]9,300	+2,367,200
...	...	700,000	+700,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	−700,000
...	...	} 717,900	+834,700	{ ...	...	...	...	} 924,700	−807,900	−1,642,600
...	...			...	924,700	...	...			
16,323,700	8,161,800	97,506,700	+376,800	45,837,700	27,000,200	16,531,600	8,659,400	98,028,900	+401,400	+24,600
	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.		−1,064,100				*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (−) on account of Exchange . Rx.		−566,500	+497,600
	Total including Exchange . Rx.		−687,300				Total Including Exchange . Rx.		−165,100	+522,200

Revised Estimate, 1898-99.				Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1,700,200	788,000	394,000	2,882,200	2,427,300	681,000	356,700	3,465,000
687,600	3,100	1,500	692,200	848,300	1,100	600	850,800
−4,100	...	...	−4,100	...	...	...	...
2,383,700	791,100	395,500	3,570,300	3,275,600	682,100	357,300	4,315,000

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*.

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Revenue (from Statement A)	96,139,287	193,662	96,332,949	101,217,400	232,500	101,449,900	101,645,900	207,100	101,853,000
Exchange added to Revenue	109,055	...	109,055	116,200	...	116,200	108,500	...	108,500
Total	96,248,342	193,662	96,442,004	101,333,600	232,500	101,566,100	101,754,400	207,100	101,961,500
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 2½ p. c. Stock	...	3,500,000		...	5,297,700		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ p.c. Rupee Loan	3,000,120	...		1,200,000	...		...	...	
Total	3,000,120	3,500,000	6,500,120	1,200,000	5,297,700	6,497,700	...	...	...
Net			6,077,779			2,867,600			0
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
Net			5,000,000			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	200	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	142,309	...		143,200	...		144,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,867,850	...		3,956,200	...		4,065,500	...	
Total	4,010,359	...	4,010,359	4,099,400	...	4,099,400	4,210,300	...	4,210,300
Net			0			291,600			521,900
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	203,232	...		1,419,900	...		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	...	...		422,600	...		603,900	...	
Excluded Local Funds	851,848	...		804,700	...		803,400	...	
Railway Funds	46,179	...		71,000	...		52,100	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	12,500	...		13,100	...		13,700	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	22,472,638	...		19,972,200	...		20,198,100	...	
Advances	8,657,183	2,097		10,033,800	200		3,517,100	...	
Suspense Accounts	212,810	...		78,300			22,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	4,665,176	...		...	...		418,400	...	
Miscellaneous	133,308	150		...	...		...	...	
Total	37,254,874	2,247	37,257,121	32,815,600	200	32,815,800	25,628,900	...	25,628,900
Net			2,944,650			869,900			0
Carried over	[illegible]513,695	9,693,909		139,448,600	10,030,400		131,593,000	4,707,100	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B) . .	76,939,069	16,198,263	93,137,332	71,603,300	16,323,700	87,927,000	73,762,600	16,531,600	90,294,200
Exchange, charged as Expenditure . .	9,121,561	...	9,121,561	8,161,800	...	8,161,800	8,659,400	...	8,659,400
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	203,232	...	203,232	1,419,900	...	1,419,900	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits" . .	*660,910*	...	*660,910*	*2,000*	...	*2,000*	*924,700*	...	*924,700*
Total .	85,602,952	16,198,263	101,801,215	81,183,000	16,323,700	97,506,700	81,497,300	16,531,600	98,028,900
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,053,687	815,583		2,383,700	791,100		3,275,600	682,100	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue . .	459,271	...		395,500	...		357,300	...	
Total .	3,512,958	815,583	4,328,541	2,779,200	791,100	3,570,300	3,632,900	682,100	4,315,000
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock .	...	2,802		...	200		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	3,000,000		...	...	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock	...	...		...	384,700		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans . .	...	...		100	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Loans . .	...	...		17,000	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans . .	7,950	...		4,000	...		4,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans . .	219,203	...		167,500	...		160,000	...	
3½ p. c. Loans . .	192,210	...		56,000	...		26,000	...	
Treasury Bills . .	...	...		600	...		...	...	
Stock Notes . .	176	...		...	...		...	...	
Total .	419,539	2,802	422,341	245,200	3,384,900	3,630,100	190,000	...	190,000
Net .			0			0			190,000
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans .	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
Net .			0			1,500,000			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans . .	12,139	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	113,608	...		113,700	...		113,300	...	
Savings Bank Deposits.	4,192,798	...		3,694,100	...		3,575,100	...	
Total .	4,318,545	...	4,318,545	3,807,800	...	3,807,800	3,688,400	...	3,688,400
Net .			308,186			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments . .	660,910	...		2,000	...		924,700	...	
Excluded Local Funds .	852,089	...		787,400	...		773,200	...	
Railway Funds . .	61,162	...		74,200	...		51,500	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits . .	22,331,279	...		19,846,600	...		20,239,500	...	
Advances . . .	9,506,048	938		9,904,900	...		3,416,800	...	
Suspense Accounts .	200,408	...		39,100	...		17,000	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net . .	...	...		956,500	...		[illegible]	...	
Miscellaneous . .	698,648	979		335,200	...		336,800	...	
Total .	34,310,544	1,917	34,312,461	31,945,900	...	31,945,900	25,753,500	...	25,753,500
Net .			0			0			124,600
Carried over .	128,164,538	18,018,565		119,961,100	26,499,700		114,762,100	21,713,700	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward .	140,513,695	9 695,909		139,448,600	10,[illegible]30,400		131,593,600	4,707,100	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	100,109	...	100,109	140,800	...	140,800	116,100	...	116,100
Net .			44,963			40,000			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	858,044	...	858,044	893,400	...	893,400	624,700	...	624,700
Net .			0			222,500			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	660,654	1,190,500		1,077,800	1,988,600		525,600	2,718,600	
Repayments .	1,423,847	4,061		1,577,700	43 200		1,356,700	3,000	
Total .	2,084,501	1,194,561	3,279,062	2,655,500	2,031,800	4,687,300	1,882,300	2,721,600	4,603,900
Net .			0			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	25,714,421	...		26,830,000	...		28,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		739,100	...		751,900	...	
Other Departmental Accounts .	423,844	...		780,200	...		488,000	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office .	...	...		216,500	...		373,400	...	
Telegraph .	140,445	...		37,000	...		11,300	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,559,191	..		3,583,000	...		3,115,300	...	
Public Works .	...	...		1,904,900	...		937,000	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office .	357,579	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine .	221,307	...		205,300	...		239,300	...	
Military .	18,562,120	...		16,114,900	...		15,422,400	...	
Public Works .	794,622	...		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	891,936	595,731		939,300	1,002,000		1,238,000	502,000	
Other "	1,053,186	213,193		488,500	230,900		421,100	166,800	
Total .	50,718,651	808,929	51,527,580	51,858,700	1,232,900	53,091,600	50,997,700	668,800	51,666,500
Net .			0			745,200			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	9,506,077	9,506,077	...	19,000,000	19,000,000	...	17,000,000	17,000,000
Total Receipts .	194,275,000	21,205,476		194,997,000	32,295,100		185,214,400	25,097,500	
Opening Balance .	13,873,752	2,832,354		15,982,443	2,534,244		17,072,043	4,304,444	
GRAND TOTAL .	208,148,752	24,037,830		210,979,443	34,829,344		202,286,443	29,401,944	

Fort William,
Finance and Commerce Department;
The 20th March 1899.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

of the Government of India, in India and in England—continued.

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward	128,164,538	18,018,565		119,961,100	26,499,700		114,762,100	21,713,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,146	...	55,146	100,800	...	100,800	127,900		127,900
Net			0			0			11,800
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,411,593	...	1,411,593	670,900	...	670,900	861,700	..	861,700
Net			553,549			0			237,000
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	24,123		..	805,500		...	1,248,600	
For Expenditure	3,146,849	1,514,927		3,528,800	1,823,900		2,663,600	1,948,[illegible]	
Total	3,146,849	1,539,050	4,685,899	3,528,800	2,629,400	6,158,200	2,663,600	3,197,300	5,860,900
Net			1,406,837			1,470,900			1,257,000
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	25,714,510	...		26,850,000	...		28,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	244,503	...		739,100	...		751,900	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	429,615	...		780,200	...		488,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	...		216,500	...		373,400	...	
Telegraph	140,485	...		37,000	...		11,300	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,559,191	...		3,523,000	...		3,115,300	...	
Public Works	...	...		1,224,900	...		937,000	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Post Office	357,5[illegible]9	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	2[illegible]4,[illegible]33	...		205,300	...		239,300	...	
Military	18,56[illegible],[illegible]20	...		16,114,[illegible]00	...		15,422,400	...	
Public Works	804,200	...		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	5[illegible]2,497	895,170		1,002,000	939,300		502,000	1,238,000	
Other "	226,345	1,050,801		257,700	456,500		199,000	435,600	
Total	49,915,438	1,945,971	51,861,409	50,950,600	1,395,800	52,346,400	50,039,600	1,673,600	51,713,200
Net	...	...	333,829			0			46,700
Secretary of State's Bills paid	9,472,745	...	9,472,745	18,695,200	...	18,695,200	17,152,100	...	17,152,100
Total Disbursements	192,166,309	21,503,586		193,907,400	30,524,900		185,607,000	26,584,600	
Closing Balance	1[illegible]982,443	2,534,244		17,072,043	4,304,444		16,679,443	2,817,314	
GRAND TOTAL	208,148,752	24,037,830		210,979,443	34,829,344		202,286,443	29,401,044	

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97	12,735	46,726	413,744	128,319	569,652	60,638	200,886	616,069	523,347	2,572,116
Added in 1897-98	...	...	177,510	...	...	25,722	...	...	...	203,232
Spent in 1897-98	1,407	10,885	...	39,637	279,146	...	2,111	170,433	157,291	660,910
Balance at end of 1897-98	11,328	35,841	591,254	88,682	290,506	86,360	198,775	445,636	366,056	2,114,438
Revised Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Accounts).	11,328	35,841	591,254	88,682	290,506	86,360	198,775	445,636	366,056	2,114,438
Added in 1898-99	...	44,800	279,600	63,100	284,400	378,500	126,700	146,100	96,700	1,419,900
Spent in 1898-99	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Balance at end of 1898-99	9,328	80,641	870,854	151,782	574,906	464,860	325,475	591,736	462,756	3,532,338
Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.										
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Revised Estimate).	9,328	80,641	870,854	151,782	574,906	464,860	325,475	591,736	462,756	3,532,338
Spent in 1899-1900	900	23,900	126,800	117,200	145,700	80,000	66,100	196,300	167,800	924,700
Balance at end of 1899-1900	8,428	56,741	744,054	34,582	429,206	384,860	259,375	395,436	294,956	2,607,638

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1899.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

REVENUE.	Accounts, 1897-98.		Revised Estimate, 1898-99.		Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	25,626,285		27,627,600		27,590,300	
2. Forest	1,735,027		1,834,600		1,7[illegible]7,500	
3. Tributes from Native States	883,629		939,700		937,500	
	28,244,941		30,401,900		30,315,300	
Deduct,— Assignments	*1,117,466*		*1,125,600*		*1,148,300*	
NET	—	27,127,475	—	29,276,300	—	29,167,000
II.—Opium, Net Receipts	2,788,744		3,326,500		3,344,500	
Deduct,— Assignments	*5,099*		*5,100*		*5,100*	
NET	—	2,783,645	—	3,321,400	—	3,339,400
III.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	8,565,524		9,008,900		8,723,600	
2. Stamps	4,783,877		4,784,500		4,841,800	
3. Excise	5,458,441		5,701,600		5,7[illegible]2,500	
4. Provincial Rates	3,717,560		3,946,000		3,946,400	
5. Customs	4,555,073		4,803,200		4,541,500	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,881,233		1,917,900		1,93[illegible],500	
7. Registration	485,419		452,600		4[illegible]0,500	
	29,417,127		30,614,700		30,202,[illegible]00	
Deduct,— Assignments	*419,183*		*427,800*		*427,800*	
NET	—	29,027,944	—	30,186,900	—	29,775,000
IV.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Gain by Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	376,245	—	292,000	—	195,600
		59,315,309		63,076,600		62,477,000
Excess of Expenditure over Income		5,359,211		—		—
	—	64,674,520		63,076,600		62,477,000

Part II.—Expenditure.

CHARGES.	Accounts, 1897-98.		Revised Estimate, 1898-99.		Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—Debt Services	—	2,600,019	—	2,106,700	—	2,085,300
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	26,114,910		23,12[illegible],500		22,830,600	
2. Military Works	1,115,824		1,143,400		1,271,400	
3. Special Defence Works	23,708		8,400		—	
TOTAL	—	27,254,442	—	24,278,300	—	24,111,000
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	4,187,601		4,085,000		4,209,400	
2. Forest	1,001,689		1,010,200		1,007,700	
3. Other Heads	1,412,314		1,412,500		1,540,700	
TOTAL	—	6,601,604	—	6,507,700	—	6,817,800
IV.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
Railway	1,432,616		878,100		880,600	
Telegraph	...		...		20,100	
	1,432,616		878,100		900,700	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Irrigation	425,779		239,600		116,300	
Post Office	149,689		165,100		112,100	
Telegraph	257,830		36,900		...	
	833,304		441,600		228,400	
NET	—	599,312	—	436,500	—	678,300
V.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	14,016,036		13,967,500		14,607,600	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,058,579		5,120,000		5,189,800	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	5,363,125		1,176,100		1,129,600	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,792		4,200		3,600	
5. Civil Works	3,635,289		4,002,300		4,846,100	
	28,076,821		24,270,100		25,776,700	
Add or Deduct,— Provincial Surplus or Deficit	*457,678*		1,417,900		*924,700*	
TOTAL	—	27,619,143	—	25,688,000	—	24,852,000
		64,674,520		59,017,200		58,544,400
Excess of Income over Expenditure		...		4,059,400		3,932,600
		64,674,520		63,076,600		62,477,000

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;

Memorandum by the Honourable Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E., on Military Expenditure.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned, are—

I—Indian Military Estimates.

II—Home (India) Military Estimates.

III—Military Works Estimates.

IV—Marine Estimates.

2. They will be dealt with in this memorandum in the order given above.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1898-99.

Comparison—Revised for 1898-99, and Budget for 1898-99.

3. The revised Indian Military Estimates for 1898-99, compared with the budget for the year, show a net saving of Rx. 520,800 caused by an increase in receipts of Rx. 2,200 and a decrease in expenditure of Rx. 518,600.

4. The more important causes which have led to the decrease in expenditure are as under:—

(a) There is a decrease of Rx. 344,300 on account of military operations and an increase of Rx. 53,200 on account of special services, thus giving a net decrease of Rx. 291,100 on account of military operations and special services. The decrease on account of military operations is mainly due to the large expenditure on account of field operations on the North-West Frontier, which was anticipated when the budget was framed, not having been incurred, owing to the cessation of those operations earlier than was expected, and also to various changes in the strength and organisation of the forces which were mobilised. On the other hand, the increase on account of special services is chiefly caused by the augmented garrisons in the Malakand and Tochi Valley not having been reduced on as early a date as was anticipated.

(b) Another cause of decrease, amounting to Rx. 65,000, was the fall in the prices of food supplies for men and animals.

(c) There was also a decrease of Rx. 41,200 on account of exchange compensation allowance, owing to exchange having been favourable during the year.

(d) Again, savings accrued owing to the authorised strength of British infantry being short by one battalion for a part of the year (Rx. 36,700); to the employment of the 1st Bengal Infantry at Mauritius, and to the retention for service in East Africa of the 27th Bombay Infantry and the head-quarters wing of the 4th

Bombay Rifles for longer periods than were anticipated. The Military Estimates were relieved of expenditure on account of the two latter items to the extent of Rx. 18,000 and Rx. 15,400, respectively, the charges having been borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government. The Military Estimates were further relieved of expenditure to the extent of Rx. 24,100 on account of the pay and allowances of officers whose services were placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for plague duty.

(*e*) A lapse of Rx. 20,000 has also occurred in the budget for 1898-99, as the orders of the Secretary of State on the question of increasing the establishment of Commissariat-Transport officers could not be given effect to in that year.

(*f*) In addition to the foregoing, the following are the chief causes which contributed towards reducing expenditure :—

(*i*) Under Grant 1 (*Army and Garrison Staff*) there are savings amounting to Rx. 14,500 owing chiefly to absence of officers on furlough.

(*ii*) Under Grant 3 (*Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges*) there are savings to the extent of Rx. 29,000, owing to fluctuations in the strength of the troops.

(*iii*) Under Grant 4 (*Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services*) the savings aggregate Rx. 28,500, and are due to smaller purchases of malt-liquor owing to decreased consumption (Rx. 14,000) ; and to less expenditure on other accounts.

(*iv*) Under Grant 10 (*Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage*) the savings aggregate Rx. 20,000 owing chiefly to fluctuations in establishments and smaller purchases of camp equipage and other stores.

5. The total decrease in expenditure was, however, to some extent counterbalanced by certain increases, the more important of which are the following :—

(*a*) Special bounties and advances of deferred pay were paid to a limited number of men of certain British regiments serving in India, to induce them to extend their service with the colours. This causes an increase to the extent of Rx. 31,900.

(*b*) Judging from the experience of the first nine months there will be larger expenditure to the extent of Rx. 15,000 on account of the ordinary conveyance of troops and stores.

(*c*) Owing to the existence of plague in India, it has been found necessary to give additional grants-in-aid, to certain cantonments in the Bombay Command, to meet expenditure on plague operations.

(*d*) Under Grant 9 (*Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services*) there is larger expenditure to the extent of Rx. 10,000 chiefly in the purchase of medical supplies.

Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—Budget for 1898-99, and Estimate for 1899-1900.

6. The estimates for 1899-1900, in the net, amount to Rx. 16,095,700, or Rx. 1,155,100 less than the budget for 1898-99. This is due to a decrease in receipts of Rx. 16,400 and in expenditure of Rx. 1,171,500.

7. In comparing the estimates of next year with the budget for the current year, it will be found that the decrease in *receipts* is mainly due to less issues on payment of commissariat supplies being anticipated than in the current year owing to the cessation of field operations.

8. The decrease in *expenditure* is accounted for as follows:—

(*a*) A saving of Rx. 1,176,500 occurs in the provision for military operations and special services.

(*b*) In consequence of the higher rates of exchange adopted for the estimates of 1899-1900, a saving of Rx. 120,000 is anticipated in the pay of British troops and of Rx. 20,800 in exchange compensation allowance.

(*c*) A saving, amounting to Rx. 60,000, is due to an anticipated fall in the prices of food supplies for men and animals as compared with the prices adopted for the current year's budget.

(*d*) Again, savings to the extent of Rx. 21,200 will accrue owing to the cost of the 1st Bengal Infantry while stationed at Mauritius being borne by Her Majesty's Government.

(*e*) Another cause of saving, resulting directly from the cessation of field operations, is that the provision for expenditure on account of non-effective services is reduced by Rx. 22,500 as regards extra pensionary allowances, and by Rx 14,500 for war medals.

(*f*) In addition to the foregoing, the following reductions in expenditure are anticipated:—

(*i*) Under Grant 3 (*Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges*) savings to the extent of Rx 45,000 are anticipated owing to probable fluctuations in strength and other causes.

(*ii*) Under Grant 4 (*Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services*) savings, amounting to Rx. 32,800, are expected, owing to (1) smaller purchases of malt-liquor (Rx. 12,800); (2) to the special grant (Rx. 10,000) made in the preceding year for purchase of transport animals to complete the authorised complement of mobilisation animals not having been repeated; and (3) to smaller provision (Rx. 10,000) as against Rx. 20,000 in 1898-99 having been made for additional officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department

(*iii*) Under Grant 6 (*Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services*) reduced expenditure of about Rx. 17,400 is anticipated, owing to smaller purchases of certain articles being necessary.

(*iv*) Under Grant 10 (*Ordnance Establishments, Stores. and Camp Equipage*) there will be savings, aggregating Rx. 10,300, due chiefly to anticipated variations in establishments, and also to a smaller provision having to be made for the conversion of the equipment of the batteries of the field army to that suitable for the 15-pounder projectiles.

9. The foregoing decreases in expenditure will, however, be partly counterbalanced by certain increases, of which the following are the more important:—

(*i*) Increased provision to the extent of Rx. 114,600 has been made for messing allowance to the British Army. In this connection it may be mentioned that, as explained in my memorandum of last year, the details connected with the measures to be adopted in India, in furtherance of the improvements made in the position of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, were not settled when the budget for 1898-99 was closed; provision, therefore, was made therein for only Rx. 200,000. During the currency of that year the matter was, however, finally settled, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State certain measures were adopted in India with effect from the 1st June 1898. These measures involve the abolition of deferred pay, and the grant of a gratuity on discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve; also the grant of messing allowance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas per diem in addition to usual pay and extra-duty pay, and the free issue of groceries, for which the soldier had up to that time been required to pay 9 pies per diem. I may mention that the soldiers who were in the service at the time these changes were introduced had the option of accepting them, or continuing under the arrangements they were intended to supersede. These considerations and the fact that expenditure for the whole, instead of a part, of a year has to be provided for, account for the increase in the provision for this allowance in the estimate of next year.

(*ii*) Provision to the extent of Rx. 39,500 has been made for providing the mobilisation equipment of the additional corps (line of communications) included among the extra units of the field army; and of Rx. 37,600 for maintaining a reserve of compressed fodder to facilitate mobilisation requirements. A sum of Rx. 18,400 has also been provided for the supply of camel saddles for the 3rd and 4th Divisions and extra units of the field army.

(*iii*) A sum of Rx. 20,700 has been provided for the re-establishment of Cantonment Hospitals.

(*iv*) There will also be increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 17,200 due to the raising of an additional Native mountain battery.

(*v*) Increased provision, amounting to Rx. 16,800, has also been made on account of the ordinary movements of troops and stores, as it is anticipated that the reliefs next year will be heavier than they were this year.

(*vi*) Larger provision to the extent of Rx. 14,000 has been made for camps of exercise.

(*vii*) Another cause of increased expenditure, amounting to Rx. 13,800, is the return of the head-quarters wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles and the anticipated return from Mombassa early next year of the 27th Bombay Infantry, the cost of which during its absence from India has been borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

(*viii*) There will also be larger expenditure to the extent of Rx. 10,000 on account of medical supplies and services.

(ix) The expenditure side of the budget estimate for next year is also increased by reason of a smaller deduction in India to adjust excess provision in the Home Estimate—Rx. 48,300.

10. A statement is appended showing the net amounts under each of the 20 Grants for effective and non-effective services, and for military operations:—

	Strength.	
	1899-1900.	1898-99.
British Army	72,495	72,516
Native Army	143,021	143,533
Total ...	215,516	216,049

Grants.	—	Net estimates.		Difference on net estimates.		Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Effective Services.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	541,290	541,210	80	...	
2	Administrative Staff	205,542	208,892	...	3,350	
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,098,142	8,392,856	...	294,714	
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services ...	3,382,430	3,166,013	216,417	...	
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	344,411	336 909	7,502	...	
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	207,894	204,775	3,119	...	
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	243,808	229,950	13,858	...	
8	Administration of Martial Law ..	42,905	43,189	...	284	
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	743,078	712,231	30,847	...	
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	709,373	656,359	53,014	...	
11	Ecclesiastical	33,032	27,972	5,060	...	
12	Education	46,926	47,291	...	365	
13	Sea Transport Charges ...	57 222	56,267	955	...	
14	Miscellaneous Services ...	368,847	212,086	156,761	...	
15	Volunteer Corps	202,564	196,707	5,857	...	
	Total, Effective Services Rx.	15,227,464	15,032,707	493,470	298,713	
	Non-Effective Services.					
16	Rewards for Military Services ...	16,228	32,445	...	16,217	
17	Military Pensions to Europeans ...	98,364	106 197	...	7,833	
18	Military Pensions to Natives ...	709,304	727 373	...	18,069	
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	—58,789*	—54 952*	—3,837	...	
20	Departmental Pensions	64,225	62,130	2,095	...	
	Total, Non-Effective Services Rx.	829,332	873,193	—1,742	42,119	
	Military Operations Rx.	38,904	1,344,900†	...	1,305,996	
	Grand Total Rx.	16,095,700	17,250,800	491,728	1,646,828	
		Net decrease Rx. ...		1,155,100		

* The bulk of subscriptions of officers to Indian Military Service Family Pensions is received in India, while most of the expenditure is incurred at home. The receipts in India, therefore, exceed the expenditure in India, and hence, as the figures in the above statement are net, there must be a minus entry.

† In my memorandum on military expenditure last year the heading "Military Operations" did not appear, although it did appear in the Financial Statement, the charges being included in my memorandum under Grant 14. The figure adopted above differs from that in the Financial Statement for last year, by reason of a change in classification involving a redistribution between ordinary charges and warlike operations.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1898-99.

Comparison—Revised for 1898-99, and Budget for 1898-99.

11. The second of the estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the Home estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1898-99 provided for a gross expenditure of £4,469,300, while in the Revised Estimates provision has been made to the extent of £4,324,100.

12. The saving of £145,200 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1898-99, is chiefly due to decrease in the payments for ordnance stores, owing, to a great extent, to the reduction of demands made by India. It is also due to reduced payments on account of the furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service, and of the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service. These decreases are, however, partly counter-balanced by larger payments having been made to the War Office in settlement of their claims for 1897-98 on account of the effective and non-effective service of the British forces serving in India, than were anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed.

13. There is also an increase of £10,400 on account of receipts in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimates for 1898-99, due chiefly to larger receipts being anticipated on account of the Indian Troop Service, and in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment.

14. The net figures of the revised, therefore, show a saving of £155,600 on those of the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 due, as explained above, to a decrease in expenditure of £145,200 and an increase in receipts of £10,400.

Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—Budget for 1898-99, and Estimate for 1899-1900.

15. The receipts and expenditure for 1899-1900 are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	£	£	£
Effective	51,900	1,996,300	1,944,400
Non-effective	15,500	2,496,800	2,481,300
Total ...	67,400	4,493,100	4,425,700

16. Compared with the budget for 1898-99, larger receipts to the extent of £18,100 are anticipated in 1899-1900, owing to the same causes as those which have led to the figures on account of receipts being increased in the Revised Estimate for 1898-99. The total gross expenditure for 1899-1900 is, however, higher by £23,800 than the amount provided in the budget for the preceding year, owing chiefly to larger amounts being provided for payment to the War Office on account of the effective and non-effective services of the British forces serving in India, as the amounts adopted on this account in the budget of the preceding year were too low. These increases in expenditure are partly counter-balanced by provision for one transport for trooping service less than in the preceding year having been made, and by reduced expenditure being anticipated on account of pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service.

17. The gross charges on account of effective services include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India, amounting, as estimated in the coming year, to £730,000, as against £721,000 in the estimates for 1898-99. These charges are based on the capitation rate of £7-10 for each man borne on the establishments of the British forces in India, with the addition of the charge for deferred pay issued to British soldiers on discharge or transfer to the reserve. In connection with the deferred pay, it may be mentioned that during the current financial year it was decided to abolish this concession and to substitute for it a gratuity, the effect of which will be to ultimately reduce military expenditure at Home. The other items included in the gross effective charges are furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£239,600); passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transport (£19,000); miscellaneous (£19,000); and stores for India (£629,700).

The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£554,000); pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£24,800); while the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service amount to £1,800,000, the miscellaneous pensions to £86,000, and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions to £32,000.

18. The net expenditure for 1899-1900 is more by £5,700 than that for the preceding year; and, as explained above, this is due to an increase of £18,100 in receipts and an increase of £23,800 in gross expenditure.

19. Subsequent to the estimate of 1899-1900 being closed, it was decided to defer the supply from England of certain stores to the value of £11,093 for which provision was included in those estimates. This over-provision in the Home Estimates has been adjusted by a corresponding deduction in the Indian Estimates with the result that, as compared with the net expenditure of 1898-99, there will be a saving in 1899-1900 of £5,393 in the Home Expenditure.

20. The figures of actual expenditure in 1897-98, of the *Budget* and *Revised Estimates* for 1898-99, and of the *Estimate* for 1899-1900, are given below in detail for convenience of comparison :—

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate. 1898-99.	Revised Estimate. 1898-99.	Estimate, 1899-1900.
EFFECTIVE.	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	729,719	721,000	744,400	730,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during voyage of British Forces serving in India ...	98,390	108,000	112,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of officers of the Indian Service	195,800	230,000	202,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	228,944	267,600	284,600	260,600
Passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports	17,737	19,000	12,000	19,000
Miscellaneous	31,651	20,000	19,500	19,000
Stores for India	527,141	627,900	522,900	629,700
Total ...	1,829,382	1,993,500	1,897,400	1,996,300
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India ...	506,847	517,000	527,500	554,000
Pay of non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	24,518	24,800	24,200	24,800
Pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service ...	1,771,591	1,820,000	1,760,000	1,800,000
Miscellaneous pensions, etc.	84,443	84,000	84,500	86,000
Indian Military Service Family Pensions ...	27,446	30,000	30,500	32,000
Total ...	2,414,845	2,475,800	2,426,700	2,496,800
Total, Effective and Non-Effective ...	4,244,227	4,469,300	4,324,100	4,493,100

21. The following table shows, in detail, the expenditure for stores (including freight) from 1893-94 to 1899-1900 :—

	ACCOUNTS.					Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Estimate, 1899-1900.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Clothing	200,699	210,107	210,613	158,825	177,184	169,500	193,400
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	547,202	323,141	235,850	290,835	269,377	289,700	352,200
Medical	26,494	22,075	19,942	26,446	22,512	21,600	30,200
Commissariat ...	30,864	22,720	21,838	40,832	32,197	24,600	48,600
Chitral Relief Force ...	...	...	6,914	6,873	752	...	...
Malakand Field Force ...	...	...	...	...	23,403	16,500	...
Tochi Field Force ...	...	...	...	...	1,716	1,000	...
North-West Frontier Field Operations ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,300
Total ...	805,259	578,043	495,157	523,811	527,141	522,900	629,700

III.—Military Works Estimates.

Excluding English expenditure and exchange, the budget estimate for 1898-99 amounted to Rx. 1,135,800; the revised estimate of expenditure amounted to Rx. 1,113,700. There has, therefore, been less expenditure in India of Rx. 22,100.

The budget estimate for 1899-1900, excluding English expenditure and exchange, amounts to Rx. 1,299,600, or Rx. 185,900 more than that of 1898-99. The difference is due to an extra grant of Rx. 14,500 for the Barrack Department duties in the Madras Command, now taken over by the Military Works Department, and to a provision of Rx. 150,000 for defence works on the North-West Frontier.

The heads of the Military Works estimate are in round figures:—

	Rx.
For original works, including works in progress and those to be commenced	400,800
,, repairs	349,000
,, establishment	298,000
,, Barrack Department establishment, supplies, and tools and plant	86,000

The new works, 168 in number, including 63 in progress and 105 not commenced, comprise fourteen water-supply works on which Rx. 47,300 is to be spent, and Rx. 22,100 for coast and inland fortifications, the balance being made up of drainage works, hospitals, barracks, and Ordnance, Commissariat, Marine, and Remount requirements. Many of these new works are of a minor character, or are renewals. The demands are very large, and no fewer than 354 works cannot be provided for. If they had been provided for it would have meant an addition of Rx. 910,000 to the budget.

The laborious task of re-constructing the organization for the performance of the military works services has been completed, and I hope that the new arrangements will come into force at an early date.

IV.—Marine Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1898-99.

Comparison—Revised for 1898-99, and Budget for 1898-99.

The net figures of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1898-99 were Rx. 142,500, the Revised Estimate stands at Rx. 123,200, showing a decrease of Rx. 19,300. This decrease in the net expenditure is caused by excess receipts amounting to Rx. 17,500, and a reduction in expenditure to the extent of Rx. 1,800.

The excess under receipts is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial Service.

The increases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 8,400) are chiefly due to smaller recoveries for stores issued to, and works executed for, other departments

The decreases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 10,200) are principally due to savings in matters of establishments and up-keep; reduced expenditure on repairs to Her Majesty's ships in Indian seas and Royal Indian Marine vessels at outstations; smaller payments of exchange compensation allowance; temporary vacancies and other items.

Taking the increase against the decrease, there is a net decrease of Rx. 1,800, and adding these figures to the increased receipts, Rx. 17,500, the result is a decrease of Rx. 19,300 in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—Budget for 1898-99, and Estimate for 1899-1900.

The net figures of the Marine Estimate for 1899-1900 are Rx. 136,950 against Rx. 142,500, the figures of the budget for 1898-99 showing a decrease of Rx. 5,550. This decrease is caused by an increase in receipts, amounting to Rx. 7,900, due to anticipated recoveries in connection with the employment of the *Clive* on Imperial Service, counterbalanced by increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 2,350.

General Remarks.

Having reviewed the estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned, I would now offer the following remarks in connection with the work of the Army Departments under the administrative control of the Military Department.

The past year has happily been one during which the army of India has enjoyed a much-needed rest, but the experiences of the year 1897-98 have shown certain weak points in the military system, and every department has been engaged in considering what remedies shall be applied, while the whole question of the military position on the North-West Frontier has been examined.

The deficiencies in the transport service have also been engaging attention, and a strong Committee under the presidency of Lieutenant-General G. E. L. Sanford, was formed to consider the organisation of that important service. The Committee has submitted a valuable and elaborate report and their recommendations are now under our immediate consideration. The question of improving the ambulance transport has been taken up, and the proposals of a Committee have been submitted. Another weakness that made itself conspicuous during the late campaigns was the deficiency in mountain artillery. We have received the Secretary of State's permission to raise an additional battery.

A decision has been arrived at regarding the gauge of frontier railways; the Nowshera-Dargai line will be pushed on the 2-foot 6-inch gauge; and we have formulated proposals for providing a stock of the plant required for field service tramways and railways.

Another subject to which we have given our attention is that of house accommodation in cantonments. As is well known, difficulties have frequently occurred in obtaining house accommodation in cantonments for officers of the army, and the existing rules on the subject having been found inadequate, it has been considered expedient to make better provision for that purpose by means of legislation. A bill was introduced on the 4th November 1898. The memorials

from house-owners and the opinions of local Governments and Administrations are being carefully considered.

I have already alluded to the proposed re-organisation of the transport. Last year I mentioned that the insufficiency of the existing complement of commissariat-transport officers had been brought specially to notice in the late campaigns. After very full consideration a large increase to the establishment was recommended. The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an immediate increase of twelve officers and has called for further information to enable him to decide what further addition is necessary.

With a view to supply the hospitals and British troops with pure milk, steps are being taken to improve the management of dairies generally, and to work dairy and grass farms in conjunction. The supply of grass to the mounted branches has been, in recent years, a matter for anxious consideration, but I hope that we are now in a fair way to attain something like success. An experimental training class for British non-commissioned officers and men in scientific grass farming has been opened at Allahabad, and other measures are being taken to generally improve the supervision of grass farms, and to make them paying concerns. The rules for the provision of grass lands for the horses of Native cavalry in the Bengal and Punjab Commands have been extended to the Native cavalry in the Bombay Command.

Considerable progress has been made in various matters connected with the manufacture and supply of munitions of war. Proposals have been made for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of cordite on a large scale. This will enable us to be independent of England for our cordite supply and will effect a considerable economy. A site has been decided upon at Jubbulpore for the establishment of a Central Gun-Carriage Factory for all India. The three existing factories at Madras, Bombay, and Fatehgarh cannot be kept up to date economically, and the establishment of a central factory will effect a saving in the cost of establishments. The Harness and Saddlery Workshops in the Bombay Arsenal have been closed, and the work transferred to Madras. In dealing with the working of the Ordnance Department during 1897-98 in my last year's memorandum, I referred to the fact that in order to provide a central authority for the expeditious and economical supply of stores to the arsenals and depots in India, the whole of the ordnance factories in this country had been placed under the direct control of the Director-General of Ordnance in India. I would now add that as a necessary sequel to this arrangement a central office for dealing with the audit and accounts of these factories has been ordered to be formed with effect from the 1st April 1899. Pole draught is being substituted for shaft draught in batteries of horse and field artillery in India. Horse artillery batteries are also being equipped to take cordite cartridges with 12-pr. projectiles, while the field batteries are being altered to carry 15-pr. projectiles with cordite cartridges. It has been decided to carry out the re-armament of British cavalry in India with the Lee-Enfield Magazine carbine, and the artillery with the Martini-Enfield carbine as funds become available.

The equipment of additional corps of the field army for duty on the lines of communication under the plan of mobilisation will be proceeded with in 1899-1900.

The provision of remounts for the army is always a matter of the greatest importance. Various improvements and economies have been effected, and on the whole it may be claimed that satisfactory Australian and country-bred remounts are issued to the army. With a view to developing mule-breeding in India, the purchase of additional donkey stallions from Cyprus was sanctioned, and we have engaged to take a certain number of stallions annually. The increasing difficulty of obtaining donkey stallions from the continent renders it imperative that other sources of supply should be opened up.

There is no more important question than that of the sanitary condition of the army. A great deal remains to be done, but year by year we are making improvements, endeavouring to find out defects and how to remedy them. More troops are stationed in the hills during the hot weather, barracks rebuilt or renewed, and a supply of good water provided at an increasing number of stations. Investigations have been specially made into the sources of the water-supply at various places, and the most stringent precautions have been taken locally to protect the men, as far as possible, from impure water. In the Native Army a considerable progress has been made in re-building the lines; but there are still many lines which ought to be renewed. Valuable sanitary work has been done by the officers appointed for the purpose, and special investigations have been made at those stations which have been particularly afflicted by enteric disease; and water-supply and drainage schemes have been pushed on. It is hoped that the establishment of cantonment hospitals will do much to mitigate the severity of a certain class of diseases. Owing to the conservancy arrangements in cantonments in the Bombay Command being of an unsatisfactory nature, measures are being taken for gradually introducing into that Command the system which has proved successful in the Bengal and Punjab Commands. Funds have been specially provided for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the important military station of Quetta.

Marine Department.

During the past year the work in the dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpore (Calcutta) has been normal, notwithstanding the difficulties which the occurrence of plague in the former place gave rise to. The vessels of the Royal Indian Marine have been employed in the usual trooping service, which has extended to Mauritius and Durban. Experiments have been made, with some success, in sending convalescents for a sea trip during the trooping voyages. Two vessels of the Indian Marine have been many years in the service, and, although at present efficient, arrangements will have to be made to replace them before many years elapse.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN,

The 20th March 1899. *Major-General.*

Memorandum by the Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I., on the conclusions of the Conference of 1898 on Railway extensions in India.

PRESIDENT:
His Excellency the Viceroy. (The Earl of Elgin).

MEMBERS:
The Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Honourable Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.
Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.
Mr. A. R. Becher, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SECRETARY:
Captain W. J. McEshinny, R.E., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Railway Branch).

The Railway Conference of 1898 met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 15th and 16th August 1898, and was constituted as noted in the margin. A representative of the Revenue and Agricultural Department was not included on the Committee this year, as with the exception of a group of light lines in the Madras Presidency, which are not urgent and the projects for which are incomplete, there were no famine lines brought forward that had not already been discussed in former years.

2. Twenty-three new projects were considered, of which five were set aside, one was recommended for construction by a Native State, and the remaining seventeen were held over as not yet ripe for a decision.

The line recommended for construction is the Tonk Branch, 10 miles in length and estimated to cost Rx. 40,000. It will connect Tonk with the Jeypore-Chambal Railway.

3. Of lines held over or set aside at the Conference of 1897, and neither hitherto included in the programme nor brought under negotiation outside the programme, two have now been recommended for construction by, or on the responsibility, direct or indirect, of, Government, one by a Branch Line Company, and two for construction without assistance by Native States and private enterprise.

The lines in question are shown below:—

No.	Name.	Approximate length.	Approximate cost.	Locality and agency.
	(a) By or on the responsibility, direct or indirect, of Government.	Miles.	Rx.	
1	Nowshera-Mardan . . .	40	117,600	Punjab. As part of the North Western railway.
2	Midnapur-Jherria . . .	122	1,221,200	Southern Bengal. As part of the Bengal Nagpur railway.
	(b) Open to Branch Line Companies.			
1	Chandipur-Taki . . .	39	172,000	Bengal. Branch of Bengal Central railway.
	(c) Reserved for Native States.			
1	Shoranur-Cochin . . .	64	917,700	Madras. Branch of Madras railway.
	(d) By private enterprise.			
1	Ammáyanayakanur-Kuruvanath .	75	500,000	Madras. Branch of South Indian railway.

4. Of the two lines recommended for construction by, or on the responsibility of, Government, No. 1, the Nowshera-Mardan, has been estimated for, and provision has also been made in the ensuing programme of railway construction for its commencement.

No. 2, the Midnapore-Jherria, has been accepted for early commencement of construction for the reason that it will open out all the coal-fields at present demanding railway facilities, and at the same time provide a valuable connection for the traffic between Upper India and the east and south coasts of India. The line, which will also have a famine protective value, has been provided for within the programme.

The Chandipur-Taki Railway has been accepted for construction without any Government guarantee, and arrangements are being made by the Promoters for carrying out the survey and preparation of the detailed project by the agency of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The Shoranur-Cochin railway has also been accepted for construction by the Native State of Cochin without any Government guarantee, while the formation of an independent Company to construct the Ammáyanayakanur-Kuruvanath as a tramway without a guarantee under the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act, XI of 1886, has been agreed to, subject to certain conditions.

5. As has been explained on former occasions, the extent to which it is possible to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference in regard to Capital Expenditure on railways other than such as are made by Branch Line Companies under the terms of Government of India Resolution No. 514 R. C., dated 17th April 1896, or by Native States or private Promoters without financial assistance, has been governed up to the end of the year now closing by the limitations of a programme covering the three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99. This programme provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 29,660,000, against which we expect to spend the following amounts:—

	Rx.
In 1896-97 (Actuals)	8,658,800
„ 1897-98 („)	8,145,500
„ 1898-99 (Revised Estimate)	8,387,500
TOTAL .	25,191,800

The Budget Estimate for 1898-99 was prepared for Rx. 10,788,900, but owing to the late arrival of English stores consequent on the engineering strikes in England and other causes, the impossibility of working to the original programme was recognized some time ago, and the Revised Estimate has been reduced accordingly to the sum of Rx. 8,387,500 above shown.

For the three years, 1899-1900 to 1901-1902, on which we are about to enter, it has been thought advisable that we should work on a somewhat less ambitious programme, providing about 6 crores a year for new lines and extensions as against nearly 8½ crores under the previous programme. The chief object of this reduction is to give time for the earnings to overtake the expenditure. The forecast which has been prepared and approved by the Secretary of State works out accordingly to Rx. 20,322,100, distributed as under:—

	Rx.
1899-1900	6,772,700
1900-1901	6,728,400
1901-1902	6,821,000
TOTAL .	20,322,100

The additional amount, approximately Rx. 750,000 in each year, which it will be observed has been provided, is due to the inclusion in programme limits from this year of the open line Capital expenditure of the three guaranteed companies and the anticipated expenditure by branch line companies financed on the basis of a firm guarantee instead of a rebate, which items have hitherto been dealt with outside the programme.

The sum set down for expenditure during 1899-1900 is Rx. 6,772,700. In consequence, however, of the heavy lapse, amounting to Rx. 2,401,400, on the grant for 1898-99, to which reference has already been made and which was in a great measure due to short outlay in England consequent on the failure of contractors to complete orders placed with them for stores, it has been agreed, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to add a sum of Rx. 1,060,000, representing a portion of this lapse to the grant for 1899-1900, and a further sum of Rx. 1,090,000 subsequently reduced to Rx. 990,000 has been provisionally added under certain conditions with the concurrence of Finance Department, subject to Secretary of State's approval. With this addition the total amount available for expenditure on construction of Railways during 1899-1900 will stand at Rx. 8,822,700.

This sum has been distributed for expenditure on Railways as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	490,000
48.—State Railways Construction	3,465,000
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	2,841,900
Branch Line Companies	168,000
Guaranteed Railways and Extensions	1,107,800
East Indian Railway Company's debentures	750,000
Total amount available	8,822,700

6. Statement A appended to this memorandum gives the programme as modified up to date, and shows also the progress made with such of the lines accepted by Government on the recommendation of the Conference for early construction as have been brought within the programme. The distribution of the amount it shows as available for expenditure during 1899-1900 and subsequent years will, of course, be liable to modification according to circumstances.

7. Statements B and C show how matters stand in regard to lines recommended for early construction at the cost of Branch Line Companies, Native States, etc., outside the programme, and either actually taken in hand or under consideration and negotiation with a view to construction; and statement D summarises the actual and anticipated progress of railway construction generally for the two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

A. C. TREVOR

Appendix A.

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred and the estimated further expenditure to be incurred on railways to end of 1901-1902.

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No.	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.				
	(i)—BY STATE AGENCY.				
	Open Lines.				
	Expenditure on open lines worked by the State	...	...	...	1,402,300
	Lines under Construction.				
1	Nowshera-Dargai	40	117,600	...	...
2	Eastern Bengal system. i.—Ranaghat-Godagari	93	930,000	...	...
3	Eastern Bengal system. ii.—Ganges Bridge at Godagari	...	1,000,000	...	...
4	Eastern Bengal system. iii.—Godagari-Maldah	60	600,000	...	...
5	Eastern Bengal system. iv.—Maldah-Raeganj	40	300,000	...	...
6	Eastern Bengal system. v.—Rungpore-Dhubri	51	468,800	...	...
7	East Coast, Godavari Bridge	...	597,000	153,800	166,400
8	Rae Bareli-Benares Extension	139	843,400	762,500	54,400
9	Mari-Attock	87	1,611,500	1,377,400	142,500
10	Kotri-Rohri, Indus Bridge	...	310,100	169,500	108,400
11	Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion to 5' 6" gauge	55	178,800	108,200	64,700
12	Rungpore-Dhubri, Teesta Bridge	...	151,900	10,800	46,100
13	Cooch Behar-Santrabari, British section	20	45,600	8,000	30,300
14	Rajbari-Faridpore Branch, Eastern Bengal Railway	14	136,000	56,900	26,100
15	Shadipalli-Balotra (i) British section	75	315,600	2,700 (15 and 16)	100,300 (15 and 16)
16	Shadipalli-Balotra (ii) Conversion of H. U. section	55	63,300		
17	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	907,600	6,200	...
18	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Chord	87	823,000	...	238,000
	Reserve	...	...	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	977,200
	Total I (i)—By State Agency	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	2,379,500

on Railways to end of 1901-1902.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899 (Cols. 5+6).	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. (Subject to alteration.)	Forecast for 1901-1902. (Subject to alteration.)	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
...	625,800	650,000	650,000	...		
...	120,000	50,000	...	170,000	1	New projects.
...	...	100,000	100,000	200,000	2	
...	...	100,000	100,000	200,000	3	
...	...	50,000	50,000	100,000	4	
...	...	50,000	50,000	100,000	5	
...	100,000	200,000	200,000	500,000	6	
320,200	200,000	100,000	...	620,200	7	
816,900	4,000	...	...	820,900	8	
1,519,900	25,000	...	...	1,544,900	9	
277,900	35,000	...	...	312,900	10	
172,900	...	...	...	172,900	11	
56,900	111,500	...	...	168,400	12	
38,300	12,500	...	...	50,800	13	
83,000	...	...	...	83,000	14	
103,000	100,000	47,200	...	250,200	15	
...					16	
6,200	...	200,000	200,000	406,200	17	
238,000	332,600	200,000	323,000	1,093,600	18	New project.
...	162,600	...	...	162,600		Reserve.
3,633,200	1,203,200	1,097,200	1,023,000	6,956,600		
3,633,200	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	6,956,600		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No.	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS—*contd.*				
	Brought forward .	937	9,400,700	2,656,000	2,379,500
	(ii)—BY THE AGENCY OF MAIN LINE COMPANIES.				
	Open Lines.				
	Expenditure on open lines worked by the Agency of Companies.	...	...	...	770,400
	Lines under Construction.				
19	Rajputana-Malwa, Godhra-Baroda chord . .	45	341,200	...	...
20	Tirhoot, Hajipore-Begum Sarai-Katihar Extension .	158	1,223,100	604,400	250,000
21	Tirhoot, Sakri-Jainagar Branch	30	158,600	...	...
22	Assam-Bengal . (i) Construction, chargeable to Part II . . .	736	10,258,800	* 6,469,500	1,180,400
23	Assam-Bengal . (ii) Land, chargeable to Part I	...	505,000	331,700	22,000
24	East Indian, Moghalsarai-Gya Extension . .	126	1,511,100	701,400	529,100
25	Ditto Dehree-Daltonganj	78	721,800	...	20,000
26	Ditto Shikhoabad-Farakhabad Branch. .	66	452,000	...	...
27	South Indian, Negapatam-Nagore Branch . .	5	23,900	...	...
28	Ditto Madura-Pamban	102	459,000	...	...
29	Tinnevelley-Quilon, British Section. . . .	45	250,000	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction .	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,001,500
	Total I (ii)—By Main Line Companies .	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,771,900
	GRAND TOTAL I—From Imperial Funds .	2,328	25,404,700	10,763,000	5,151,400

* Includes Rx. 3,656,000 from Company's funds.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—contd.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
3,633,200	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	6,956,600		
...	1,308,500	1,260,000	1,310,000	...		
...	...	...	100,000	100,000	19	New project.
854,400	200,000	...	...	1,054,400	20	
...	...	...	...	...	21	New project.
7,649,900	780,000	500,000	500,000	9,803,600	22	
353,700	20,000				23	
1,230,500	200,000	212,000	...	1,642,500	24	
20,000	180,000	200,000	373,500	773,500	25	
...	...	200,000	152,000	352,000	26	
...	17,500	...	...	17,500	27	New projects.
...	100,000	100,000	220,000	420,000	28	New projects.
...	70,000	80,000	100,000	250,000	29	New projects. Native State Section, 58 miles in length and costing Rx. 766,200 put outside the Programme as involving no liability.
10,108,500	1,567,500	1,292,000	1,445,500	14,413,500	...	
10,108,500	2,876,000	2,552,000	2,755,500	14,413,500	...	
13,741,700	4,705,000	4,299,200	4,428,500	21,370,100	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No.	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimate.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	II.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
	Open Lines.				
30	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	73,600
31	Madras	...	...	...	20,100
32	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	459,100
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	(a)552,800
	Lines under Construction.				
33	Amalner-Jalgaon Branch, G. I. P. R.	34	385,100	...	228,200 (33 and 34)
34	Chalisgaon-Dhulia Branch, G. I. P. R.	37	359,700	...	
35	Dhulia-Amalner Branch, Great Indian Peninsula	20	200,000	...	...
36	Calicut-Cannanore Branch, Madras Railway	59	737,500	6,300	70,600
37	Coonoor-Ootacamund, Nilgiri	12	192,000	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction	162	1,874,300	6,300	298,800
	GRAND TOTAL II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	162	1,874,300	6,300	851,600
	III.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
	Open Lines.				
38	Bengal Central	...	...	...	78,100
39	Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	108,300
40	Burma	...	...	...	94,300
41	Indian Midland	...	...	...	203,000
42	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	15,300
43	Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	...	...	...	79,900
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	578,900
	Carried over	...	...	...	578,900

(a) Not included in programme for 3 years 1896-97 to 1898-99.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—contd.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	FORECAST FOR 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	FORECAST FOR 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
...	74,000	90,000	90,000	...	30	
...	60,000	60,000	60,000	...	31	
...	410,000	100,000	100,000	...	32	
...	544,000	250,000	250,000	...		
228,200	363,490	...	...	591,600	33	
...	...	...	...	...	34	
...	...	100,000	100,000	200,000	35	New project.
76,900	200,400	100,000	121,400	498,700	36	
...	...	100,000	...	100,000	37	New project.
305,100	563,800	300,000	221,400	1,390,300		
305,100	1,107,800	550,000	471,400	1,390,300		
...	40,000	40,000	40,000	...	38	
...	100,000	300,000	300,000	...	39	
...	12,100	120,000	120,000	...	40	
...	165,000	50,000	50,000	...	41	
...	6,900	30,000	30,000	...	42	
...	60,000	60,000	60,000	...	43	
...	384,000	600,000	600,000	...		
...	384,000	600,000	600,000	...		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No.	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	III.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES—*contd.*				
	Brought forward	...	...	...	578,900
	Lines under Construction.				
44	Bengal-Nagpur . Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack-Calcutta	361	8,000,000	3,506,800	1,752,700
45	Bengal-Nagpur . Raipur-Dhamtari	56	114,100		
46	Bengal-Nagpur . Midnapore-Jherria Extension	122	1,221,200	...	...
47	Bengal-Nagpur . Khargpur-Midnapore	8	112,500	...	...
48	Bengal-Nagpur . Gondia-Satpura	237	811,000	...	...
49	Burma . Mandalay-Kunlon	225	2,250,000	880,100	299,700
50	Burma . Meiktila-Myingyan	58	361,400	...	185,700
51	Burma . Sagaing-Monywa-Alon	75	399,500	...	120,300
52	Burma . Thonze-Henzada-Bassein Extension	112	780,000	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,358,400
	GRAND TOTAL III—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,937,300
	IV.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF BRANCH LINE COMPANIES WHICH ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FIRM GUARANTEE.				
	Lines under Construction.				
53	Hurdwar-Dehra	30	300,000	36,500	150,000(a)
54	Brahmaputra-Sultanpore	60	342,700	88,700	68,000(a)
	GRAND TOTAL IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies.	90	642,700	125,200	218,000

(a) Not included in programme for 3 years 1896-97 to 1898-99.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—contd.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
...	384,000	600,000	600,000	...	...	
5,259,500	1,557,500	200,000	20,700	7,037,700	44, 45	
...	...	600,000	650,000	1,250,000	46	New projects.
...	112,500	...	...	112,500	47	New projects.
...	...	...	100,000	100,000	48	
1,179,800	435,500	300,000	322,500	2,237,800	49	
185,700	112,400	70,000	85,900	454,000	50	
120,300	240,000	50,000	42,000	452,300	51	
...	...	...	100,000	100,000	52	New project.
6,745,300	2,457,900	1,220,000	1,321,100	11,744,300	...	
6,745,300	2,841,900	1,820,000	1,921,100	11,744,300	...	
186,500	88,000	37,500	...	312,000	53	
156,700	80,000	21,700	...	258,400	54	
343,200	168,000	59,200	...	570,400	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure.

No	Railway.		Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2		3	4	5	6
	ABSTRACT.		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	I.—From Imperial Funds — (i) By State Agency.	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	1,402,300
		(b) Construction	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	977,200
		Total	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	2,379,500
	(ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies.	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	770,400
		(b) Construction	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,001,500
		Total	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,771,900
		TOTAL I	2,328	25,404,700	10,763,000	5,151,400
	II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	(a) 552,800
		(b) Construction	162	1,874,300	6,300	298,800
		TOTAL II	162	1,874,300	6,300	851,600
	III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	578,900
		(b) Construction	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,358,400
		TOTAL III	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,937,300
	IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government guarantee.	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	...
		(b) Construction	90	642,700	125,200	(a) 218,000
		TOTAL IV	90	642,700	125,200	218,000
	TOTAL, I TO IV	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	3,304,400
		(b) Construction	3,834	42,001,400	15,281,400	5,853,900
		GRAND TOTAL	3,834	42,001,400	15,281,400	9,158,300

(a) Not included in programme for 3 years, 1896-97 to 1898-99.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—concld.

Total expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
...	625,800	650,000	650,000	...	...	
3,633,200	1,203,200	1,097,200	1,023,000	6,956,600	..	
3,633,200	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	6,956,600	...	
...	1,308,500	1,260,000	1,310,000	...	...	
10,108,500	1,567,500	1,292,000	1,445,500	14,413,500	...	
10,108,500	2,876,000	2,552,000	2,755,500	14,413,500	...	
13,741,700	4,705,000	4,299,200	4,428,500	21,370,100	...	
...	544,000	250,000	250,000	...	...	
305,100	563,800	300,000	221,400	1,390,300	...	
305,100	1,107,800	550,000	471,400	1,390,300	...	
...	384,000	600,000	600,000	...	...	
6,745,300	2,457,900	1,220,000	1,321,100	11,744,300	...	
6,745,300	2,841,900	1,820,000	1,921,100	11,744,300	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
343,200	168,000	59,200	...	570,400	...	
343,200	168,000	59,200	...	570,400	...	
...	2,862,300	2,760,000	2,810,000	...	...	
21,135,300	5,960,400	3,968,400	4,011,000	35,075,100	...	
21,135,300	8,822,700	6,728,400	6,821,000	35,075,100	...	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Railways recommended since 1895-96 for early construction outside the programme by the agency of—

(i) Branch Line Companies,

(ii) Native States,

(iii) Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given, which have actually been commenced or arranged for, omitting those shown in last year's Appendix B as completed.

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Rx.	
(I) By Branch Line Companies.			
(a) Lines shown as under construction in 1897-98.			
Segowlie-Ruksaul	18	99,800	Completed and opened to traffic.
Open	18	99,800	
South Behar	79	1,129,407	Under construction by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company. More than ¾ths finished.
Tapti Valley (Surat-Nandurbar-Amalner)	156	1,400,139	Under construction by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. More than ¾ths finished. First section to Vyara opened to traffic.
*Hurdwar-Dehra	32	300,000	Under construction by the State for the Branch Line Company. Tunnels completed and nearly half of line finished.
*Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	60	342,700	Under construction by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Nearly half finished.
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	54	205,500	Ditto More than ¾ths finished. First section to Jamalpur opened to traffic.
Under Construction	381	3,377,746	
(b) Recommended lines shown as under consideration or negotiation in 1897-98.			
Narwana-Kaithal Branch	23	100,000	Completed and opened to traffic.
Open	23	100,000	
Chandipur-Taki	39	172,000	Concession granted pending arrangements for financing the project and preparation of necessary survey and estimate of cost.
Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Sarhali	25	150,000	Concession granted. Commencement of work not yet authorised pending subscription of capital and submission of the detailed project.
	64	322,000	
(c) New projects since put forward.			
Nil.			
Total (I)	486	3,899,546	
(II) By Native States.			
(a) Lines shown as under construction in 1897-98.			
Wadhwan-Dhrangadhra	21	66,200	Completed and opened to traffic.
Cooch Behar Town Extension	3	15,000	Opened to traffic.
Open	24	81,200	

* Under new arrangements these two lines will be included in programme from next year.

APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	REMARKS.
(*a*) *Lines shown as under construction in 1897-98*—contd.	Miles.	Rx.	
Birur Shimoga Branch	38	185,000	Under construction by the Mysore Durbar. Nearly ¾ths finished.
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	390	2,988,200	Under construction by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company. More than half finished.
Guna Bara Extension	74	602,500	Under construction by the Durbars concerned. About ¾ths finished.
Shadipali-Balotra (Jodhpore Section) . .	135	427,700	Under construction by the Jodhpore Durbar. About half finished.
Jeypore-Chambal (Jeypore-Sawai-Madhopur) .	73	313,200	Under construction by the Jeypore Durbar. About half finished.
Cooch Behar-Alipore	11	25,000	More than half finished.
Bikaner-Suratgarh	114	247,330	Fifty miles opened for traffic, 64 under construction.
Pardi-Nandod	18	60,690	Under construction for the Rajpipla Durbar. Pardi-Umalla Section, 5 miles, opened to traffic. About ⅓rd finished.
Under Construction .	853	4,8[illegible]9,620	
(*b*) *Recommended lines shown as under consideration or negotiation in 1897-98.*			
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	81	416,600	Construction sanctioned, but commencement as a railway project not yet authorised pending settlement of agreement with the Durbars concerned.
Gwalior-Bhind-Chambalghat	46*	86,300	Half finished. * Excluding 6·54 miles of the existing line, which will require slight alterations.
	127	502,900	
(*c*) *New projects put forward since 1897-98 and commenced or arranged for.*			
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Native State Section) .	58	766,200	Accepted for construction without any Government guarantee.
TOTAL (II) .	1,062	6,[illegible]29,920	
(III) BY RAILWAY COMPANIES TO WHICH FREE LAND AND MINOR CONCESSIONS ARE GIVEN.			
(*a*) *Lines shown as under construction or actually arranged for in 1897-98.*			
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extension (Benares-Turtipur and Branches) . .	210	1,318,100	Under construction. More than half finished.
Barsi Road-Pandharpur Extension . .	33	133,925	Concession granted to the Barsi Light Railway Company. Work not yet commenced.
Nilgiri (Mettupalaiyam-Coonoor) . . .	17	355,000	Completed, but damaged by heavy rain as it was about to be opened to traffic.
	260	1,807,0[illegible]5	
(*b*) *Recommended line shown as under consideration or negotiation in 1897-98.*			
Kalka-Simla	68	700,000	Contract executed and capital partly subscribed, but commencement of work not yet authorised, pending submission of, and sanction to, the detailed project.
Bengal Dooars Extensions	126	611,100	Contract executed, estimates sanctioned and work commenced.
	194	1,311,100	
(*c*) *New projects put forward since 1897-98 and commenced or arranged for.* *Nil.*			
TOTAL (III) .	454	3,118,125	
GRAND TOTAL (I) TO (III) .	2,002	13,247,591	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Railways recommended since 1895-96 for construction outside the programme by the agency of—

(i) Branch Line Companies,

(ii) Native States,

(iii) Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given, but not yet actually commenced or arranged for.

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Rx.	
(I) BY BRANCH LINE COMPANIES.			
(a) Lines included in the list of 1897-98 as under consideration.			
Bhagalpur-Bausi-Baidyanath	90	739,700	Concession being arranged.
Ahmadpur-Baidyanath	62	551,700	Negotiations in progress.
Gogri (Mansi)-Baptiahi	85	500,700	Concession being arranged.
Kurnool Road Branch	56	120,000	Under consideration.
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	25	150,000	Ditto ditto.
Ahmedabad-Dholka (Sabarmati-Dholka) .	34	130,800	Ditto ditto.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	28	87,400	Ditto ditto.
Nilgiri Extension (Coonoor-Ootacamund) .	12	192,000	Ditto ditto.
Mutupet-Avadyarkoil	45	150,000	Construction by the Tanjore District Board agreed to.
Shibnibash (Kissengunge)-Kotchandpur-Magura.	51	130,000	Under consideration.
(b) New projects since put forward or recommended.			
Ammayânayakanur-Kuruvanath . . .	75	500,000	Negotiations in progress.
Sylhet District tramways	43	120,000	Under consideration.
Cachar District tramways . . .	60	147,500	Ditto ditto.
Bezvada-Masulipatam	44	530,000	Ditto ditto.
TOTAL (I) .	690	4,049,800	
(II) BY NATIVE STATES.			
(a) Lines included in the list of 1897-98 as under consideration.			
Arsikere-Hassan	27	192,500	Under consideration by the Mysore Durbar.
Bara-Kotah (2 feet)	43	95,000	Under consideration by the Kotah Durbar.
Mysore-Fraserpet	52	250,000	Under consideration by the Mysore Durbar.
(b) New projects since put forward or recommended.			
Shoranur-Cochin	64	917,700	Under consideration by the Travancore Durbar.
TOTAL (II) .	186	1,455,200	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Rx.	
(III) BY RAILWAY COMPANIES TO WHICH FREE LAND AND MINOR CONCESSIONS ARE GIVEN.			
(*a*) *Lines included in the list of 1897-98 as under consideration.*			
Bengal Dooars Extension (Bagrakote to Daling coal-fields).	5	34,000	Contract executed subject to the condition that the Company agrees to construct such line.
Vizianagram-Bimlipatam	15	93,900	Negotiations in progress.
Laksam-Noakhali-Ichakhali	38	228,000	Negotiations in progress. Alternative for Feni-Noakhali line.
(*b*) *New projects since put forward or recommended.*			
Gorakhpur-Bagaha	65	334,000	Under consideration.
Ballia-Ghazipur	34	156,400	Ditto ditto.
Jaunpur-Aunrihar	34	129,200	Ditto ditto.
TOTAL (III) .	191	975,500	
GRAND TOTAL (I) TO (III) .	1,067	6,480,500	

APPENDIX D.

Memorandum on the construction of railways.

1. At the commencement of 1898-99, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1898, the total length of railways open for traffic was 21,198·08 miles, made up as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,705·09	3,791·74
	Bengal Central (a)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	800·88	
	Indian Midland	727·[illegible]9	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*)	(b) 73·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(c) 140·91	
	Wardha Coal	(d) 44·88	
	Dhond-Manmád	(d) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension—East Coast State	(e) 20·58	
	Madras-Ennur section—Bezwada-Madras	(f) 8·15	
(ii)	North Western	(g) 2,917·04	4,491·40
	Hyderabad Shadipalli	(h) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	812·37	
	Eastern Bengal	(v) 155·79	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·63	
	East Coast	(i) 538·78	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	2,588·13
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	839·23	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(j) 162·24	584·27
	Tarkessur	(j) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	(h) 399·80	
(v)	Khamgaon	(d) 7·55	632·87
	Amraoti	(d) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona	(b) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(b) 113·52	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native state section*)	(b) 44·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed state	(k) 332·32	
	Nagda-Ujjain	(c) 34·67	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(c) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(f) 10·00	
(vi)	Rajpura-Bhatinda	(h) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(h) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		6,630·28
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (l)	515·90	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section—Rohilkund and Kumaon	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(o) 1,673·93	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(c) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,044·01	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(m) 119·50	
	Mysore section—Southern Mahratta	298·00	
	South Indian	1,041·59	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(n) 53·09	
	Assam-Bengal	(w) 360·63	
	Burma	930·45	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		643·99
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(o) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	237·20
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	10·00	
	Ahmedabad-Parántij	(c) 54·59	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsana	(o) 92·63	188·30
	Kolhapur	(m) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(m) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangud	(m) 15·25	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	364·00	858·36
	Oodeypore-Chitor	60·39	
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(p) 333·46	
	Jetalsar-Rajkot	(q) 46·23	
	Jámnagar (r)	(q) 54·28	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	73·25
	Pondicherry	(n) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(n) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	8·00	36·25
	Jorhát (2' 0")	28·25	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	103·87
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·75	
	Tarakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	(s) 31·12	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(c) 78·80	97·83
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(c) 19·03	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(t) 22·12
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94·36

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	3,791·74	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,491·40	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,588·13	
(iv) Assisted companies	584·27	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	632·87	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		12,212·27
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	6,630·28	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies	237·20	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	188·30	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	858·36	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		8,631·38
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·25	
(xiv) Assisted companies	103·87	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	97·83	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	22·12	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	94·36	
		354·43
TOTAL		(u) 21,198·08

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(d) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(e) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(f) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(g) Including the Kotri-Rohri and Mushkaf-Bolán railways and 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic.
(h) Worked by the North Western State railway.
(i) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (e).
(j) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(k) Including 2·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(l) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(m) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(n) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(o) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh.
(p) Including 4·60 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(q) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(r) Including 3·99 miles of Bedi-Bandar Dock estate sidings.
(s) Constituted a railway from the 19th May 1898. Previously omitted.
(t) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(u) Including the mileage of the Cherra-Companyganj railway, which is treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only. This line was damaged by floods and was open up to 30th April 1895 only. It was reopened for goods traffic from 23rd December 1898.
(v) Including 2·30 miles from Belgachhi to the Ganges constructed but not worked. This length was open for traffic from the 1st to the 8th October 1897.
(w) Includes the Gauhati-Jamuna Mukh section, 71·73 miles, temporarily closed to traffic from 13th June 1897 on account of damages done by earthquake.

2. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 4,295·66 miles(e), as follows:—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies . . .	708·41	
(ii) State lines worked by the State . . .	672·38	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	134·71	
(iv) Assisted companies . .	293·20	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	76·00	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency . .	80·32	
		1,965·02
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies . . .	1,023·81	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	76·13	
(ix) Assisted companies .	270·08	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	428·29	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states .	285·60	
		2,083·91
Special gauges—		
(xii) State lines worked by companies . .	56·67	
(xiii) State lines worked by the State . . .	20·08	
(xiv) Assisted companies . .	33·00	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	48·80	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency .	15·22	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	72·96	
		246·73
TOTAL .		(e) 4,295·66

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1898, of miles **25,493·74**(f)

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya	126·26		
	Hathras Road to Hathras City . . .	5·61		
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad . . .	(a) 66·00	280·37	
	Barún to Daltonganj, including colliery branch	(a) 82·50		
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Sini *viá* Midnapore to Howrah .	170·00	360·00	708·41
	Midnapore to Barang (Cuttack) . .	190·00		
	Indian Midland—			
	Damo to Katni		68·04	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Lyallpur to Khanewal	105·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind) . . .	5·30	190·30	
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind-Sultani)	25·00		
	Langar (b) to Mári	55·00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Rae Bareli to Benares . . .	138·69	225·69	672·38
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad . . .	87·00		
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to Faridpur . . .	14·59	20·09	
	Panchooria to the Ganges . . .	5·50		
	East Coast—			
	Temporary Puri station to permanent Puri station	1·89	6·44	
	Godavari bridge at Rajamundry and approaches	4·55		
	Bezwada-Madras (*Ennúr-Bezwada section*)—			
	Ennur to Gudur	74·60	229·86	
	Nellore (c) to Tadópalli . . .	155·26		
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon	34·05	71·36	
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia	37·31		134·71
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore	59·00	63·35	
	Arcot to Ranipet	4·35		
(iv)	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi	0·79	25·79	
	Narwana to Kaithal	25·00		
	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		79·00	293·20
	Hardwar-Dehra—			
	Hardwar to Dehra		32·01	
	Tápti Valley—			
	Surat to Amalner		156·40	
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			76·00
(vi)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiana *viá* Dhuri to Jakhal			(a) 80·32
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamserai .	44·25		
	Garhara to Katihár . .	116·75		
	(Tirhoot section)	161·00		
	Company's section—			
	Balrámpur to Tulsipur .	20·00		
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Turtipur to Benares .	83·20		
	Mau to Shahganj . .	60·00		
	Mau *viá* Ballia to Revelganj . . .	71·32		
	Aunrihar to Gházipur .	29·00		
	(Company's section)	263·52	424·52	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Makum	325·32		1,023·81
	Badarpur to Silchar	18·62	381·57	
	Lumding to Jamuna Mukh . .	37·63		
	Burma—			
	Sèdaw to the right bank of the Salween river		217·72	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches . . .		4·87	76·13
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Hyderabad (Sind) to the Jodhpur frontier .		(d) 71·26	
(ix)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Malbazar to Hantupara	46·00		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote . . .	6·76	121·76	
	Deomoni Hat to Lalmonir Hat . .	69·00		
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Sultanpur *viá* Bogra to Kaliganj		59·70	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			270·08
	Mymensingh *viá* Jamalpur to Jagannathganj . .		53·81	
	Segowlie-Raksaul—			
	Segowlie to Raksaul		18·00	
	Nilgiri—			
	Méttupálaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	
(x)	Mysore-Nanjangud—			
	Nanjangud station to a point nearer the town of Nanjangúd		0·50	
	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga		37·98	428·29
	Hyderabad-Gódavari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmád		389·81	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpore frontier		134·81	
	Bickaneer section—			
	Bickaneer to Lankaransar		50·57	
	Oodeypore-Chitor—			
	Debari to Oodeypore		6·41	285·60
	Jeypore-Sewai-Madhopur—			
	Sanganer to Sewai-Madhopur		72·78	
	Dhrángadra—			
	Wadhwán to Dhrángadrá		21·00	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur) (2′ 6″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		(a) 45·00	56·67
	Abhanpur to Rajim		(a) 11·67	
(xiii)	Eastern Bengal, Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipore to Jhainti			20·08
(xiv)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur			(a) 33·00
(xv)	Rewah (2′ 0″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna		(a) 31·00	48·80
	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Raj Pardi to Nandod		17·80	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar		3·72	15·22
	Cooch Behar to Allipore		11·50	
(xvii)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Sipri			72·96

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) The length between Basal (New Pind-Sultáni) and Langar, 16 miles, is a part of the open mileage of the Khusálgarh branch.
(c) Excluding the existing South Indian, metre gauge, railway between Gudur and Nellore, 24·24 miles, subsequently taken over and converted to the standard gauge.
(d) The mileage given is exclusive of 55·08 miles of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipally standard gauge railway to be converted to the metre gauge.
(e) Excluding the Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion (59·86 miles).
(f) Includes the mileage of the Cherra-Companyganj railway, which is treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only.

8. During 1898-99, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899, 540·62 miles of new railway were authorized as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	129·16	
		129·16
Metre gauge—		
(ii) State lines worked by companies	136·87	
(iii) Lines owned and worked by native states	72·50	
		209·37
Special gauges—		
(iv) Assisted companies	156·30	
(v) Lines owned and worked by native states	45·79	
		202·09
TOTAL		540·62

And 1,451·60 miles were opened to public traffic as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(vi) State lines worked by companies	398·28	
(vii) State lines worked by the state	463·98	
(viii) Guaranteed companies	4·35	
(ix) Assisted companies	58·25	
		924·86
Metre gauge—		
(x) State lines worked by companies	245·67	
(xi) Assisted companies	91·40	
(xii) Lines owned and worked by native state	62·50	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	0·50	
		400·07
Special gauges—		
(xiv) Assisted companies	68·10	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	5·00	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	14·80	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	38·77	
		126·67
TOTAL		(*h*) 1,451·60

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	Agra-Delhi chord—			
	Agra to Delhi		(*a*) 121·16	129·16
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Khargpur to Midnapore		(*b*) 8·00	
(ii)	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		(*b*) 4·67	136·87
	Burma			
	Meiktila to Myingyan	57·70	132·20	
	Sagaing to Alon	74·50		
(iii)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer (Bickaneer section)—			
	Bickaneer-Bhatinda Extension—			
	Lunkaransar to Suratgarh		(*b*) 63·00	72·50
	Gigasar to Palana		9·50	
(iv)	Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)—			
	Tezpur ghât to Balipara		(*f*) 20·10	156·30
	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)—			
	Telkulghat (Howrah) to Amta; Bargachi to Jagatbalabpur (branch)		(*g*) 28·75	
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kadamtolla to Sheakhalla; Chanditolla to Jonai (branch)		(*g*) 19·25	
	Ránághat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Churni river near Ránaghat to the left bank of the Jalangi river at Krishnagarh		(*j*) 20·20	
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		(*a*) 68·00	
(v)	Gwalior-Chambal ghát (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Bhind			(*c*) 45·79
(vi)	East Indian—			
	Hathras Road to Háthras City		5·61	398·28
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Sini to Kolaghat	134·63	324·63	
	Khargpur to Barang (Cuttack)	190·00		
	Indian Midland—			
	Damoh to Katni		68·04	
(vii)	North Western—			
	Lyallpur to Toba Tek Singh		49·00	463·98
	Oudh and Rohilkhand			
	Rae Bareli to Benares		138·69	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges	5·50	20·09	
	Panchooria to Faridpur	14·59		
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras—			
	Temporary Puri station to permanent Puri station	1·84	(*d*) 256·20	
	Ennur to Gudur	76·00		
	Gudur to Nellore	24·24		
	Nellore to Tadepalli	154·12		
(viii)	Madras—			
	Walajah Road to Ranipet			4·35
(ix)	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)—			
	Narwana to Kaithal		(*d*) 23·00	58·25
	Tapti Valley—			
	Kankra Khari to Vyara		35·25	
(x)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Company's section—			
	Balrampur to Tulsipur	(*d*) 18·50		245·67
	Gogra bridge at Bahramghât and approaches	3·27		
	Ganges Gogra Doab lines—			
	Turtipur to Azamgarh	51·35		
	Mau to Benares	58·85		
	Mau *viâ* Ballia to Revelganj	71·32	(*i*) 232·29	
	Aunrihar to Ghazipur	29·00		
	South Indian—			
	Nellore to Gudur		(*e*)—*24·24*	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Jamuna Mukh to Lanka	(*k*) 19·00	37·62	
	Badarpur to Silchar	18·62		
(xi)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Sultanpur to Bogra		23·50	91·40
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Mymensingh to Singhjani		33·00	
	Segowli Raksaul		18·00	
	Nilgiri—			
	Méttupálaiyam to Coonoor		(*d*) 16·90	
(xii)	Jodhpore Bickaneer—			
	Bickaneer section—			
	Bickaneer to Khari		41·67	62·50
	Dhrángadrá—			
	Wadhwan to Dhrángadrá		(*d*) 20·83	
(xiii)	Mysore-Nanjangúd—			
	Nanjangúd town to a point nearer the town of Nanjangúd			0·50
(xiv)	Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)—			
	Tezpur ghât to Balipara		(*f*) 20·10	68·10
	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)—			
	Telkulghât (Howrah) to Amta; Bargachi to Jagatbalabpur (branch)		(*g*) 28·75	
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kadamtolla to Sheakhalla; Chanditolla to Jonai (branch)		(*g*) 19·25	
(xv)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Raj Pardi to Umalla			5·00
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar		(*d*) 3·30	14·80
	Cooch Behar to Alipore		11·50	
(xvii)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Mohana			(*d*) 38·77

(*a*) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(*b*) Provisionally sanctioned.
(*c*) The mileage given is exclusive of 6·54 miles of the existing light railway.
(*d*) Correction of mileage.
(*e*) Converted to standard gauge and added to the mileage of the Bezwada-Madras railway.
(*f*) Constituted a railway from the 3rd May 1898.
(*g*) Constituted railways from the 7th October 1898.
(*h*) Excluding the Bhátinda-Ferozepore conversion (59·35 miles), which is likely to be opened in April 1899.
(*i*) Excluding Segowlie Raksaul railway, which is shown separately.
(*j*) Constituted a railway from the 23rd February 1899.
(*k*) The Gauhati-Jamuna Mukh section (*vide* foot-note *w* on page 119) has also been reopened.

4. The total length of open line at the commencement of 1899-1900, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1899, will, therefore, be 22,650·96 miles, comprising:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	4,190·03	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,954·77	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,592·47	
(iv) Assisted companies	642·51	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	632·87	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		13,136·59
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	6,877·86	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies	328·60	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	188·80	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	920·86	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		9,033·36
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·25	
(xiv) Assisted companies	171·97	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	102·83	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	36·92	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	133·13	
		481·10
TOTAL		†22,650·96

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,710·70	4,190·03
	Bengal Central (*a*)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	1,185·51	
	Indian Midland	795·43	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(*b*) 13·11	
	Godhra Rutlam-Nágdá	(*c*) 140·91	
	Wardha Coal	(*d*) 14·84	
	Dhond-Manmad	(*d*) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(*e*) 20·58	
	Madras-Ennur section (Bezwada-Madras)	(*f*) 8·45	
(ii)	North Western	(*g*) 2,868·02	4,954·77
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*h*) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	951·06	
	Eastern Bengal	275·88	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	(*i*) 794·37*	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	2,592·47
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	843·57*	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*j*) 162·23*	642·51
	Tarkessur	(*j*) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)	(*h*) 422·80	
	Tapti Valley	(*c*) 35·25	
(v)	Khamgaon	(*d*) 7·65	632·87
	Amraoti	(*d*) 5·44	
	Hina-Goona	(*b*) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*b*) 113·53	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*)	(*b*) 44·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*k*) 332·32	
	Nagda-Ujjain	(*c*) 31·67	
	The Gaekwar's Petlad	(*c*) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura-Bhátinda	(*h*) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*)	(*h*) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		6,877·86
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (*l*)	715·49*	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*c*) 1,073·94*	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(*c*) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,042·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	296·00	
	South Indian	1,021·65*	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(*n*) 53·90	
	Assam-Bengal	308·25	
	Burma	930·45	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		643·99
	Northern and Behar sections *(including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch)*	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre-gauge link*)	(*t*) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	328·60
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(*o*) 10·00	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	(*c*) 54·59	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(*s*) 23·50	
	Mymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(*s*) 33·00	
	Segowlie-Raksaul	(*u*) 18·00	
	Nilgiri	(*f*) 16·90	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	(*c*) 92·63	188·80
	Kolhapur	(*m*) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangud	(*m*) 15·75	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	405·67	920·86
	Oodeypore-Chitor	60·30	
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*p*) 333·46	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(*q*) 46·23	
	Jamnagar	(*q*) 54·28	
	Dhrangadrá	(*q*) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	73·25
	Pondicherry	(*n*) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(*n*) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	(*r*) 8·00	36·25
	Jorhát (2' 0")	28·25	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	171·97
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·75	
	Tárakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	31·12	
	Tezpur-Balipara (2' 6")	20·10	
	Howrah Amta (2' 0")	28·75	
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2' 0")	19·25	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(*c*) 78·80	102·83
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(*c*) 24·03	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(*s*) 36·92
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")	94·36	133·13
	Gwalior-Sipri (2' 0")	38·77	

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*e*) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*g*) Including 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic, the Mushkaf-Bolán railway and the Kotri-Rohri chord line.
(*h*) Worked by the North Western State railway.
(*i*) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (*e*).
(*j*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(*k*) Including 2·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(*l*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*m*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*n*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*o*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(*p*) Including 4·60 miles of Bhavnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(*q*) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(*r*) Treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only. Temporarily closed to traffic from 1st May 1898 on account of damages done by floods. Reopened for goods traffic on 23rd December 1898.
(*s*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(*t*) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh.
(*u*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

* Correction of mileage.

† Made up as follows:—

Open at the commencement of 1898-99	21,198·08
Add—Opened during 1898-99	1,451·60
	22,649·68
Deduct—Decrease due to minor correction of mileage	3·32
	22,646·36
Add—Tanjore-Pullarpatti quarry extension of the South Indian railway, previously omitted	4·60
	22,650·96

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya		126·26	
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad		(a)65·90	
	Baran to Daltonganj, including colliery branch		(a)82·60	
	Agra-Delhi chord—			
	Agra to Delhi		(a)121·16	439·29
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah		35·37	
	Khargpur to Midnapore		(c)8·00	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind Sultáni) } Langar to Mári	(b)86·75		
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal	56·00	148·05	
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind)	5·30		239·60
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad		87·00	
	East Coast—			
	Godávari bridge at Rajamundry and approaches		4·55	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon	34·05		
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia	(b)36·00		135·05
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore		(b)65·00	
(iv)	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi		0·79	
	South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		79·00	
	Hardwar-Dehra—			233·14
	Hardwar to Dehra		32·01	
	Tápti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner		121·34	
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			(b)74·12
(vi)	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiana viâ Dhuri to Jakhal			(a)80·32
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begumserai	44·25	161·00	
	Garhara to Katihar	116·75		
	Company's section—			
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj		33·00	
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		(c)4·67	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Lumding	113·14		
	Lanka to Lakwar	171·51	(b)337·03	927·93
	Lakwar to Makum	52·38		
	Burma—			
	Sèdaw to the right bank of the Salween river	(b)260·00		
	Meiktila to Myingyan	57·70	392·20	
	Sagaing to Alôn with a river siding to Myinmu	74·50		
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	76·13
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpore frontier—			
	Hyderabad to Jodhpore frontier		(d)71·26	
(ix)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Malbazar to Hantupara	46·00		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·78	121·78	
	Doomoni Hat to Lalmonir Hat	69·00		
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			178·77
	Bogra to Kaliganj		36·20	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj		20·81	
(x)	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga		37·98	427·79
	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmád		389·81	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpore frontier	134·81		
	Bickaneer section—			
	Khari to Lankaransar	8·90	216·21	
	Lankaransar to Surátgarh	(e)63·00		
	Gajner to Palana	9·50		295·43
	Oodeypore-Chitor—			
	Debari to Oodeypore		6·44	
	Jeypore-Sawai-Madhopur—			
	Sanganer to Sawai-Madhopur		72·78	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 0″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		45·00	56·67
	Abhanpur to Rajim		11·67	
(xiii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipore to Jhainti			20·08
(xiv)	Ránaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″)		20·20	
	Barsi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Barsi Road to Pandharpur		(e)33·00	121·20
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		(e)68·00	
(xv)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalla to Nandod		12·80	43·80
	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna		(e)31·00	
(xvi)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Mohana to Sipri		35·04	80·83
	Gwalior-Chambalghat—			
	Gwalior to Bhind		(e)45·79	

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorised.
(b) Correction of mileage.
(c) Provisionally sanctioned.
(d) Excluding 56·08 miles of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli standard gauge railway to be converted to the metre gauge.
(e) Excluding 6·54 miles of existing light railway.

* Made up as follows :—

			Miles.
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1898-99			25,493·74
Sanctioned during 1898-99			540·62
			26,034·36
Deduct—			
Decrease due to realignment of the Assam-Bengal Railway	6·89		11·55
Net decrease due to minor correction of mileage	4·66		
			26,022·81
Add—			
Gogra bridge and approaches at Bahramghat, previously omitted		3·27	
Increase due to new alignment of the Mari-Attock Railway	6·75		58·30
Increase due to new alignment of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway	6·00	55·03	
Increase due to new alignment of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway	42·28		
			26,081·11

5. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1899 will be 3,430·15 miles, made up as follows:

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	439·29	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	239·60	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	135·05	
(iv)	Assisted companies	233·14	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	74·12	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	80·32	
			1,201·52
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	927·93	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	76·13	
(ix)	Assisted companies	178·77	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	427·79	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	295·43	
			1,906·05
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	56·67	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	20·08	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	121·20	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	43·80	
(xvi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	80·83	
			322·58
	TOTAL		3,430·15

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1899-1900 of miles **26,081·11***

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year, of miles . **586·09**

6. It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1899-1900:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	169·63	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	142·75	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	36·00	
(iv) Assisted companies . .	233·14	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	74·12	
		655·64
Metre gauge—		
(vi) State lines worked by companies . . .	171·67	
(vii) Assisted companies . .	57·01	
(viii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	347·98	
(ix) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	147·87	
		724·53
Special gauges—		
(x) State lines worked by companies . . .	56·67	
(xi) State lines worked by the State	20·08	
(xii) Assisted companies . .	20·20	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	12·80	
(xiv) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	80·83	
		190·58
Total .		1,570·75

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1900-1901 or later:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(xv) State lines worked by companies . .	269·66	
(xvi) State lines worked by the State . .	96·85	
(xvii) Guaranteed companies .	99·05	
(xviii) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency .	80·32	
		545·88
Metre gauge—		
(xix) State lines worked by companies . .	756·26	
(xx) State lines worked by the State . . .	76·13	
(xxi) Assisted companies .	121·76	
(xxii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	79·81	
(xxiii) Lines owned and worked by native states .	147·56	
		1,181·52
Special gauges—		
(xxiv) Assisted companies .	101·00	
(xxv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	31·00	
		132·00
Total .		1,859·40

No.	Line	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya . . .		126·26	
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah . . .	35·37		
	Khargpur to Midnapore . .	(a) 8·00	43·37	169·63
(ii)	North Western—			
	Cambellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind Sultani) .			
	Laugar to Mari		83·75	
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal .		60·00	142·75
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia . . .			36·00
(iv)	Southern Punjab (Delhi Samásata)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi . .		0·79	
	South Behar (Luckeesarai-Gya)—			
	Luckeesarai to Gya . . .		79·00	
	Hardwar-Dehra			
	Hardwar to Dehra . . .		32·01	
	Tapti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner . . .		121·34	233·14
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			74·12
(vi)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamsarai .	44·25		
	Garhara to Moheshkunt . .	44·75	89·00	
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore . .		(a) 4·76	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Lumding to Makum . . .		18·00	
	Burma—			
	Sédaw to Nammaw . . .		60·00	171·67
(vii)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Bogra to Kaliganj . . .		36·20	
	Mymensingh-Jamaipur-Jagannathganj—			
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj .		20·81	57·01
(viii)	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga . . .		37·98	
	Hyderabad-Gódavari Valley—			
	Manmád to Runjanee . .	130·00		
	Secunderabad to Limbgaon. .	180·00	310·00	347·98
(ix)	Oodeypore-Chitor—			
	Debari to Oodeypore . . .		6·44	
	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to Barmer . . .	59·75		
	Bickaneer section—			
	Khari to Lankaransar . .	8·90	68·65	
	Jeypore-Sewai-Madhopur—			
	Sanganer to Sewai-Madhopur .		72·78	147·87
(x)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nagpur railway) (2′ 6″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari . .		45·00	
	Abhanpur to Rajim. . .		11·67	56·67
(xi)	Eastern Bengal, Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipur to Jhanti . . .			20·08
(xii)	Ránághat-Krishnanagar (2′ 6″) .			20·20
(xiii)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalia to Nandod . . .			12·80
(xiv)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Mohana to Sipri . . .		35·04	
	Gwalior-Chambalghat (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Bhind . . .		45·79	80·83
(xv)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad .		(b) 66·00	
	Barsa to Dá tonganj, including colliery branch . . .		(b) 82·50	
	Agra-Delhi chord—			
	Agra to Delhi		(b) 121·16	269·66
(xvi)	North Western—			
	Kotri to Hyderabad . . .		5·30	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad . .		87·00	
	East Coast—			
	Gódavari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches . . .		4·55	96·85
(xvii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon . .		34·05	
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore . .		65·00	99·05*
(xviii)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiána *via* Dhuri to Jakhal.			(b) 80·32
(xix)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Moheshkunt to Katihár .		72·00	
	Company's section—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj .		33·00	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Lumding. .	113·14		
	Lumding to Makum . .	205·92	319·06	
	Burma—			
	Nammaw to the right bank of the Salween river . .	200·00		
	Meiktila to Myingyan . .	57·70		
	Sagaing to Alôn with a river siding to Myimma . .	74·50	332·20	756·26
(xx)	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpore frontier—			
	Hyderabad to Jodhpore frontier		71·26	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	76·13
(xxi)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Malbazar to Hantapara . .		46·00	
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote . .		6·76	
	Deomoni Hat to Lalmonir Hat		69·00	121·76
(xxii)	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley—			
	Runjanee to Limbgaon . .			79·81
(xxiii)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpore frontier.		75·06	
	Bikaneer section—			
	Lankaransar to Suratgarh .		(a) 63·00	
	Gigasar to Palana . . .		9·50	147·56
(xxiv)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur .		(b) 33·00	
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla . . .		(b) 68·00	101·00
(xxv)	Rewah (2′ 0″)—			
	Rewah to Satna . . .			(b) 31·00

(a) Provisionally sanctioned.
(b) Commencement of work not yet authorized.

Printed and published for the Government of India, *at the Office of the* Superintendent of Government Printing, India, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

Summary.

The Financial Statement opens by referring to the very rapid recovery of the country from the effects of famine as evidenced by the returns of Trade and of Revenue.

The Accounts of 1897-98 have been already published. They close with a deficit of Rx. 5,360,000 as compared with Rx. 5,280,000 estimated last year.

The Revised Estimates for 1898-99 show a surplus of Rx. 4,760,000, being a large increase on the Estimates of last March, which anticipated a surplus of Rx. 890,000 only. This surplus is, however, reduced to Rx. 4,060,000 by charging against it various grants in aid of Provincial Governments, as will be afterwards explained. The improvement in the Estimates is mostly due to a gain under Exchange of Rx. 1,070,000, sixteen pence having been realized on the Secretary of State's remittances; to better revenue, Rx. 1,330,000, almost every Revenue head including Opium having shown an improvement; to very favourable returns in India from Railways, Rx. 850,000, and to savings of Rx. 430,000, on the provision in India for warlike operations by earlier withdrawal of the troops. Most of the Expenditure heads show a saving, but plague is responsible for an excess of Rx. 330,000 over Estimate.

The Budget Estimates for next year are made up at an exchange of 15¾ pence, which is justified on the ground that, though 16 pence may reasonably be anticipated, the Indian practice is to avoid sanguine estimating. At this rate the Estimates show a surplus of Rx. 3,930,000. Compared with 1898-99, considerable improvement is expected in Opium Revenue, as prices are favourable, but under other Revenue heads the returns expected fall short of the current year; Railways are doing very well, and are estimated to give net return in India Rx. 230,000 better than current year; Rx. 560,000 is provided for plague expenditure, but very little for war expenditure.

The Famine Insurance Grant is taken in both years at Rx. 1,500,000.

The Government have no remissions of taxation to propose, both because it is considered desirable first to make up for the deficits of the past two famine years, and also to maintain as strong a position as possible in view of expected measures of currency reform.

The Secretary of State has, during the current year, drawn 19 millions sterling at an average rate close on 16 pence, being the largest drawings on record. Rx. 2,620,000 of gold has also been received in India in exchange for silver.

Next year he proposes to draw for 17 millions sterling; he does not estimate for any borrowing or discharge of debt, though his high cash balance may be utilized in repaying debt.

No borrowing in India is estimated to be necessary. On Railway Construction Rx. 9,160,000 will have been spent this year, and Rx. 8,820,000 is estimated for next year. The intention of Government to reduce rate of progress of Railway Construction has been modified owing to necessity of completing work left undone last year by reason of Engineers' strike delaying the supply of stores from England. An addition of Rx. 100,000 is made to the usual annual grant of Rx. 750,000 for Irrigation.

The Statement then reviews the working of the system of Provincial finance in the eight provinces for the last seven years, drawing attention especially to the effect upon them of famine and plague expenditure and earthquake in Assam. Grants aggregating Rx. 430,000 are made to Bombay, Madras, Bengal, and Assam to cover charges arising from these calamities, and in view of the generally

favourable condition of Imperial finance further grants aggregating Rx. 700,000 are made in general aid of the Provincial Governments, besides Rx. 190,000 for plague expenditure next year in Madras and Bombay.

The Statement concludes with a review of the past twenty years' finance, based on recently published figures, in which it is shown that the annual standard of ordinary revenue has improved by about Rx. 13,800,000,—the account of Debt Services and Railway and Irrigation Earnings by about Rx. 3,720,000, total improvement Rx. 17,520,000. This improvement has been absorbed by the following causes: loss of Opium Revenue Rx. 3,680,000, Exchange Rx. 4,730,000, Army Services Rx. 5,470,000, Administration Upper Burma Rx. 450,000, charges of Provincial Civil Administration, Rx. 3,780,000.

The Statement, while setting out a very favourable condition of finance, points out that some of the favourable elements are temporary only; and draws from the extremely rapid recovery of the financial position the warning that the possibility of sudden reversal of the tide of prosperity (which the failure of a single month of seasonal rainfall has proved sufficient to effect) can never be left out of account in the administration, and especially the financial administration of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1899.

No. 8.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 24th day of July, 1877, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

And whereas the said Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st day of March, 1899;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION NO. I OF 1899.

THE COORG LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION, 1899.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER X.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER XI.

ARBITRATION.

CHAPTER XII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3) (Chapter II.—Revenue-officers.—Sections 4-6.)

A Regulation to amend and declare the Law in force in Coorg in respect of the Land and Revenue.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and declare the law in force in Coorg with respect to the making and maintenance of records-of rights in land, the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incident thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) On and with effect from the commencement of this Regulation, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule, in so far as they apply to, or are in force in, the said territories, and all rules and orders in force there relating to any of the matters hereinafter provided for, shall be repealed.

(*2*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment or to any rule or order hereby repealed shall, as far as may be, be construed as referring to this Regulation or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Revenue-officer" means a person having authority under this Regulation to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer:

(*2*) "village-officer" means any officer employed in or about the business of the revenue or of the surveys, assessment, accounts or records connected therewith, but does not include a "Revenue-officer:"

(*3*) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth, and also shares in, or charges on, the revenue or rent of estates or other defined portions of territory:

(*4*) "estate" means any village or other area—

(*a*) for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, or

(*b*) which the Chief Commissioner may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate:

(*5*) "holding" means any area which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land-revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed:

(*6*) "holder" or "landholder" signifies the person who is in possession of a holding or any share or portion thereof or in the enjoyment of any part of the profits thereof and who is bound by law, contract or local usage to pay land-revenue direct to the Government, but does not include a tenant:

(*7*) "tenant" means a person who holds land under another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person:

(*8*) "survey-mark" includes any erection, whether of earth, stone or other material, and also any hedge, vacant strip of ground or other object, whether natural or artificial, set up, employed or specified by a Revenue-officer, in order to designate the boundary of any land:

(*9*) "publication," "published," "notification" and "notified" refer to publication or notification in the Coorg District Gazette:

(*10*) "revenue" includes land-revenue, cesses and mohatarfa, and every other sum payable to the Government in accordance with law, contract or local usage in respect of the occupancy of land, or the use of its products, or the supply of water to it for irrigation: and

(*11*) "moveable property" includes growing crops and ungathered products of land.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE-OFFICERS.

Classes of Revenue-officers.

4. There shall be four classes of Revenue-officers, namely:—

(*a*) the Chief Commissioner,

(*b*) the Commissioner,

(*c*) the Assistant Commissioner, and

(*d*) the Subedar.

Chief Controlling Revenue-authority.

5. The chief controlling authority in all matters connected with the land-revenue is vested in the Chief Commissioner subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, and all other Revenue-officers shall be subordinate to him.

The Commissioner.

6. (*1*) There shall be a Commissioner of Coorg (hereinafter referred to as "the Commissioner"), who shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Regulation or the rules thereunder, or under any other law for the time being in force, and, so far as is consistent therewith, all such other powers or duties of appeal, superintendence and control over the officers subordinate to him as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

(*2*) The Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council,

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter II.—Revenue-officers.—Sections 7-12.) (Chapter III.—Appeal, Review and Revision.—Sections 13-15.)

Assistant Commissioners.

7. There shall be such number of Assistant Commissioners as the Governor General in Council may from time to time sanction. They shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall be subordinate to the Commissioner, and shall perform such duties as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

Taluqs.

8. (1) There shall be such taluqs, and each taluq shall consist of such nads and estates, as may be notified by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) The present taluqs, nads and estates shall remain as they are for the purposes of this Regulation until altered by the Chief Commissioner.

Subedars.

9. The chief officer entrusted with the local revenue-administration of a taluq shall be called a Subedar. He shall be appointed by the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, and shall be subordinate to the Commissioner. His duties and powers shall be confined to the limits of his taluq and shall be such as may be expressly imposed or conferred upon him by this Regulation or the rules thereunder, or by any other law for the time being in force, or as may be imposed upon or delegated to him by the Commissioner under the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Power to make rules regarding appointment, removal and duties of Subedars.

10. The Chief Commissioner may make rules for the appointment, removal and duties of Subedars.

Conferment of powers of Revenue-officer.

11. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, confer on any person—

(a) all or any of the powers of the Commissioner under this Regulation, or

(b) all or any of the powers with which an Assistant Commissioner or a Subedar may be invested thereunder,

and may, in like manner, withdraw any powers so conferred.

(2) A person on whom powers are conferred under sub-section (1) shall exercise those powers within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and, except as otherwise directed by the Chief Commissioner, shall for all purposes connected with the exercise thereof be deemed to be a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Subedar, as the case may be.

(3) If any of the powers of the Commissioner under this Regulation are conferred on an Assistant Commissioner or a Subedar, they shall, unless the Chief Commissioner by special order otherwise directs, be exercised by him subject to the control of the Commissioner.

Powers of Revenue-officers.

12. Except where the class of the Revenue-officer by whom any function is to be discharged is specified in this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, determine the functions to be discharged under this Regulation by any class of Revenue officers.

CHAPTER III.

APPEAL, REVIEW AND REVISION.

Appeals.

13. Save as otherwise provided by this Regulation, an appeal shall lie from an original or appellate order of a Revenue-officer as follows, namely :—

(a) to the Commissioner when the order is made by an Assistant Commissioner or by a Subedar ;

(b) to the Chief Commissioner when the order is made by the Commissioner :

Provided that, when an original order is confirmed on first appeal, a further appeal shall not lie.

Limitation for appeals.

14. Save as otherwise provided by this Regulation, the period of limitation for an appeal under the last foregoing section shall run from the date of the order appealed against and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(a) when the appeal lies to the Commissioner —thirty days :

(b) when the appeal lies to the Chief Commissioner—ninety days.

Review by Revenue-officers.

15. (1) A Revenue-officer may either of his own motion or on the application of any party interested review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, any order passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office :

Provided as follows :—

(a) when a Revenue-officer of a class below that of Commissioner proposes to review any order, passed whether by himself or by any of his predecessors in office, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Commissioner ;

(b) an application for the review of an order may be summarily rejected, if it is not made within ninety days from the passing of the order, unless the applicant satisfies the Revenue-officer that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period ;

(c) an order shall not be modified or reversed unless reasonable notice has been given to the parties affected thereby to appear and be heard in support of the order ; and

(d) an order against which an appeal has been preferred, shall not be reviewed.

(2) No appeal shall lie from an order refusing to review, or confirming on review, a previous order.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter III.—Appeal, Review and Revision.—Sections 16-17. Chapter IV.—Procedure.—Sections 18-23.)

Computation of periods of limitation for appeals and applications for review.

16. In the computation of the period for an appeal from, or an application for the review of, an order under this Regulation, the limitation therefor shall be that prescribed by the Indian Limitation
7. Act, 1877.

Power to call for records and revise proceedings of Revenue-officers.

17. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner may at any time call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him.

(*2*) If in any case it shall appear to the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner that any decision or order or proceeding in a case so called for should be modified, annulled or reversed, he may pass such order thereon as he deems fit:

Provided that he shall not under this section pass an order modifying, annulling or reversing any order or proceeding of a subordinate Revenue-officer affecting any question of right between private persons without giving those persons an opportunity of being heard.

CHAPTER IV.

PROCEDURE.

Power to make rules as to procedure.

18. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in cases in which a procedure is not prescribed by this Regulation.

(*2*) Such rules may provide, among other matters, for the mode of enforcing orders of ejectment from, and delivery of possession of, immoveable property, and rules providing for those matters may confer on a Revenue-officer all or any of the powers in regard to contempts, resistance and the like, which a Civil Court may exercise in the execution of a decree whereby it has adjudged ejectment from, or delivery of possession of, such property.

(*3*) Subject to any rules made under this section, a Revenue-officer may refer any case which he is empowered to dispose of under this Regulation, to any other officer for investigation and report, and may decide the case on the report of such other officer.

Subordination of Revenue-officers.

19. In all official acts and proceedings every Revenue-officer shall, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, be subject, as to the place, time and manner of performing his duties, to the direction and control of the officer to whom he is immediately subordinate.

Power of Revenue-officer to summon persons.

20. (*1*) A Revenue-officer may summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any business before him as such.

(*2*) Every person so summoned shall be bound to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons in person or, if the summons so allows, by his recognized agent or a legal practitioner.

(*3*) Every person attending in obedience to a summons shall be bound to state the truth upon any matter respecting which he is examined or makes statements, and to produce such documents and other things relating to any such matter as the Revenue-officer may require.

Mode of service of summons.

21. (*1*) Every summons shall, if practicable, be served (*a*) personally on the person to whom it is addressed, or, failing him, on (*b*) his recognized agent, or on (*c*) an adult male member of his family usually residing with him.

(*2*) If service cannot be made as aforesaid, or if acceptance of service so made is refused, the summons may be served by posting a copy thereof on the usual or last known place of residence of the person to whom it is addressed, or, if that person does not reside in the taluq in which the Revenue-officer is employed and the case to which the summons relates has reference to land in that taluq, then by posting a copy of the summons on some conspicuous place on the land.

(*3*) If the summons relates to a case in which the persons having the same interest are so numerous that personal service on all of them is not reasonably practicable, it may, if the Revenue-officer so directs, be served by delivery of a copy thereof to such of those persons as the Revenue-officer nominates in this behalf and by proclamation of the contents thereof for the information of the other persons interested.

(*4*) A summons may, if the Revenue-officer so directs, be served on the person named therein by post, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service.

Mode of serving notices.

22. (*1*) Every notice or copy of a notice issued by a Revenue-officer for service on any person shall be served in the manner provided in the last foregoing section.

(*2*) No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless when such error has produced substantial injustice.

Penalty for failure to attend in certain cases.

23. Whoever, being required by a summons, notice, order or proclamation proceeding from a Revenue-officer to attend at a certain time and place within the limits of the nad in which he ordinarily resides, fails to comply with such requisition, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.
(Chapter V.—Parpattigars and Village-officers.—Sections 24-27.) (Chapter VI.—Records-of-rights and Annual Records.—Sections 28-31.)

CHAPTER V.

PARPATTIGARS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

Power to make rules respecting parpattigars and village-officers.

24. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules to regulate the appointment, duties, emoluments, punishment, suspension and removal of parpattigars and village-officers.

(*2*) When the Chief Commissioner undertakes to pay the village-officers in any local area from the revenue realized in that local area, a rule under sub-section (*1*) may direct that from every person, to whom the revenue of any land in that local area has been, in whole or in part, released or assigned, or who has redeemed or compounded for the same, there shall be levied upon the revenue which has been, or, but for such release, assignment, redemption or composition, would have been assessed on such land, as a contribution towards the payment of such village-officers, a rate not exceeding the rate at which the village-officers' cess imposed under the next following section falls upon the revenue of the land within the local area; and, in any case in which revenue is collected on account of such land by any Revenue-officer for any such person, such officer may deduct that rate from the amount payable by him to that person.

Village-officers' cess.

25. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, impose on all or any estates a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, upon all landholders therein from and after such day as the Chief Commissioner may in the notification appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) The proceeds of the cess shall be devoted to the preparation and maintenance of land-records, to the remuneration of village-officers, and to defraying other expenses directly connected with the supervision of village-officers and the performance of their duties.

Limit of cess.

26. (*1*) The village-officers' cess shall be levied at such rate or rates, not exceeding two annas for every rupee of the revenue, as shall be determined by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) In the case of revenue-free lands or lands held wholly or partially free from assessment, such as jagir, jama, jodi, umbli and banes, the cess shall be levied on the full assessment which such lands would pay if they were not inams or otherwise privileged.

(*3*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with the provisions of section 26, sub-section (*2*), for the collection, control and expenditure of the village-officers' cess.

Restriction on attachment or assignment of emoluments.

27. (*1*) The emoluments of a parpattigar or village-officer shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree of any Civil Court.

(*2*) An assignment of, or charge on, or an agreement to assign or charge, any such emoluments shall be void.

CHAPTER VI.

RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS AND ANNUAL RECORDS.

Exclusion of certain lands from the operation of this Chapter.

28. (*1*) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to land which is occupied as the site of a town or village and is not assessed to land-revenue.

(*2*) A Revenue-officer may, for the purposes of this section, define the limits of any such land

Making or revising of record-of-rights for each estate.

29. (*1*) There shall be a record-of-rights for every estate.

(*2*) When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a record-of-rights for an estate does not exist, or that the existing record-of-rights for an estate requires special revision, the Chief Commissioner shall by notification direct that a record-of-rights be made, or that the record-of-rights be specially revised, as the case may be.

(*3*) The notification may direct that records-of-rights shall be made or specially revised for all or any estates in any local area.

(*4*) A record-of-rights made or specially revised for an estate under this section shall be deemed to be the record-of-rights for the estate, but shall not affect any presumption in favour of the Government which has already arisen from any previous record-of-rights.

Contents of record-of-rights.

30. The record-of-rights for an estate shall include the following documents, namely:—

(*a*) statements showing, so far as may be practicable,—
   (*i*) the persons who are land-holders, tenants or assignees of land-revenue in the estate, or who are entitled to receive any of the rents, profits or produce of the estate, or to occupy land therein;
   (*ii*) the nature and extent of the interests of those persons, and the conditions and liabilities attaching thereto;
   (*iii*) the rent, land-revenue, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to each of those persons and to the Government;

(*b*) a map of the estate; and

(*c*) such other documents as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

Annual record.

31 (*1*) The Commissioner shall cause to be prepared by the shanbog of each estate, yearly or at such other intervals as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, an edition of the record-of-rights amended in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

(*2*) Such edition of the record-of-rights shall be called the annual record for the estate, and shall comprise the statements mentioned in section 30, clause (*a*), and such other documents (if any) as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter VI.—Records-of-rights and Annual Records.—Sections 32-39.)

(3) For the purposes of the preparation of the annual record, the Commissioner shall cause to be kept up by the shanbog of each estate a register of mutations and such other registers as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

Report of acquisition of right as land-holder or assignee of land-revenue to shanbog, and recording of such right.

32. (1) Any person acquiring by inheritance, purchase, mortgage, gift or otherwise, any right in an estate as a land-holder or assignee of land-revenue shall report his acquisition of the right to the shanbog of the estate.

(2) If the person acquiring the right is a minor or otherwise disqualified, his guardian or other person having charge of his property shall make the report to the shanbog.

(3) The shanbog shall enter in his register of mutations every report made to him under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), and shall also make an entry therein respecting the acquisition of any such right as aforesaid which he has reason to believe to have taken place, and of which a report should have been made to him under one or other of those sub-sections and has not been so made.

(4) A Revenue-officer shall from time to time inquire into the correctness of all entries in the register of mutations and into all such acquisitions as aforesaid, coming to his knowledge, of which, under the foregoing sub-sections, report should have been made to the shanbog and entry made in that register, and shall in each case make such order as he thinks fit with respect to the entry in the annual record of the right acquired.

(5) Such an entry shall be made by the insertion in the annual record of a description of the right acquired, and by the omission from that record of any entry in any record previously prepared, which by reason of the acquisition has ceased to be correct.

Making that part of the annual record which relates to other persons.

33. The acquisition of any interest in land other than a right referred to in sub-section (1) of the last foregoing section shall,—

(a) if it is undisputed, be recorded by the shanbog in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rules made in this behalf prescribe; and,

(b) if it is disputed, be entered by the shanbog in the register of mutations and dealt with in the manner prescribed in sub-sections (4) and (5) of the last foregoing section.

Determination of disputes.

34. (1) If during the making, revision or preparation of any record, or in the course of any inquiry under this Chapter, a dispute arises as to any matter of which an entry is to be made in a record or in a register of mutations, the Revenue-officer may, of his own motion or on the application of any party interested, but subject to the provisions of the next following section and after such inquiry, as he thinks fit, determine the entry to be made as to that matter.

(2) If in any such dispute the Revenue-officer is unable to satisfy himself as to which of the parties thereto is in possession of any property to which the dispute relates, he shall ascertain, by summary enquiry, who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall by order direct that that person be put in possession thereof, and that an entry in accordance with that order be made in the record or register.

(3) A direction of a Revenue-officer under sub-section (2) shall be subject to any decree or order which may be subsequently passed by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Restrictions on variations of entries in records.

35. Entries in records-of-rights or in annual records, except entries made in annual records by shanbogs under section 33, clause (a), with respect to undisputed acquisitions of interests referred to in that section, shall not be varied in subsequent records otherwise than by—

(a) the making of entries in accordance with facts admitted or found by inquiry under the last foregoing section to have occurred;

(b) the making of such entries as are agreed to by all the parties interested therein or are supported by a decree or order binding on those parties;

(c) the making, where necessary, of new maps.

Mutation-fees.

36. (1) The Chief Commissioner may fix a scale of fees for all or any classes of entries in any record or register prescribed under this Chapter and for copies of any such entries.

(2) A fee in respect of an entry shall be payable by the person in whose favour the entry is made.

Penalty for neglect to report any acquisition of right referred to in section 32.

37. Any person neglecting to make the report required by section 32 within three months from the date of his acquisition of a right referred to therein shall be liable, at the discretion of the Commissioner, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would have been payable according to the scale fixed under the last foregoing section if the acquisition of the right had been reported immediately after its accrual, or ten rupees, whichever is the greater.

Obligation to furnish information necessary for the preparation of records.

38. Any person whose rights, interests or liabilities are required to be entered in any record prescribed under this Chapter shall be bound to furnish, on the requisition of any Revenue-officer or shanbog engaged in compiling the record, all information necessary for the correct compilation thereof.

Presumption in favour of entries in records-of-rights and annual records.

39. Every entry made in a record-of-rights in accordance with the law for the time being in force, or in an annual record in accordance with the provisions

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter VI.—Records-of-rights and Annual Records.—Sections 40-41. Chapter VII.—Government Rights in Land, and Encroachments on Public or Government Lands.—Sections 42-46).

of this Chapter and the rules thereunder, shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved or a new entry is lawfully substituted therefor.

Suit for declaratory decree by person aggrieved by an entry in a record.

40. Whoever considers himself aggrieved as to any right of which he is in possession by an entry in a record-of-rights or in an annual record, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such right for a declaration of his right under Chapter VI of the
7. Specific Relief Act, 1877.

Power to make rules respecting records and other matters connected therewith.

41. The Chief Commissioner may make rules—

(a) prescribing the language in which records and registers under this Chapter are to be kept;

(b) prescribing forms for such records and registers, and the manner in which they are to be prepared, signed and attested;

(c) for the survey of land so far as may be necessary for the preparation and correction of such records and registers;

(d) for the conduct of inquiries made by Revenue-officers under this Chapter; and,

(e) generally, for the guidance of Revenue-officers and village-officers in matters pertaining to records and registers mentioned or referred to in this Chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN LAND, AND ENCROACHMENTS ON PUBLIC OR GOVERNMENT LANDS.

All public roads, etc., and all lands which are not the property of others, belong to Government.

42. All public roads or thoroughfares, the bridges, ditches, dykes and fences on or beside the same, beds of rivers, streams, nallas and tanks, and all canals and water-courses, and all standing and flowing water, and all lands wherever situated, which are not the property of individuals or of aggregates of individuals legally capable of holding property, except in so far as any rights of such individuals may be established in or over the same and save as may be otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, are, and are hereby declared to be, with all rights in or over the same or appertaining thereto, the property of the Government; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to dispose of such property as aforesaid in such manner as may be authorized by the Government, subject always to the rights of way and all other rights of the public or individuals legally subsisting.

Summary eviction in case of encroachments upon public roads, etc., and Government land.

43. (1) When any public road or thoroughfare, or any bridge, ditch, dyke or fence on or beside the same, or the bed of any river, stream, nalla, tank, canal or water-course, or any land, the property of the Government, has been unauthorizedly occupied by any person, the Commissioner may, after due inquiry has been made and recorded by a Revenue-officer and provided that the unauthorized occupation is of less than twelve years' standing, summarily evict the occupier and confiscate any crop he may have raised on the land, and, if not removed by him after such written notice as the Commissioner may deem reasonable, take possession of any building or other construction the occupier may have erected on the land and dispose of it as he may deem proper.

(2) The proceedings of the Commissioner under sub-section (1) shall be subject to any decree or order which may be subsequently passed by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Relinquishment and re-occupation of lands.

44. (1) Any land-holder or, where there are more land-holders than one, such land-holders, may, by giving written notice to a Revenue-officer, relinquish his or their entire holding to the Government.

(2) Such relinquishment shall take effect from such date as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct, and the notice must be given not less than one month before such date.

(3) Any person desirous of taking up land which has been relinquished under sub-section (1), must obtain the permission in writing of a Revenue-officer, and the Commissioner may summarily evict any person from such land if no such permission has been obtained by him.

Summary eviction in case of alienation of certain lands.

45. Except with the permission of the Commissioner recorded in each case in writing under the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner, the alienation of lands of which the land-revenue has been wholly or partly assigned or released, by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, is prohibited, and the Commissioner may summarily evict any person from such lands if so alienated, and take possession of them on behalf of the Government.

Procedure in cases of eviction from wrongful possession.

46. (1) When under either of the three last foregoing sections or under any other law for the time being in force the Commissioner evicts any person wrongfully in possession of land, such eviction shall be made in the following manner, namely:—

(a) by serving a notice on the person in possession, requiring him within such time as may appear reasonable after receipt of the said notice to vacate the land, and,

(b) if such notice is not obeyed, by removing or deputing a subordinate to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

(2) If the officer removing any person under sub-section (1) is resisted or obstructed by any person, the Commisioner shall hold a summary inquiry into the facts of the case, and if satisfied that the resistance

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

Chapter VII.—Government Rights in Land, and Encroachments on Public or Government Lands.—Section 47. Chapter VIII.—Assessment.—Sections 48-54.)

or obstruction was without any just cause, and that such resistance and obstruction still continue, may, without prejudice to any proceedings to which such person may be liable under any law for the time being in force for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, issue a warrant for the arrest of the said person, and on his appearance commit him to close custody in the office of any Revenue-officer or send him with a warrant in the form set forth in the second schedule, for imprisonment in the civil jail of the district for such period, not exceeding thirty days, as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance.

Rights of Government in mines, etc.

47. (1) Unless it is otherwise expressly provided by the terms of any grant made, or of any other instrument of transfer executed, by the Government, the right to all mines, minerals and quarries and to all earth-oil and gold washings and sandalwood trees in all lands and to all subsoil rights in banes lands, and the right to take from all lands stones or material for repair of public roads, shall vest in the Government, and the Government shall have all the powers necessary for the proper enjoyment or disposal of such right.

(2) If, for the purpose of the exercise of any of the rights referred to in this section, either by the Government or by any person acquiring such rights from the Government, any land in the holding or enjoyment of others is required, such land may be acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and whenever, in the exercise of any of the rights aforesaid, any damage is caused to any land-holder by the disturbance of the surface of such land, and such land-holder and the Government are unable to agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid to the former in respect of such damage, the amount shall be determined in accordance with the said provisions.

CHAPTER VIII.

ASSESSMENT.

Liability of all land to assessment.

48. (1) All land, to whatever purpose applied and wherever situate, is liable to the payment of land-revenue to the Government, except such land as has been wholly exempted from that liability by special contract with the Government or by the provisions of any law for the time being in force.

(2) The holder of every holding shall be liable for the payment of the land-revenue assessed thereon; and, where there are two or more holders of the same holding, the Commissioner shall decide who shall be primarily liable for the land-revenue.

(3) Land may be assessed to land-revenue notwithstanding that that revenue, by reason of its having been assigned, released, compounded for or redeemed, is not payable to the Government.

Notification of intended re-assessment, and instructions as to principles of assessment.

49. (1) A general re-assessment of the land-revenue shall not be undertaken without the notification of the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) In granting such sanction the Governor General in Council may prescribe such principles of assessment and give such other instructions as he thinks fit.

Mode of determining assessment.

50. (1) The assessment shall be made by a Revenue-officer.

(2) Before making the assessment the Revenue-officer shall report his proposed method of assessment for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in such form as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

Announcement of assessment.

51. (1) When the Revenue-officer has obtained the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to his proposed method of assessment, he shall make an order determining the assessment proper for each holding, and announce it in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

(2) At the time of announcing the assessment the Revenue-officer shall also declare the date from which it is to take effect, and, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, it shall take effect accordingly.

Application for reconsideration of assessment.

52. (1) Any land-holder assessed to land-revenue under the foregoing provisions may, within thirty days from the date of the announcement of the assessment, present a petition to the Revenue-officer for reconsideration of the amount, form or conditions of the assessment.

(2) Where the land-revenue is assigned, the assignee thereof may, within thirty days from the date aforesaid, present a like petition to the Revenue-officer.

(3) The order passed by the Revenue-officer on the petition shall set forth his reasons for granting or refusing it.

Confirmation and duration of assessment.

53. (1) No assessment of the land-revenue shall be considered final until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may modify the assessment of any holding at any time before it is confirmed by him.

(3) The Chief Commissioner shall, when confirming an assessment under this section, fix the period for which the assessment is to be in force:

Provided that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to the period so fixed shall first be obtained.

Assessment to remain in force until new assessment takes effect.

54. Notwithstanding the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance of an assessment under sub-section (3) of the last foregoing section, the

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter VIII.—Assessment.—Section 55. Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 56-61.)

assessment shall remain in force till a new assessment takes effect.

Special assessments.

55. (*1*) Special assessments may be made by Revenue-officers in any of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) when land-revenue which has been released or assigned is resumed ;

(*b*) when waste-lands are sold, leased or granted by the Government ;

(*c*) when the assessment of any land has been annulled ;

(*d*) when, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, assessments of land-revenue require revision in consequence of the action of water or sand or of calamity of season or from any other cause ;

(*e*) when revenue due to the Government on account of pasture or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of any of the other rights described in section 47 has not been included in an assessment made under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter ; or

(*f*) when water the right to which vests in the Government or which has been available in consequence of the construction, improvement or repair of any irrigation or other work by the Government, is made use of by land-holders and other persons for the irrigation of land.

(*2*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules for the guidance of Revenue-officers in making such special assessments.

(*3*) The foregoing provisions of this Chapter with respect to general assessments, shall, subject to such modifications thereof as the Chief Commissioner may, by rules under the last foregoing sub-section, prescribe, regulate the procedure of Revenue-officers in making such special assessments.

CHAPTER IX.

COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE AND OTHER DEMANDS.

Security for the revenue.

56. (*1*) The land-revenue for the time being assessed on a holding shall be the first charge upon the rents, profits and produce thereof, and of any other holding in the possession of the same holder.

(*2*) Except with the previous consent of the Commissioner, the rents, profits or produce of a holding shall not be liable to be taken in execution of a decree or order of any Court until the land-revenue chargeable against the rents, profits or produce and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the holding have been paid.

Time for payment of revenue.

57. Revenue shall be paid to the Commissioner, or to an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, on or before the day on which it falls due according to the kistbandi or other engagement, or, where no particular day is fixed, then within the time when the payment falls due according to local usage :

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, alter and fix the amount of the several kists or instalments and the dates at which they are to become payable.

Rules to regulate collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue.

58. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate the collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue, and may by such rules determine the circumstances and terms in and on which assigned land-revenue may be collected by the assignee.

(*2*) Where land-revenue due to an assignee is collected by a Revenue-officer, there shall be deducted from the sum collected such a percentage on account of the cost of collection as the Chief Commissioner may by rule in this behalf prescribe.

(*3*) A suit for an arrear of assigned land-revenue shall not be entertained unless there is annexed to the plaint at the time of the presentation thereof a document under the hand of the Commissioner specially authorizing the institution of the suit.

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

59. A statement of account certified by a Revenue-officer shall be conclusive proof of the existence of an arrear of land-revenue, of its amount and of the person who is the defaulter.

Arrear of revenue.

60. (*1*) When an instalment or a part of an instalment of revenue is not paid on or before the day prescribed by or under section 57, the Commissioner may at once levy the instalment or the part of the instalment, as the case may be, in addition to such charge by way of penalty and as costs of process as may be authorized by rules made by the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in this behalf.

(*2*) Any sum leviable under sub-section (*1*) shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be deemed to be an arrear, and the land-holder from whom it is leviable, to be a defaulter.

Recovery of arrears.

61. An arrear may be recovered by any one or more of the following processes, namely :—

(*a*) by serving a written notice of demand on the defaulter ;

(*b*) by serving a summons on the defaulter requiring him, in default of payment of the arrear on or before a day to be specified in the summons, to appear before, and explain the default to, the Commissioner or the Subedar of the

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.
(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 62-67.)

taluq in which the arrear accrued, as the summons may direct;

(*c*) by the arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter;

(*d*) by distraint and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, or of the growing crops or ungathered products of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, whether those crops or products do or do not belong to the defaulter;

(*e*) by attachment, or by attachment and sale, of any land or other immoveable property belonging to the defaulter.

Time for issue of process.

62. (*1*) A notice of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear becomes leviable.

(*2*) Except by the special written order of the Commissioner, a summons under clause (*b*), or a warrant of arrest under clause (*c*), or a process of distraint or attachment under clause (*d*) or clause (*e*), of the last foregoing section shall not be issued for the recovery of an arrear unless a notice of demand for the arrear or for some part thereof has been served on the defaulter at least seven days previously.

Form and service of notice of demand.

63. (*1*) A notice of demand shall be in writing signed by the officer issuing it and shall set forth—

(*a*) the name of the defaulter;

(*b*) the land in respect of which the arrear is due;

(*c*) the amount of the arrear and particulars thereof;

(*d*) the time allowed for payment of that amount; and

(*e*) a warning to the defaulter that, if he fails to pay the amount within that time, he shall be liable, as a defaulter, to have his moveable property distrained and his land or other immoveable property attached.

(*2*) The time set forth in the notice as the time allowed for payment of the arrear shall be fixed with reference to the distance of the land in respect of which the arrear is due from the place at which the payment is to be made.

(*3*) A notice of demand shall be served by delivering a copy to the defaulter or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of residence, or to his authorized agent, or by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known place of residence or on some conspicuous part of the land in respect of which the arrear is due.

Summons to defaulter.

64. (*1*) At any time after the expiration of seven days from the date of the service of a notice of demand, or sooner, if the Commissioner makes a special written order in this behalf, a summons may be issued to a defaulter requiring him, in default of payment of the arrear on or before a day to be specified in the summons, to appear before, and explain the default to, the Commissioner or the Subedar of the taluq in which the arrear accrued, as the summons may direct.

(*2*) The summons shall set forth the matters stated in section 63, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and shall be served in the manner prescribed for the service of a notice of demand.

Arrest and imprisonment of defaulter.

65. (*1*) In any case in which a defaulter summoned to appear before the Commissioner under the last foregoing section fails to appear, the Commissioner may issue a warrant directing an officer named therein to arrest the defaulter and bring him before him.

(*2*) When a defaulter appears before the Commissioner under this or the last foregoing section, the Commissioner may keep him under personal restraint for a period not exceeding ten days, and then, if the arrear is still unpaid, may send him with a warrant, in the form set forth in the third schedule, to the officer in charge of the civil jail, directing him to confine the defaulter in the jail for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the order, as the Commissioner may think fit.

Distraint and Sale of Moveable Property.

Time for making distraint.

66. When the arrear has not been paid in pursuance of the terms of the notice of demand and no arrangement for securing the payment thereof has been entered into to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or of an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may order the distraint and sale of such moveable property as is described in section 61, clause (*d*).

Procedure in distraint.

67. (*1*) An order under the last foregoing section shall set forth—

(*a*) the matters stated in section 63, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and

(*b*) a warning to the defaulter that such property as may be distrained will be brought to sale under this Chapter unless the arrear is discharged.

(*2*) A copy of the order signed by, or on behalf of, the officer making it shall be given to the distrainer and shall be his authority for making the distraint, unless, before it is made, the defaulter pays the arrear to him or satisfies him that the arrear has been paid to the Government.

(*3*) As soon as may be after the making of a distraint, and at the latest within three days thereafter, the distrainer shall serve on the defaulter a copy of the order with an endorsement thereon specifying the property which has been distrained, and the place where that property is.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 68-78.)

(4) The copy so endorsed shall be served on the defaulter in the manner prescribed for the service of a notice of demand.

(5) When the copy of the order has been so served, the distrainer shall transmit an inventory of the property distrained to the nearest officer empowered under this Chapter to sell distrained property, in order that the property may be publicly sold for the discharge of the arrear.

Withdrawal of distraint on tender of arrear.

68. Where a defaulter tenders to the distrainer payment of the arrear after the distraint of his property and before the sale thereof, the distrainer shall receive the arrear and forthwith release the property.

Disposal of distrained crops.

69. (1) When a distrainer attaches growing crops or ungathered products of land, he may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or may, in his discretion, cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season and stored in proper places until they are sold.

(2) In the latter case the expense of reaping or gathering and storing the crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming them, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of the crops or products being sold.

Distraint of crops of a tenant.

70. (1) When growing crops or ungathered products belonging to a tenant have been distrained for the recovery of an arrear, the tenant may pay the arrear and deduct the amount thereof from any rent due from him then or afterwards, to the defaulter.

(2) When crops or products belonging to a tenant have been sold, the tenant may deduct the value thereof from any rent due from him, then or afterwards, to the defaulter in respect of the land on which the crops or products were grown.

Treatment of distrained property.

71. (1) A distrainer shall not work distrained cattle or suffer them to be worked, or make use of distrained goods or effects or suffer them to be made use of.

(2) Necessary food for distrained cattle shall be provided by the distrainer, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the cattle, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of the cattle being sold.

Responsibility for distrained property.

72. (1) Where distrained cattle or goods are lost or damaged by reason of necessary precautions for their due preservation not having been taken, or of their having been worked or made use of, as the case may be, in contravention of the last foregoing section, the amount of the loss or damage shall, on the application of the owner of the property, be determined by the Commissioner and be recoverable by him under this Chapter as an arrear from the officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount when recovered shall be paid to the person injured.

(2) An order refusing an application under sub-section (1), or determining on such an application the amount of any loss or damage, shall, subject to the result of any appeal preferred to the Chief Commissioner within thirty days from the date of the order, be final.

Distraint not to be excessive.

73. The property distrained shall be, as nearly as possible, proportionate to the amount of the arrear.

Protection of necessary cattle, seed-grain and implements from distraint.

74. (1) Such cattle, seed grain and agricultural implements as may be required by the defaulter for the purpose of cultivation shall be exempt from distraint.

(2) If a question arises whether or not any cattle, seed-grain or implements should be held to be exempt from distraint under sub-section (1), it shall be referred to the Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Time for making distraint.

75. Distraint shall be made after sunrise and before sunset.

Fraudulent transfer of property to prevent distraint.

76. (1) Where a defaulter makes a fraudulent transfer of property for the purpose of preventing distraint for an arrear, any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction shall, upon the application of the distrainer and proof of the fraudulent nature of the transfer, cause the property to be delivered up to the distrainer.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to bar a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

Land-revenue demand first charge on the land.

77. The title of the Government to the revenue due in respect of any land and to any charge leviable in respect thereof under section 60 shall be held to prevail over any claim to growing crops or ungathered products on the land, or any claim to any crops or products reaped or gathered on the land during the year in respect of which an arrear is due or any claim to the proceeds of any such growing or reaped crops or ungathered or gathered products in the possession or under the control of the defaulter or of any Court, whether the claim to the crops or products, or to the proceeds thereof, is founded upon a sale, mortgage, decree, or otherwise howsoever.

Penalty for forcibly or clandestinely taking away distrained property.

78. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction that distrained property has been forcibly or clandestinely taken away, the Court may, upon the application of the distrainer, cause the property to be restored to him.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to bar a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 79-86.)

Forcing of houses by distrainer.

79. The distrainer may force open any stable, cow-house, granary, godown, out-house or other like building, and may enter any dwelling-house of which the outer door is open, and break open the door of any room in that dwelling-house for the purpose of distraining property belonging to a defaulter and deposited therein:

Provided that the distrainer shall not, except as provided in the next following section, break open or enter any apartment which is appropriated for the residence of women and by the usage of the country is considered private.

Forcing of outer doors and female apartments by distrainer.

80. (*1*) Where a distrainer is of opinion that the property of a defaulter is deposited in a dwelling-house of which the outer door is shut, or within an apartment which is appropriated for the residence of women and by the usage of the country is considered private, the distrainer shall represent his opinion to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

(*2*) On such representation, the officer in charge of the station shall send to the spot a police-officer, in whose presence the distrainer may break open the outer door of the dwelling-house.

(*3*) The distrainer may also in the presence of the police-officer sent to the spot under sub-section (*2*), after requiring the removal of women from an apartment which is appropriated for their residence and by the usage of the country is considered private, and after furnishing means for their removal in a suitable manner, enter the apartment for the purpose of distraining the defaulter's property deposited therein; but the property, if found, shall be immediately removed from the apartment, which shall thereupon be left free for the former occupants.

Punishment for unlawful entry.

81. If, in contravention of the last foregoing section, a distrainer breaks open the outer door of a dwelling-house or enters an apartment which he has reason to believe is appropriated for the residence of women and by the usage of the country considered private, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Proclamation of sale.

82. (*1*) The officer empowered under this Chapter to sell distrained property shall cause to be posted on the outer door of the defaulter's house or at the place where the property was distrained, an inventory of the property to be sold, with a notice specifying the place where, and the day and hour on and at which, the property is to be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by posting a copy of the inventory and notice on the village meeting-place, or by beat of drum or other customary mode at the place where the arrear accrued and at such other place or places (if any) as the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may think fit.

(*2*) Unless the property distrained is, in the opinion of the officer empowered as aforesaid, perishable, the sale shall not take place till after the expiration of fifteen days from the day on which the inventory and notice were posted on the outer door of the defaulter's house or at the place where the property was distrained.

Mode of sale.

83. (*1*) At the appointed time the property shall be put up in one or more lots as the officer conducting the sale deems advisable, and shall be sold to the highest bidder.

(*2*) Where the purchase-money exceeds the amount of the arrear, the surplus shall be paid to the defaulter.

Payment of purchase-money.

84. (*1*) The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale or as soon after as the officer conducting the sale appoints, and the purchaser shall not be permitted to take away any part of the property until he has paid the purchase-money in full.

(*2*) Where the purchaser fails to pay the purchase-money as required under sub-section (*1*), the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as for the expenses incurred, on the re-sale.

(*3*) Such loss and expenses as aforesaid may be recovered from the defaulting purchaser as if they were an arrear under this Chapter.

(*4*) Where the property on the re-sale is sold for a higher price than at the former sale, the balance shall be credited to the defaulter.

Attachment and Sale of Defaulter's Immoveable Property.

Time of making attachment.

85. When the arrear has not been paid in pursuance of the terms of the notice of demand and no arrangement for securing the payment thereof has been entered into to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or of an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may order the attachment of the defaulter's land or other immoveable property.

Procedure in attachment.

86. (*1*) The attachment shall be made by posting a notice thereof on some conspicuous part of the property.

(*2*) The notice shall set forth—

(*a*) the matters stated in section 63, sub-section (*1*), clauses (*b*) and (*c*);

(*b*) a description of the property attached; and

(*c*) a warning to the defaulter that, unless the arrear is paid on or before a day to be specified in the notice, the property will be liable to be brought to sale.

(*3*) The attachment shall be further notified by beat of drum on the property and by posting a copy of the notice on a conspicuous place in the

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 87-95.)

nad office and publishing the notice, if the Commissioner so directs, in the local official Gazette.

Power to assume management of attached property.

87. (1) The Commissioner or other officer ordering the attachment may, at the time of the attachment or at any time during the attachment, assume the management of the property attached.

(2) In that case the Commissioner shall appoint an agent with a proper establishment to manage the property, and shall give the agent a certificate of appointment, with written instructions under his signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property:

Provided that, where the property is too inconsiderable to admit of its being charged with the expense of maintaining an agent and his establishment, it shall be committed to the care of such officer as the Commissioner may appoint, and that officer shall be subject to all the provisions of this Chapter with respect to agents.

Notice of assumption of management.

88. Notice of the assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner prescribed for the service of a notice of demand, and shall be notified by beat of drum on the property and by posting a copy of the notice to the defaulter on a conspicuous place in the nad office and publishing the notice, if the Commissioner so directs, in the local official Gazette.

Duties of managing agent.

89. (1) The agent shall during the continuance of the management collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due, upon the property.

(2) The agent shall also keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and shall submit the accounts and pay over the balance to the Commissioner, or to an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, monthly or whenever he is required by the Commissioner or by such officer to do so, and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times and to take copies thereof at his own expense without payment of any fee.

Liability of agent to prosecution or suit.

90. The defaulter may proceed by prosecution or suit against the agent in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his property, and tenants shall have the same remedies against the agent in respect of any act done by him as they would have had against the defaulter if the act had been done by the defaulter.

Effect of existing engagements between defaulter and tenants.

91. (1) Engagements made between the defaulter and his tenants shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), be binding upon the Government during the attachment.

(2) Engagements so made—

(a) collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, or

(b) by way of lease at rates lower than the usual rates and not in good faith for the erection of factories or buildings or for the purpose of bringing waste-land into cultivation, or

(c) after the attachment,

shall be void as against the Government if the Commissioner so declares:

Provided that any person aggrieved by a declaration of the Commissioner under this sub-section may institute a suit against the Government to establish the validity of the engagement, and that all charges and incumbrances upon property which has been attached, shall be postponed to the payment of the revenue and expenses consequent on the accrual of any arrear thereof.

Payments by tenants.

92. Payments made by tenants before the date of the promulgation of the notice of the assumption of management to the defaulter, or to any person on his behalf, on account of rent or profits actually due at the time when the payments were made, shall be valid as against the Government; and all such payments made after the date of the promulgation of that notice, or falling due after but made before that date, shall be void as against the Government, which may recover, as arrears of rent, the full amount of the payments from the tenants by whom they were made, leaving such tenants to sue the defaulter in a Civil Court.

Withdrawal of attachment on liquidation of arrear.

93. All sums received from the property attached, after payment of the current revenue and expenses of management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrear due at the time of the assumption of management; and, as soon as the arrear has been so liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn and a full account rendered to the defaulter of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

Release of property by person interested.

94. Any person claiming an interest in property which has been or is about to be attached for the recovery of an arrear, may obtain its release by paying the arrear, and, where the property has been attached and expenses of management have been incurred, those expenses, and any such payment, if made by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due from him to the defaulter, and, if made by a mortgagee or other incumbrancer, shall constitute a debt from the defaulter to him and be a charge upon the property, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made.

Power of Commissioner to order sale of attached property.

95. If the Commissioner is of opinion that immoveable property attached under this Chapter, whether or not management thereof has been assumed, should be sold, he may order the sale, and thereupon the provisions of the next following sections shall apply.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 96-103.)

Mode of sale.

96. (*1*) The sale of the property shall be by public auction to the highest bidder.

(*2*) The time and place of sale shall be fixed by the Commissioner, or by an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, and the time may be either before or after the expiration of the year in which the arrear accrued.

(*3*) The Commissioner or officer aforesaid may from time to time postpone the sale.

Notice of sale.

97. (*1*) Before the sale the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, shall issue a notice thereof in English and in Kanarese, stating whether the property is to be sold for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof or for the recovery of any other sum than such an arrear, and specifying the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear and the period in respect of which the arrear is due, the position and extent of the property and of the buildings (if any) thereon, the amount of the revenue assessed on the property or on its several parts, and the time, place and conditions of sale.

(*2*) The notice shall be posted for one month at least before the sale on a conspicuous place in the Commissioner's office, the taluq office and the nad office, and on some conspicuous part of the property.

(*3*) In the case of a coffee-estate exceeding fifty acres in extent, and in any other case in which it may appear to the Commissioner to be desirable, a notice of the intended sale shall also be published at least one month before the sale in the Coorg District Gazette or in one or more of the newspapers having a circulation in Coorg.

Payment of purchase-money.

98. (*1*) A sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money of the property shall on the day of the sale be deposited by the purchaser with the officer conducting the sale; and, where the remainder of the purchase-money is not paid within thirty days from that day, the sum so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture by order of the Commissioner, and may, by a like order, be applied in reduction of the arrear for the recovery of which the sale was held.

(*2*) Where the purchaser refuses or omits to deposit the sum, or to complete within thirty days from the day of the sale the payment of the remaining purchase-money, the property shall be resold at the risk and expense of the recusant or defaulting purchaser, and the loss (if any) and expense which may attend his refusal or omission may be recovered from him as if they were an arrear under this Chapter.

(*3*) Where the property on the re-sale is sold for a higher price than at the former sale, the increase shall be credited to the defaulter.

Agents to name their principals.

99. (*1*) Any person bidding at a sale may be required by the officer conducting the sale to state whether he is bidding on his own behalf or as an agent, and in the latter case to produce a written authority signed by his principal.

(*2*) If the person does not comply with the requisition, his bid may be rejected.

Tender of arrear up to sunset of last office day before sale.

100. (*1*) The defaulter, or any person acting on his behalf or claiming an interest in the property, may, at any time before sunset on the last office-day preceding the day fixed for the sale, pay to the officer who is to conduct the sale the full amount of the arrear and of the expenses of management (if any), and thereupon the sale shall be stayed.

(*2*) Any such payment made by a tenant, or by a mortgagee or other incumbrancer, shall be deemed to be a payment made under section 94.

Report of sale to Commissioner.

101. Every sale of immoveable property under this Chapter shall be reported to the Commissioner by the officer conducting it.

Application to set aside sale.

102. (*1*) At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale application may be made to the Commissioner to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake or fraud in publishing or conducting it.

(*2*) But, except as provided in the next following section, a sale shall not be set aside on the ground of irregularity or mistake unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury thereby.

(*3*) If the application be allowed, the Commissioner shall set aside the sale and direct a fresh one.

Order confirming or setting aside sale.

103. (*1*) After the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if such application as is mentioned in the last foregoing section has not been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner shall make an order confirming the sale; and, if such application has been made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale:

Provided that, if the Commissioner has reason to think that the sale ought to be set aside notwithstanding that no such application has been made, or on grounds other than those alleged in any application which has been made and rejected, he may, after recording his reasons in writing, set aside the sale.

(*2*) An order of the Commissioner setting aside a sale under this section shall be final.

(*3*) An order of the Commissioner confirming a sale under this section shall be final—

(*a*) on the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof, if an appeal therefrom is not preferred to the Chief Commissioner within that period;

(*b*) on the disposal of an appeal so preferred when the appellate order of the Chief Commissioner confirms the order of the Commissioner.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.
(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 104-111.)

Refund of purchase-money on setting aside of sale.

104. Whenever a sale of property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money.

Fresh notice after postponement or on re-sale.

105. A sale made after a postponement, and a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under section 98 or on the setting aside of a sale, shall be made after the issue and promulgation of a fresh notice in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

On sale becoming absolute, possession and certificate to be granted to purchaser.

106. (1) After an order of the Commissioner confirming a sale has become final in manner aforesaid, the Commissioner shall put the purchaser into possession of the property sold, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased that property.

(2) Till the purchaser is put into possession, the property shall remain under attachment.

(3) The certificate granted under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to effect a valid transfer of the property, but need not be registered as a conveyance.

(4) Any suit brought against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser shall be dismissed with costs.

(5) The person named in the certificate as the purchaser of any immoveable property shall be liable for all instalments of revenue falling due in respect of the property after the order confirming the sale has become final.

Application of proceeds of sale.

107. (1) When the purchaser has been put into possession of the property sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to the payment of any arrears due to the Government from the defaulter on the day on which the order confirming the sale became final, whether those arrears are of revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of revenue, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold, or, if the property was owned by more than one person, then to those persons either collectively or according to the extent of their respective interests, as the Commissioner thinks fit.

(2) The surplus shall not, except under an order of a Court, be paid to any creditor of a person whose property has been sold.

Effect on incumbrances of sale of property for an arrear due in respect thereof.

108. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section with respect to engagements made between the defaulter and his tenants, immoveable property brought to sale under this Chapter for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof shall be sold free of all incumbrances, and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of the property shall become void as against the purchaser.

(2) The provisions of section 91 with respect to the validity or invalidity, as against the Government, of such engagements as are referred to in that section shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, as against the purchaser, to such engagements as have been made between the defaulter and his tenants:

Provided that an engagement, which has not before the sale been declared under that section to be void, shall not be liable to be set aside otherwise than by suit at the instance of the purchaser.

Effect on incumbrances of sale of property for a sum other than an arrear due in respect thereof.

109. When immoveable property is brought to sale under this Chapter for the recovery of any other sum than an arrear due in respect thereof, the interests of the defaulter alone therein, as those interests existed immediately before the attachment of the property was notified, shall be sold, and no incumbrances created, or grants or contracts made, by him in good faith before the notification of the attachment shall be rendered invalid by the sale.

Effect of sale on lands held revenue-free or at favourable rates.

110. When jama or umbli land, or other land held wholly or partially free of revenue, is sold under this Chapter, whether for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof or for the recovery of any other sum, the privileges attaching to the tenure of the land with respect to the assessment of land-revenue shall be extinguished by the sale:

Provided that in the case of land the revenue of which is assigned to a temple or other institution, the assignment to the temple or institution shall not be affected thereby.

Provisions with respect to rent and profits of property sold.

111. (1) The person named in a certificate as purchaser of any immoveable property shall be entitled to any rent or profits falling due in respect of the property after the day on which the order confirming the sale has become final, notwithstanding that payment thereof may have been made on or before that day.

(2) So long after that day as any demand of the Government against the defaulter or the property remains unsatisfied, the Government shall be entitled to any arrears of rent or profits which fell due in respect of the property on or before that day.

(3) When all such demands have been satisfied, the defaulter shall be entitled to such of those arrears as may then be outstanding, and may recover them by any process, except attachment of crops or products, which may be used by a landholder for the recovery of arrears of rent or profits.

(4) The defaulter shall also be entitled to any balance of the rents or profits of the property which, after satisfaction of all such demands as aforesaid, may remain in the possession of the Government after the day on which the order confirming the sale has become final.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 112-116 Chapter X.—Surveys and Boundaries.—Sections 117-122.)

Sale of part only of property.

112. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the whole or any part of the immoveable property of a defaulter may be sold in discharge of an arrear:

Provided that, where the property consists of a farm which is readily divisible into compact blocks, no more of the property shall be sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrear with expenses of management (if any).

Postponement of sale on tender of security.

113. (1) If a defaulter tenders security, the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may accept it, and postpone the sale of the defaulter's immoveable property upon such conditions and till such time as the Commissioner or such officer may appoint.

(2) In the event of default being made in the performance of any of those conditions, the Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid may, after the issue and promulgation of a fresh notice as required by section 105, sell the property and proceed against the defaulter or his surety or both for the recovery of any balance of the arrear and the expenses of management (if any).

General.

Mode of enforcing payment by sureties.

114. All the remedies prescribed by this Chapter in the case of a defaulter may be employed against his surety, and the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may enforce those remedies simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to, their enforcement against the principal:

Provided that no more than the arrear and the expenses of management (if any) shall be realized from both.

Recovery of fees and other dues.

115. Fees, fines, costs and other charges, including the village-officers' cess, payable under this Regulation or the rules thereunder, and all moneys falling due to the Government under any grant, lease or contract which provides that they shall be so recoverable, may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue under this Chapter.

Receipts for revenue.

116. (1) Every person making a payment of revenue shall be entitled to a receipt therefor signed by the Commissioner or by an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf.

(2) The receipt shall state the name of the person making the payment and the subject-matter in respect of which the payment is made, and, in the case of land-revenue, shall describe the land on which the revenue was due and set forth the names of the persons entered in respect thereof in the settlement account.

CHAPTER X.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

Rules for demarcation of boundaries and erection of survey-marks.

117. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules as to the manner in which the boundaries of all or any estates in any local area are to be demarcated, and as to the survey-marks to be erected within those estates.

(2) Rules under this section may prescribe, among other matters, the form of survey-marks and the material to be used in their construction.

Power of Revenue-officers to define boundaries.

118. (1) A Revenue-officer may, for the purpose of framing any record or making any assessment under this Regulation, or on the application of any person interested, define the limits of any estate, village, holding, field or other portion of an estate, and may, for the purpose of indicating those limits, require survey-marks to be erected or repaired.

(2) In defining the limits of any land under sub-section (1) the Revenue-officer may cause survey-marks to be erected on any boundary already determined by, or by order of, any Court, Survey-officer, Revenue-officer or Forest-settlement-officer, or restore any survey-mark already set up by, or by order of, any Court or any such officer.

Cost of erection and repair of survey-marks.

119. Survey-marks shall be erected and kept in repair by, or at the cost of, the persons interested in the land for the indication of the limits of which they are required:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may in any case direct that the cost of erection shall be borne by the Government or paid out of the proceeds of the village officers' cess.

Recovery of cost incurred by the Government.

120. If the persons interested in the land fail to erect or repair a survey-mark within thirty days from the date of their being required by a Revenue-officer to do so, the Revenue-officer may cause it to be erected or repaired, and may apportion the cost among the persons interested in the land in such manner as he deems just, certifying the same to the Commissioner.

Power of Revenue-officer to enter on land for purposes of survey and demarcation.

121. Every Revenue-officer and every person acting under the orders of a Revenue-officer may, in the discharge of any duty under this Regulation, enter upon and survey land and erect survey-marks thereon and demarcate the boundaries thereof and do all other acts necessary for the proper performance of that duty.

Surveys for purpose of preparing records.

122. (1) When any land is being surveyed in pursuance of rules under section 41, clause (c), a Revenue-officer directing the survey may, by notice of proclamation, require all persons having rights or interests in the land to indicate within a specified

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter X.—Surveys and Boundaries.—Sections 123-126. Chapter XI.—Arbitration.—Sections 127-131.)

time, by temporary marks of a kind to be described in the notice or proclamation, the limits of those rights or interests.

(*2*) If a person to whom such notice or proclamation as aforesaid is addressed fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable, in the discretion of the Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to ten rupees.

Provision of flag-holders and chainmen for those surveys.

123. (*1*) For the purposes of the survey of any land in pursuance of rules under section 41, clause (*c*), the land-holders interested shall be bound to provide fit persons to act as flag-holders and chainmen.

(*2*) If the land-holders fail to provide such persons or to provide them in sufficient number, the Revenue-officer may employ such persons as he considers necessary and apportion the cost among the land-holders interested in such manner as he deems just, certifying the same to the Commissioner.

Professional surveys.

124. (*1*) If it is necessary to make a survey by other agency than that of Revenue-officers or village-officers, the Chief Commissioner may publish a notification stating—

(*a*) the local area to be surveyed and the nature of the survey;

(*b*) the names or official designations of the officers by whom the survey is to be made; and

(*c*) the kind of survey-marks to be erected by those officers.

(*2*) From the date of such notification the officers specified therein and the persons acting under their orders shall have, for the purposes of the survey, the powers conferred on Revenue-officers by section 121.

Penalty for destruction, injury or removal of survey-marks.

125. (*1*) If any person wilfully destroys or injures, or without lawful authority removes, a survey-mark lawfully erected, he may be ordered by a Revenue-officer to pay such fine, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so destroyed, injured or removed, as may, in the opinion of the Revenue-officer, be necessary to defray the expenses of restoring the same and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of the destruction, injury or removal.

(*2*) The imposition of a fine under this section shall not bar a prosecution under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code.

Report of destruction or removal of, or injury to, survey-marks.

126. Every village-officer of an estate shall be legally bound to furnish a Revenue-officer with information respecting the destruction or removal of, or any injury done to, any survey-mark lawfully erected on the estate.

CHAPTER XI.

ARBITRATION.

Power to refer to arbitration.

127. (*1*) A Revenue-officer may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him in any matter under this Regulation.

(*2*) The Commissioner may, without the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him under this Regulation with respect to—

(*a*) any matter of which an entry is to be made in any record or register under Chapter VI; or

(*b*) the limits of any estates or of any holding, field or other portion of an estate; or

(*c*) the property to be divided at a partition or the mode of making a partition.

Order of reference and contents thereof.

128. (*1*) In referring a dispute to arbitration a Revenue-officer shall make an order of reference, and specify therein the precise matter submitted to arbitration, the number of arbitrators which each party to the dispute is to nominate, the period within which arbitrators are to be nominated, and the period within which the award is to be delivered.

(*2*) The number of arbitrators which each party may nominate shall be the same and shall not exceed two.

(*3*) If, from any cause, arbitrators are not nominated, or an award is not delivered, within the period fixed therefor in the order of reference, the Revenue-officer may from time to time enlarge that period, or may cancel the order of reference.

Nomination of arbitrators.

129. (*1*) When an order of reference has been made, the parties may each nominate the number of arbitrators specified in the order, and the Revenue-officer shall nominate one other arbitrator.

(*2*) The Revenue-officer may, for reasons to be recorded by him, make an order disallowing any nomination made by either party and requiring the party to make another nomination within a time to be specified in the order.

(*3*) An order under sub-section (*2*) shall be final.

Substitution of arbitrators by parties.

130. If an arbitrator nominated by a party dies, desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, the party may nominate another person in his stead.

Nomination and substitution of arbitrators by Revenue-officers.

131. In any of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if either of the parties fails to nominate an arbitrator under section 129, sub-section (*1*), within the period fixed in the order of reference, or

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter XI.—Arbitration.—Sections 132-135. Chapter XII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 136-139.)

(*b*) if the nomination of an arbitrator has been disallowed under section 129, sub-section (*2*), and another arbitrator is not nominated within the time specified in the order under that sub-section, or having been so nominated his nomination is also disallowed, or

(*c*) if a party entitled to nominate an arbitrator in the place of another arbitrator under section 130 fails to nominate him within one week from the date of the communication to him of a notice requiring him to make the nomination, or

(*d*) if an arbitrator nominated by the Revenue-officer dies, desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act,

the Revenue-officer may nominate a person as arbitrator.

Process for appearance before arbitrators.

132. (*1*) The Revenue-officer shall, on the application of the arbitrators, issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators desire to examine, as he may issue in any proceeding under this Regulation before himself.

(*2*) Every such party or witness shall be bound to appear before the arbitrators in obedience to a process issued under sub-section (*1*), either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require.

(*3*) Every person attending in obedience to such process shall be bound to state the truth upon any matter respecting which he is examined or makes statements, and to produce such documents and other things relating to any such matter as may be specified in the process.

Award of arbitrators and presentation thereof.

133. (*1*) The arbitrators shall make an award in writing under their hands concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration and state therein their reasons therefor, and any arbitrator dissenting from the award made by a majority of the arbitrators shall state the grounds of his dissent.

(*2*) The arbitrators shall present the award to the Revenue-officer in person, unless that officer permits them to present it by agent.

Procedure on presentation of award.

134. (*1*) When the award has been received, the Revenue-officer shall, if the parties are present, consider forthwith any objections which they may have to make thereto, and, if they are not present, fix a date for the consideration thereof.

(*2*) Where a date has been fixed for the consideration of an award, the Revenue-officer shall on that date, or on any subsequent date to which an adjournment may be made, hear any objections which the parties may have to make to the award.

(*3*) The Revenue-officer may also, if he thinks fit, question the arbitrators as to the grounds of their award.

Effect of award.

135. (*1*) The Revenue-officer may accept, modify or reject the award, recording his reasons for doing so in his decision respecting the dispute which was referred to arbitration.

(*2*) If the reference to arbitration was made with the consent of the parties and if the Revenue-officer accepts the award, his decision shall be final.

(*3*) If the reference to arbitration was made without the consent of the parties, or if the Revenue-officer modifies or rejects the award, an appeal shall lie from his decision as if arbitrators had not been appointed.

CHAPTER XII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Execution of orders of Civil and Criminal Courts by Revenue-officers.

136. Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment, sale or delivery of any land or interest in land, or for the attachment or sale of the produce of any land, shall be addressed to the Commissioner or such Revenue-officer as the Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and be executed by the Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to the Court issuing the orders and with any rules consistent therewith made by the Chief Commissioner.

Attachment of assigned land-revenue.

137. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, an order issued by any Court for the attachment of assigned land-revenue shall require the person by whom the revenue is payable, to pay it to a Revenue-officer and the Revenue-officer to hold it subject to the further orders of the Court.

(*2*) A payment to a Revenue-officer under sub-section (*1*) shall be an effectual discharge to the person making it.

Confiscation of assignment in default of service.

138. If a land-holder bound to render service in consideration of his holding land wholly or partially free of revenue fails to render such service to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the Commissioner may determine the portion of the land-revenue which is represented by the service in respect of which the land-holder is in default, and, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, recover that portion as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the land for the land-revenue whereof the service was substituted.

Recovery of cost of assessing assigned land-revenue.

139. (*1*) When land of which the land-revenue has been assigned in whole or in part, is re-assessed, the assignee shall be liable to pay such share of the cost of making the re-assessment as the Chief Commissioner may determine to be just.

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter XII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 140-143.)

(2) Such share may be recovered by the Commissioner by deduction of the amount thereof from the land-revenue due to the assignee.

Papers kept by village-officers to be deemed public documents.

140. (1) Any record or paper which a village-officer is required by law or by any rule under this Regulation to prepare or keep shall be deemed to be the property of the Government.

(2) A village-officer shall, with respect to any such record or paper in his custody, be deemed for the purposes of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, to be a public officer having the custody of a public document which any person has a right to inspect.

Costs.

141. A Revenue-officer may give and apportion the cost of any proceeding under this Regulation in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that, if he orders that the cost of any such proceeding shall not follow the event, he shall record his reasons for the order.

Restrictions on Revenue-officers bidding at auctions or trading or acquiring land.

142. No Revenue-officer or person employed in a revenue-office shall—

(a) purchase, or bid for, either in person or by agent, in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which any Revenue-officer has ordered to be sold; or,

(b) in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, engage in trade or acquire otherwise than by inheritance any right or interest in land within the territories to which this Regulation extends.

Power to make rules.

143. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, in addition to the other rules which may be made by him under this Regulation, make rules, not inconsistent with this Regulation or with any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(a) prescribing the fees to be charged for the service and execution of processes issued by Revenue-officers, the mode in which those fees are to be collected, the number of persons to be employed in the service and execution of those processes, and the remuneration and duties of those persons;

(b) regulating the procedure in cases where persons are entitled to inspect records of revenue-offices, or records or papers in the custody of village-officers, or to obtain copies of the same, and prescribing the fees payable for searches and copies;

(c) prescribing forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as the Chief Commissioner may think necessary to be kept, made or compiled in revenue-offices or submitted to any authority;

(d) declaring what shall be the language of those offices, and determining in what cases persons practising in those offices shall be permitted to address the presiding officers thereof in English;

(e) permitting and regulating the partition of interests in land, carrying out such partition and giving any directions consequent thereon; and,

(f) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Rules made by the Chief Commissioner under sub-section (1), clause (e), shall not take effect until they have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

Rules to be made after previous publication.

144. Every power to make rules under this Regulation is subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, and to the condition, except in the case of rules under section 143, sub-section (1), clause (c), of the rules being made after previous publication.

Bar of suits in certain matters.

145. Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, no suit shall be brought in any Civil Court in respect of any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) the limits of any land which has been defined by a Revenue-officer as land to which this Regulation does or does not apply;

(ii) any claim to compel the performance of any duties imposed by this Regulation or by any other enactment for the time being in force on any Revenue-officer as such;

(iii) any claim to the office or emoluments of parpattigar or village-officer, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office, or to compel the performance of the duties or a division of the emoluments thereof;

(iv) any notification directing the making or revision of a record-of-rights;

(v) the framing of a record-of-rights or annual record, or the preparation, signing or attestation of any of the documents included in such a record;

(vi) the correction of any entry in a record-of-rights, annual record or register of mutations;

(vii) any notification of a general assessment having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council;

(viii) the claim of any person as to liability for an assessment of land-revenue or of any other revenue under this Regulation;

(ix) the amount of land-revenue to be assessed on any holding under this Regulation;

(x) the amount of, or the liability of any person to pay, any other revenue to be assessed under this Regulation, or any cess, charge or rate to be assessed on any holding under this Regulation or under any other enactment for the time being in force;

(xi) any claim to hold free of revenue or at favourable rates any land, mills, fisheries or natural products of land or water;

The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(Chapter XII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 145.) (The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed. The Second Schedule.—Form of Warrant to be issued by the Commissioner under Section 46.) (The Third Schedule.—Form of Warrant to be issued by the Commissioner under Section 65.)

(*xii*) any claim connected with or arising out of the collection of the land-revenue by the Government or the enforcement by the Government of any process for the recovery thereof;

(*xiii*) any claim to set aside on any ground, other than fraud, a sale for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue;

(*xiv*) the amount of, or the liability of any person to pay, any fees, fines, costs or other charges imposed under this Regulation;

(*xv*) any claim for the partition of an estate or holding or any question as to the allotment of land or the distribution of land-revenue on partition, or any other question connected therewith not being a question as to the title to the property of which partition is sought; and

(*xvi*) any claim arising out of the liability of an assignee of land-revenue to pay a share of the cost of collecting or re-assessing such revenue, or arising out of the liability of an assignee to pay out of assigned land-revenue, or of a person who would be liable for land-revenue, if it had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, to pay on the land-revenue for which he would but for such release, composition or redemption be liable, such a percentage for the remuneration of a village-officer as may be prescribed by rules for the time being in force under this Regulation.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
(a) Acts of the Governor General in Council.			
1860	XXVIII	An Act for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks, etc.	So much as has not been repealed.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Act XXVIII of 1860.
(b) Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.			
1879	V	The Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879.	Sections 95 to 97, 118 to 123, 125, 126, 188 to 191 and 200.
(c) Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 33 Vict., c. 3).			
1889	I	The Coorg Revenue Regulation, 1889.	The whole.
1893	IV	The Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893.	The whole.
1894	II	The Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1894.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT TO BE ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 46.

Seal

To the officer in charge of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS *A. B.* of
has resisted (or obstructed) *C. D.* in removing *E. F.* (or himself, that is, the said *A. B.*) from certain land in the estate of , in the taluq, and whereas it is necessary, in order to prevent the continuance of such obstruction (or resistance), to commit the said *A. B.* to close custody; You are hereby required, under the provisions of section 46 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, to receive the said *A. B.* into the Jail under your charge, and there to keep him in safe custody for days.

Dated this day of .

(*Signature of Commissioner.*)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT TO BE ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 65.

Seal.

To the Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS *A. B.* of , taluq , is a defaulter on account of an arrear of revenue which has accrued as shown in the margin; This is to order you, under the provisions of section 65 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, to imprison him in the Civil Jail for days or until he pay the said arrear, whichever is first.

	Rs.
Land-revenue .	
Rates and cesses .	
Other items .	
Total .	

Dated this day of .

(*Signature of Commissioner.*)

No. 9.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., C. 3), were declared to be on and with effect from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 22nd day of March, 1899;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India :—

REGULATION NO. II OF 1899.

A Regulation to further amend the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891; It VI of 1891. is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 7A, Regulation VI, 1891, as amended by Act XIII, 1898.

2. In section 7A, sub-section (1), of the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891, as amended by the Burma Laws Act, 1898, for the word "village" the word "town" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted on and with effect from the commencement of the said Burma Laws Act, 1898. VI of 1891. XIII of 1898.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1899.

No. 660.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule conferring certain powers on the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India:—

Rule.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India may, in any part of British India,—

(a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported in contravention of that Act, or of the rules under that Act;

(b) search for explosives therein;

(c) take samples of any explosives found therein on payment of the value thereof; and

(d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that the provisions of the said Act or of the rules under that Act have been contravened:

Provided as follows:—

(1) Whenever the said Chief Inspector of Explosives seizes, detains or removes any such explosive, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate.

(2) The said Chief Inspector of Explosives shall not destroy or otherwise render harmless any such explosive without the previous

sanction of the District Magistrate, unless the matter appears to him urgent and fraught with serious public danger; and in such cases he shall take and keep a sample of the explosive, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 666.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as already amended by the notification hereinafter mentioned:—

Clauses of Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879.	Amending Notification.	Amendment now directed.
Paragraph IV . .	No. 2639, dated the 3rd October, 1888.	For the amending Notification the following is substituted :— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in continuation of Home Department Notification No. 508, dated the 1st March 1888, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend sections 5, 7, 14, and 16 of the said Act to all saltpetre and lead (except sheet lead used for the purpose of packing tea and saltpetre in quantities under one pound weight when used by goldsmiths for the purposes of their trade) throughout Burma.

No. 668.—Mr. S. C. Hill, of the Indian Educational Service, is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. W. Forrest, or until further orders.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd March, 1899.

No. 168.—Mr. F. J. Monahan, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is confirmed as such, with effect from the 22nd December, 1898.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 23rd March, 1899.

No. 197.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Justice Rampini to be President of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, who has resigned the appointment.

MEDICAL.

The 20th March, 1899.

No. 488.—The services of Lieutenant W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.CH., I.M.S. (Madras), were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, on the 11th February, 1899.

The 24th Marth, 1899.

No. 511.—The services of Lieutenant H. P. Ainslie, 3rd Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on plague duty, on the termination of his plague duty at Bangalore.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 21st March, 1899.

No. 1128.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Adamanakota in the Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kaliammanjatrai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mörappür, Buddireddippatti, Mallápuram, Lokur and Kadiampatti on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 20th March to the 8th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Kaliammanjatrai festival and cattle fair at Adamanakota.

The 22nd March, 1899.

No. 1148.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hardwar in the Saharanpur District of the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, or from certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab, are permitted to assemble at Hardwar on the occasion of the ensuing Varuni and Dikhanti fairs:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Saharanpur and Lhaksar Junction (both inclusive) and to any station between Lhaksar Junction and Hardwar (both inclusive) on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be sold from the 25th March to the 14th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, and in the Punjab at any railway station between Beas and Ludhiana (both inclusive) or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Varuni and Dikhanti fairs.

The 23rd March, 1899.

No. 1160.—It is notified for general information that intimation has been received that all native craft (dhows) proceeding direct from Indian, South Arabian and Persian Gulf ports to German East Africa, must first call at Tanga for medical inspection, and that they will not be allowed free access to other parts of German East Africa until they have obtained *pratique* at Tanga.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 1167.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hampi in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Virupakshaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Munirabad, Hospet, Papinyakanahalli, Gadiganur, Toranagallu and Daroji on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 17th to the 30th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Virupakshaswami at Hampi.

No. 1176.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chilamatur in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Kanama Narasimhaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malugur, Hindupur and Dodkurngod on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 20th to the 30th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other

person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Kanama Narasimhaswami at Chilamatur.

No. 1181.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Santibidanur in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Anjaneyaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malugur, Hindupur, Dodkurngod, Goribidnur and Thondebhari on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 22nd to the 26th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Anjaneyaswami at Santibidanur.

No. 1186.—The services of Mr. P. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 1210.—Intimation has been received that the Government of the Straits Settlements has imposed nine days' quarantine against vessels carrying coolies from Calcutta.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd March, 1899.

No. 429.—Major C. J. Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, is granted furlough, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, for one year, with effect from the 11th April, 1899.

No. 433—In exercise of the power conferred by section 650A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Courts in Ceylon.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 446.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 9th March, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. W. Richardson, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd March, 1899.

No. 114.—The services of the Reverend W. L. P. Shaw, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

EDUCATION.

The 21st March, 1899.

No. 147.—Mr. C. H. Candy is appointed to be Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in succession to Mr. Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1899.

No. 977.—Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th March, 1899.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 998—Mr. S. C. Hill Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to discharge the functions of Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, *vice* Mr. G. W. Forrest on furlough.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st March, 1899.

No. 433-*G*.—Captain C A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st and temporary additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhalawar, is granted furlough for eight months, under article 340 (*b*) (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th March, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 435-*G*.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 437-*G*.—Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 440-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), a Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 790-*I.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain H. D. Watson, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, for six months.

Pension Service, 15th year, commenced 7th February, 1899.

No. 793-*I.-B.*—Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Captain H. D. Watson or until further orders.

The 22nd March, 1899.

No. 813-*I.-B.*—Captain W. G. Walker, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, officiated as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st to the 14th December, 1898, both days inclusive.

No. 799-*I.A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (*1*), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from Calcutta into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

No. 810-*I. A.*—Captain S. A. Pearse, 17th Madras Infantry, was employed on plague duty in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from the 14th December, 1898, to the 14th February, 1899.

No. 447-*G.*—Mr. J. K. Batten, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, and to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 463-*G.*—Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, was in charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the 26th February to the 9th March, 1899, both days inclusive.

Captain R. D. Broome, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the 10th March, 1899, and until further orders.

No. 465-*G.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, for six months, under rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 467-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 827-*I. A.*—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 750-I., dated the 28th February, 1895, appointing the Reverend Fawcett Shaw, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar within the State of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and licensing him to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the said State, is hereby cancelled.

No. 829-*I. A.*—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1127-I., dated the 2nd April, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Reverend Fawcett Shaw of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths in the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 831-*I. B.*—ERRATUM.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2061-I. B., dated the 2nd June, 1897, for the words "Panch Mahals" wherever they occur, the word "Broach" shall be substituted.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

I D 2

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1899.

No. 1327-*S.R.*—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose, with effect from this date, the following further duties, in addition to those chargeable under No. 8 of the fourth schedule to the said Act, upon the importation into British India of sugar of the kinds hereinafter specified, produced in or exported from the countries hereinafter mentioned under bounties as hereinafter determined and declared, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise:—

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt. *R. a. p.*
Argentine Republic	All kinds	6 centavos per kilogram.	9 2 0
Austria-Hungary .	Sugar under 93 per cent, and of at least 88 per cent, polarization.	1·37 florins per 100 kilograms.	0 14 0
	Sugar under 99½ per cent, and of at least 93 per cent, polarization.	1·46 florins per 100 kilograms.	0 15 0
	Sugar of at least 99½ per cent polarization.	2·10 florins per 100 kilograms.	1 5 0
Belgium . .	Raw sugar	4·50 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 6 0
	Refined „	5·36 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 10 0
Denmark . .	Refined sugar	1·12 crowns per 100 kilograms.	0 8 0
France . .	Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beet-root sugars or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar.	10·82 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization.*	3 4 0
	Sugar candies	11·51 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 7 6
	Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry.	11·51 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 7 6
	Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization.	11·17 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 6 0

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt.
			R. a. p.
Germany . .	Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent polarization and refined sugar under 98 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent, polarization.	2·50 marks per 100 kilograms.	0 15 3
	Candy and sugar in white, hard loaves, blocks, crystals, etc., of at least 99½ per cent polarization.	3·55 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 6 0
	All other sugar of at least 98 per cent polarization.	3 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 2 0
Holland . .	Raw beet sugar of less than 98 per cent polarization.	2·2354 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent).*	1 7 0
	Raw beet sugars of at least 98 per cent polarization.	¾ths of above bounty, or 1·7655 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	1 2 0
	Refined beet-root sugars . . Refined sugar from materials other than beet-root raw sugar.	0·2946 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined, in addition to above rate.	0 3 0 in addition to above rate.
Russia . .	Sugar of at least 99 per cent polarization.	0·50 rouble per pood (36·113lb avoirdupois).	3 11 0
	Sugar of less than 99 per cent polarization, but not less than 88 per cent.	0·44 rouble per pood.	3 4 0
	Sugar of less than 88 per cent, but not less than 75 per cent.	0·38 rouble per pood.	2 13 0

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th March, 1899.

No. 1292-Gl.—Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 31 days, with effect from the 6th April, 1899.

The 24th March, 1899.

No. 1397-Gl.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days, with effect from the 21st April, 1899.

Mr. W. H. Dawson, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Biggs, or until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Ray, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bengal, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

No. 1401-Gl.—Mr. J. Bridgnell, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to officiate as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 1st March, 1899.

No. 1406-Gl.—Lieutenant-Colonel John Scully, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, having resigned his appointment as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with the intention of retiring from the service, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 8th April, 1899.

Captain J. L. T. Jones, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that appointment.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

RESOLUTION.

No. 1404-*A*.

The 24th March 1899.

READ—

Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 664, dated the 13th February 1891.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 2 (3) of the Notification read in the preamble, it is laid down that when any rupee or half-rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorised to act under section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the officer has reason to believe it to have lost by reasonable wearing more than 2 per cent in weight, he shall receive such rupee or half-rupee at its full nominal value, but shall immediately cut or break it.

It has, however, in practice been found difficult to decide whether a loss exceeding 2 per cent has been caused by fraud or by reasonable wear. A series of experiments conducted at the Indian Mints has proved that, during a period of 55 years, the normal life of a coin, reasonable wear will ordinarily reduce the weight of a rupee by 2 per cent, that is, 3·6 grains, and that a loss amounting to so much as 10 grains has always been the result of fraud.

2. In order to secure the withdrawal from circulation of light-weight coins, the Government of India will in future refrain from presuming the existence of fraud in all cases where the loss does not exceed $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, that is, $11\frac{1}{4}$ grains in the case of a rupee and $5\frac{5}{8}$ grains in the case of a half-rupee, but any loss in excess of that will be taken to indicate with certainty that the coin has been fraudulently reduced.

3. Under paragraph 2 (1) of the Notification of the 13th February 1891, silver coins reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear must be cut and returned to the tenderer, who, in the present circumstances of the currency, would sustain a considerable loss, though often innocent of the fraud and ignorant of it. In order to minimise this loss, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that officers who are authorised to cut coin shall, if the tenderer prefers it, instead of returning the cut coin, pay for it at the following rates :—

Rupees and half-rupees weighing not less than $\frac{15}{16}$ths of their proper weight shall be accepted at their nominal value and withdrawn from circulation at Government cost; those weighing between $\frac{15}{16}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ shall be accepted, respectively, at 14 annas and 7 annas each; those between $\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{13}{16}$ at 13 annas and $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas each, respectively; and those between $\frac{13}{16}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ at 12 annas and 6 annas each, respectively.

4. Where, however, the deficiency in weight amounts to more than 25 per cent, the tenderer will be held to have been so culpably careless that no concession will be made, and he will be left to bear the loss arising from the cutting of the coin which is imposed upon him by the law.

5. The above ruling will apply to dealings with the public who tender individual short-weight rupees and half-rupees. Light-weight coins found in remittances from Treasuries and Presidency Banks will be accepted on the same conditions as regards loss of weight, that is to say, coins which have lost not more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent will be accepted at their full nominal value and those which have lost more than 25 per cent will be cut and rejected. But the allowance for loss of weight within those limits will be at the rate of one rupee a tola on the total weight of all such coins found in the remittance, and not at a fixed rate for each coin.

6. Minimum weights of $\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{13}{16}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{15}{32}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{13}{32}$, and $\frac{3}{8}$ tola a piece will be supplied by the Mints to the Treasury Officers through the Accountants General, the cost being charged as contingent expenditure of the Mints.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 312.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, *vice* Brigadier-General St. J. F. Michell, appointed to the Command of a 2nd class District. Dated 12th March, 1899.

No 313.—Major H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., Dorsetshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Officiating Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Murray;

Major E. J. Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Major Wood;

with effect from 25th March, 1899.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 314.—Surgeon-General W. Taylor, M.D., C.B., Army Medical Staff, to be Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 10th March, 1899, *vice* Surgeon-General A. A. Gore, M.D., Army Medical Staff, who has retired.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 315.—Major H. E. Passy, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, and Assistant Secretary *ex-officio* to the Government of India, Military Department, with effect from the 21st March, 1899, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. F. Field, on leave out of India, or until further orders.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 316.—Captain T. A. Harrison, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major H. F. S. Ramsden, on furlough out of India. Dated 21st March, 1899.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 317.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. Wigram, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Officiating Aide-de-Camp. Dated 15th March, 1899.

QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 318.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Murray, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff and Officiating Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Intelligence Branch, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux. Dated 25th March, 1899.

SPECIAL.

No. 319.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain S. F. Bayley, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department,—24th March, 1899.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 320.—*16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—*

Jemadar Amir Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O No. 1345 of 1896, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 15th January, 1897.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 321.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) St. J. F. Michell, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, officiating in command of the Assam District, is confirmed as a District Commander of the 2nd class in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier General R. M. Clifford, who has vacated. Dated 28th February, 1899

Colonel G. Henry, British Service, to officiate in command of a 2nd class District in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General A. J. F. Reid. Dated 4th March, 1899.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 322.—Captain F. G. Cardew, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) for seven days.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 323.—Sub-Conductor William Weldon, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 324.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Hugh Watson—3rd January, 1899.
Charles Edward Bruce—4th February, 1899.

No. 325.—The promotion of Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, notified in G. G. O. No. 1002 of 1898, is hereby antedated to the 22nd April, 1898.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 326.—*Madras Command*—

Sub-Conductor Henry Harris to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Robert Stone to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 3rd March, 1899, *vice* Conductor Henry Peel, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 327.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Muhammad Alam to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Buta, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1898.

No. 328.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Lachhman Nagarkoti to be Subadar, and Havildar Chandar-bir Mal to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranjit Rana, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Moti Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Sanman Nagarkoti to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarbdhoj Rana, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

No. 329.—*16th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Karim Khan to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Rahim Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Kadir Sharif to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st January, 1899.

No. 330.—*12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Budha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Jadow, transferred to the 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 27th November, 1898.

No. 331.—*24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Achhar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Momim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Color Havildar Sulaiman Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Mobin Khan, transferred to the Zhob Levy Corps;

with effect from 13th January, 1899.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 332.—*2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Havildar Lachhman to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January, 1899.

RETIREMENTS.

No 333.—Major-General Charles Lewis Prendergast, General List, Infantry, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th February, 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 334.—G. G. O. No. 1072 of 1897 notifying the resignation of the service of Lieutenant E. F. Harding, Indian Staff Corps, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, is cancelled.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 335.—The undermentioned Naick of the Madras Command is granted the medal with gratuity for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March, 1900, under the provisions of Clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:—

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity.

No. 340, Naick Narayan Singh, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 336.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Major Robert Wilson, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th February 1899.

No. 337.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Gerald Goodhall Wright, to be Captain, *vice* Watts, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant John Edmund Tyers, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Evans, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Dunbar Macrae, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, promoted.

No. 338.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant David Alexander Thomson resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 339.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Captain E. A. Edgell, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, and 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	8th November, 1898.
Captain S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent .	8th November, 1898.
Lieutenant A. H. D. Riach, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent .	8th November, 1898.
Captain L. P. Chapman, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th November, 1898.
Captain J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th November, 1898.
Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	8th November, 1898.
Major J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent .	28th November, 1898.
Captain W. Ewbank, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	28th November, 1898.
Captain J. P. Blakeway, R.E.	Attached . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent .	28th November, 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 18th and the 24th March 1899 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery . .	Major C. de Jersey . .	18th March 1899	Madras .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and the 24th March 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Herbert Wharry (a).	Major .	Indian Staff Corps, Commissariat-Transport Department.	23rd September 1898.	No Will found.	2,124 14 8	...	23rd May 1899.

(a) *Widow.*—Mrs. Mary Edith Wharry.
Children—
Sybil Mary Devereux.
Ruby Marion Alice.
Ada Evelyn.
Hilda Edith.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.

No. 109.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 5, dated 6th January, 1899, Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, continued to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, up to the afternoon of the 16th December, 1898.

No. 110.—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th April, 1899, under Articles 703 and 712 (*c*), Civil Service Regulations.

The 21st March, 1899.

No. 119.—Mr. F. B. Wathen, Transhipment Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 16th March, 1899.

No. 108.—Mr. R. W. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, was permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th February, 1899, under Article 712, Civil Service Regulations.

The 17th March, 1899.

No. 111.—Mr. E. W. Oates, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th March, 1899, under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 20th March, 1899.

No. 112.—Mr. D. B. Horn, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th March, 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A. D. McArthur, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. K. H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. D. B. Horn.

No. 113.—The second Christian name of Mr. F. T. Coode, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is *Trevenen,* and not as published in Public Works Department Notification No. 460, dated 18th October, 1898.

The 21st March, 1899.

No. 114.—Mr. E. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

No. 115.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 270, dated 13th July, 1897, the services of Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

No. 116.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 251, dated 29th June 1897, the services of Rai Bahadur Preonath Ghose, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

No. 117.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 246 C. W. I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CIVIL WORKS IRRIGATION.

Simla, the 21st March 1899.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for 1897-98.

READ—

Letter No. 59 I., dated 21st January 1899, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the above, and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The greater portion of the Capital Outlay was incurred in

starting work, for the purposes of famine relief, on three tank projects which have been sanctioned as Protective Works, the amount spent on them being R1,90,447. On the old works in operation the expenditure amounted to only R37,950 as compared with R85,993 in the previous year. The Minor Works accounted for very little of this outlay, the expenditure on the Gokak Canal, 1st Section, which is now nearly complete, being only R4,349. The total expenditure against Capital Account for all works amounted to R2,21,177 as compared with R98,625 expended in 1896-97. This raised the total Capital Outlay at the end of the year to R2 65,81,047.

2. The area irrigated from all works amounted to 273,283 acres, and exceeded that of the previous year, which was the highest on record, by 10,448 acres. Of this total 126,516 acres were irrigated by works for which Capital Accounts are kept, the principal contributor being as usual the Nira Canal, a Protective Work, which irrigated 47,574 acres, or more than a third of the total. In the case of this canal the increase was entirely in the kharif crops, of which the area irrigated was nearly double that of the previous year. This increase must have been of great value during a season of severe famine.

There was, however, a falling off in the area irrigated by most of the Productive Works, the Lakh Canal in particular having watered only 950 acres as compared with 1,674 acres last year. Taking all the Productive Works together, the area exceeded the record area of the previous year by 3,245 acres.

The Minor Works, Imperial and Provincial, irrigated 1,670 acres more than in 1896-97, the three works on which the improvement is most noticeable being the Ojhar Canal and Matoba and Bhadalvâdi Tanks.

The area irrigated by works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to 146,767 acres, or 1,941 in excess of the area of the previous year.

3. Of works for which Capital Accounts are kept, the working expenses of the year amounted to R4,03,898 as compared with R3,59,944 in the previous year and R3,20,071, the average of the last five years. As compared with 1896-97, there is an increase of about R17,825 in establishment charges, of which not more than R5,000 is attributable to increased collections. There was an increase also in the charges for works and repairs due mainly to silt clearances and other works being undertaken that would afford employment to famine labour.

The direct establishment charges on these canals, exclusive of collection fees, vary considerably, but appear to be increasing. The figures for four years are as below:—

	R
1894-95	1,48,362
1895-96	1,24,108
1896-97	1,65,273
1897-98	1,77,210

The increase during the last two years is attributed to the fact that under the system of distribution of establishment charges an undue share of the cost of the establishments in the Imperial or Irrigation districts has been charged against the canals. This is probably the case, but apart from the difficulty of proposing a more equitable method of distribution there are objections to altering the present system as long as the Irrigation Works are treated in the accounts as Imperial. The long table given in paragraph 15 (*a*) of the report is of little value in connection with this subject, and is not required by the Government of India.

Of the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, the expenditure fell to R1,75,011 from R2,56,815 in the previous year. This decrease was due mainly to the reduction of the amount expended under the head Maintenance and Repairs, from R83,159 in 1896-97 to R35,997 in the year under review.

4. The financial results of the works in operation for which Capital Accounts are kept may be summarised as follows:—

	Capital Outlay to end of year.	Net Revenue.	Return on Capital Outlay.
	R	R	Per cent.
Protective Works	77,43,417	55,318	0·71
Productive Works	1,09,10,421	1,39,531	1·28
Minor Works	74,36,695	37,060	0·50

The average return on works of all classes was thus 0·9 per cent.

Of the two Protective Works in operation the Nira Canal shows a marked improvement on the results of the previous year. The net revenue rose from R15,967 to R74,011, and the return on Capital Outlay from 0·28 per cent. to 1·3 per cent. The returns from Mhasvad Tank, on the other hand, are not so favourable. The working expenses were R34,091 as compared with R14,670 in 1896-97, this large increase being caused by the repairs being carried out by famine labour, and the gross revenue fell short of the working expenses by R18,693.

The Productive Works paid a return of 1·28 per cent. as compared with 1·45 per cent. in 1896-97, the falling off being due partly to the increase in the working expenses and partly to the large balance, R 1,18,745, of the assessed revenue unrealized at the close of the year.

5. On all works the uncollected balance amounted to the large sum of R1,58,293, rather more than 24 per cent. of the total demand.

Last year the outstandings also amounted to 24 per cent. of the demand, and the Government of India directed the attention of the Local Government to the subject. The delay in recovery is stated in the Report to be generally due to lateness in preparing the demand statements owing to deaths and desertions on account of plague, and to the impoverishment of the rayats on account of famine. Some allowance must no doubt be made for the effects of plague, but the occupiers of irrigated lands are placed in an exceptionally strong position in a famine year, when prices are unusually high, and should be in a position to meet the demand more punctually.

6. From Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept the gross receipts were slightly larger than in the previous year, while the reduction in the working expenses, as has already been stated, was considerable. The result was a satisfactory increase of net revenue from R3,04,183 to R3,89,786.

7. In spite of the increase of 8,512 acres in the area irrigated by Major Works, the assessments of the year show a decrease of R24,086. This is due to a smaller percentage of sugarcane and other high rated crops. The decrease in the area under such crops is attributed to the inability of the cultivators to obtain the usual advances in the absence of money-lenders from Poona owing to plague. The water that was rendered available by the reduction of the cane area was however utilised in the irrigation of lower rated food crops, the area under *bajri* exceeding that of the previous year by more than 15,000 acres. In ordinary years these canals are mainly dependent on the high rated crops for their revenue, but the cultivation of such crops appears to have only temporarily fallen off, and it is a matter of satisfaction rather than otherwise that in a famine year their place should have been taken by a larger area of the cheaper food crops, even though this may have involved a reduction in the total amount of the revenue assessed.

It has long been recognised that these irrigation works are never likely to prove directly remunerative, and there is no indication in the present report that any great improvement may be expected in their financial position. It is, however, satisfactory to find that during a year of exceptional drought these works have not failed, as has sometimes been anticipated, but that, on the contrary, the area irrigated by them has exceeded any previously recorded, so that their protective value has never been greater than during the year under review.

8. The report was received on the 24th January 1899, and the Government of India desire to express their appreciation of the efforts which have been made to expedite its submission.

ORDER—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered, further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 118.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 247 C. W. I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CIVIL WORKS IRRIGATION.

Simla, the 21st March 1899.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation and Navigation Works in Bengal for 1897-98.

READ—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1897-98, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 19 I. A, dated the 7th January 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The actual expenditure during the year against capital account amounted to R5,39,232, of which R4,39,638 were expended in practically completing the canalization of the Bhangore Khall of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. On the Irrigation Works the largest amount expended was R65,112 on the Orissa canals in the restoration of a flood embankment. Some small works chargeable to the capital account were executed on the Sone and Midnapur canals, but the writing off of more than a lakh of rupees against suspense account and tools and plant brought down the net expenditure of the year on all works to R4,32,213.

2. The total area irrigated from all works was 727,292 acres, and, though less than the 830,761 acres irrigated in 1896-97, was 84,696 acres in excess of the average of the last nine years.

The Major Works contributed 701,253 acres towards the total, and 433,445 acres of this area were watered from the Sone canals. Compared with the figures of 1896-97, the area irrigated by the Sone canals shows a falling off of 121,711 acres, or nearly 22 per cent.; but the abnormally deficient rainfall in that year makes a comparison with it of little value. The area, on the other hand, compares favourably with the irrigation of years previous to 1896-97, being 40,522 acres in excess of the average of 5 years ending with 1895-96.

The Orissa canals irrigated 195,602 acres, surpassing all previous records, the highest of which was 188,587 in 1896-97, while the Midnapur canal with 72,206 acres did better than last year, though not so well as in any of the four years 1890 to 1894.

The areas of the principal crops irrigated by all the canals were as follows :—

	Acres.
Rice	574,632
Wheat	28,215
Barley	15,927
Sugarcane	31,749

The estimated value of all the crops irrigated exceeds 282½ lakhs of rupees, the value per acre being R38·85. The average rate levied for the use of water was R1·88 or one-twentieth of the value of the crop.

3. For the Major Works the working expenses amounted to R14,37,681. Though somewhat in excess of the expenditure of the two previous years, they were not above the normal. For the three Irrigation Systems the expenditure was equivalent to R1·9 per acre irrigated as compared with R1·6 in 1896-97 and R2·3 the average of the previous nine years.

On Minor Works there was a satisfactory reduction of working expenses, especially in the case of the Orissa Coast Canal.

On all works, Irrigation as well as Navigation, the working expenses amounted to 67·4 per cent. of the gross revenue realized during the year.

4. The financial results of the Bengal canals of which Capital Accounts are kept in operation during the year, may be summarised as follows :—

	Capital outlay to end of year.	Net revenue.	Return on capital outlay.
	R	R	Per cent.
Major works	6,41,74,359	7,34,501	1·14
Minor works	1,16,19,016	2,36,017	2·03

The gross revenue derived from Major Works amounted to R21,72,182, exceeding last year's receipts, which were then the highest on record, by nearly 3 lakhs. This large increase was due in a great measure to the large rabi irrigation from the Sone canals of the previous year the assessments on which were collected in 1897-98, but there was also a satisfactory increase in the gross receipts collected on the Orissa canals, the figures being R5,51,924 against R4,72,947 of the previous year, due entirely to the increase in the kharif irrigation.

As a result of the large gross revenue derived from Major Works, the net revenue rose from R1,23,389 in 1895-96 and R5,35,498 in 1896-97 to R7,34,501 in the year under review, while the average for the nine years ending 1896-97 amounted to R1,42,495 only.

The Government of India welcome the improvement shown by these figures. Under Minor Works there was also a satisfactory increase in the net revenue, though this was due to a reduction in the working expenses, the gross receipts having fallen from R5,45,047 and R5,27,013 in 1895-96 and 1896-97 respectively to R5,14,213 in 1897-98.

5. The Government of India notice with satisfaction the improvement in the financial working of the Hijili Tidal canal and the Orissa Coast canal, but it is observed that the increase in the receipts on both canals is due to fewer interruptions of traffic by closures than to an increase in the number or tonnage of boats plying, there being in fact a slight decrease under both heads. There was a satisfactory decrease in working expenses on all the purely Navigation works, which amounted in the aggregate to R78,854.

GENERAL REMARKS.

6. The results of the working of Bengal canals during 1897-98 are on the whole very satisfactory, although the rainfall was plentiful and generally well distributed and the seasons therefore not favourable to irrigation. The area irrigated was above the normal, and the Local Government concludes that the cultivators on the canal areas have come to realize the great value to their crops of an unfailing water-supply. The working expenses were not excessive, though they continued high on the Orissa canals, and the net revenue from all the canals was largely in excess of any previous record. The continued decrease in the cost of silt and weed clearances on the Sone canals is noted with satisfaction. The work of collection was performed very efficiently, and the fact that 99·87 per cent. and 99·79 per cent. of the total demand were collected on the Sone and Orissa canals respectively is evidence of the care bestowed on this branch of the administration and reflects great credit on those responsible for it. The steady decrease in the number of cases in which resort was had to the certificate procedure for realising water rates is also a matter for congratulation. The experiments on the outturn of crops on irrigated lands are now, it is understood, made systematically under a code of rules, and the recorded outturns may therefore be accepted as trustworthy.

7. The Government of India desire to record their appreciation of the results attained during the year, and of the services rendered by Colonel McArthur and the officers named in the concluding paragraph of the Local Government's Resolution and by the officers of the Irrigation Department by whom they were assisted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and the Resolution by the Government of Bengal be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

T. HIGHAM,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March, 1899.

From the 1st April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 25th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
Postage	5 8 0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4 0 0
Postage	2 8 0
Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
Postage	3 0 0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0 8 0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0 4 0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2165.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first ten months of the year 1898-99 as compared with the corresponding period of 1897-98.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole Year.		April to January.					Whole year.		April to January.			
Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						Principal Heads of Revenue.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	26,648,400	28,669,100	16,811,100	18,510,600	1,699,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	5,179,800	5,679,400	4,435,700	4,729,600	293,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,594,200	9,047,200	7,069,500	7,519,400	449,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,837,000	4,839,900	3,962,500	4,000,000	37,500	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,480,500	5,731,000	4,426,100	4,629,200	203,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	4,641,300	4,898,400	3,577,000	3,827,600	250,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,728,800	9,113,900	6,656,900	6,985,300	328,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Principal Heads	64,119,000	67,978,900	46,938,800	50,201,700	3,262,900	...
20,200	28,000	15,100	26,100	11,000	...	Interest	840,700	928,100	614,100	702,500	88,400	...
4,200	7,400	3,000	6,200	3,200	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	3,364,000	3,043,300	2,752,800	2,552,200	...	200,600
1,900	1,900	900	800	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,720,500	1,745,600	1,298,100	1,344,400	46,300	...
90,600	104,900	70,600	87,900	17,300	...	Miscellaneous	790,400	827,400	467,700	453,200	..	14,500
1,500	500	1,500	500	...	1,000	Railways	21,258,600	22,735,600	17,651,900	19,082,000	1,430,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,605,100	2,472,000	1,958,100	1,824,600	...	133,500
28,900	30,100	27,800	29,000	1,200	...	Buildings and Roads	622,600	651,300	471,800	499,600	27,800	...
40,400	59,700	20,600	30,200	9,600	...	Receipts by Military Department	809,400	835,200	640,500	679,700	39,200	...
193,700	232,500	139,500	180,700	41,200	...	Total Revenue	96,139,300	101,217,400	72,793,800	77,339,900	4,546,100	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
3,497,200	1,912,800	3,498,300	1,918,300	...	1,580,000	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	2,580,600	954,800	2,599,800	973,700	...	1,626,100
5,000,000	...	5,000,000	...	...	5,000,000	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	291,600	...	...	...	...
300	200	...	200	200	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	1,8[illegible]0,400	153,400	296,800	143,400	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	100,100	140,800	132,300	224,600	92,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	85[illegible],000	893,400	631,300	663,600	32,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)	803,200	908,100	747,200	548,600	...	198,600
9,[illegible]06,100	19,000,000	5,978,300	14,692,400	8,714,100	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,[illegible]03,600	20,913,000	14,476,600	16,610,900	2,134,300	...	Total	4,341,900	4,989,100	4,264,000	2,707,300	...	1,556,700
18,197,300	21,145,500	14,616,100	16,791,600	2,175,500	...	Total Receipts	100,481,200	106,206,500	77,057,800	80,047,200	2,989,400	...
2,832,400	2,534,200	2,832,400	2,534,200	...	298,200	Opening Balance	13,873,800	15,982,400	13,873,800	15,982,400	2,108,600	...
21,029,700	23,679,700	17,448,500	19,325,800	1,877,300	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	122,188,900	90,931,600	96,029,600	5,098,000	...

ENGLAND.						DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.			
Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.		Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
43,400	49,300	36,800	37,800	1,000	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,749,000	10,638,300	8,290,400	8,117,400	...	173,000
2,879,300	2,806,000	2,830,300	2,805,900	...	24,400	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)	4,334,900	4,448,900	3,276,000	3,402,900	126,900	...
293,800	283,400	232,700	192,400	...	40,300	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,410,200	2,465,800	1,905,700	1,880,900	...	24,800
544,500	531,100	453,100	433,400	...	19,700	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,888,500	14,919,300	12,024,700	11,929,900	...	94,800
2,180,100	2,290,900	1,968,000	2,054,700	86,700	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,300,100	2,337,900	1,993,400	2,030,900	37,500	...
1,700	...	1,700	...	...	1,700	Famine Relief and Insurance	5,360,400	1,176,100	5,521,700	−58,800	...	5,580,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,800	4,200	3,500	600	...	2,900
5,841,900	5,874,200	5,811,900	5,830,700	18,800	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,482,900	10,535,700	7,731,300	8,581,200	849,900	...
1,100	2,600	1,400	1,700	300	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,858,100	1,904,600	1,378,500	1,368,200	..	10,300
150,500	156,600	114,000	121,600	7,600	...	Buildings and Roads	5,133,700	5,607,200	3,488,800	3,823,300	334,500	...
4,244,200	4,324,100	2,911,200	3,279,100	367,900	...	Army Services	20,362,500	17,565,200	16,499,700	14,345,400	...	2,154,300
17,800	5,500	2,500	200	...	2,300	Special Defence Works	—4,000	100	100	...	...	100
16,198,300	16,323,700	14,363,600	14,757,500	393,900	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	76,939,100	71,603,300	62,113,800	55,421,900	...	6,691,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	203,200	1,419,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	660,900	2,000	...	...	...	...
16,198,300	16,323,700	14,363,600	14,757,500	393,900	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	76,481,400	73,021,200	62,113,800	55,421,900	...	6,691,900
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
815,600	791,100	714,400	577,800	...	136,600	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	3,053,700	2,383,700	3,189,100	2,984,800	...	204,300
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,500,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	308,200	...	561,200	111,700	...	449,500
...	...	300	...	...	300	Deposits and Advances (net)	1,205,200	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,200	100,800	21,700	181,800	160,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	1,411,000	670,900	1,316,300	241,200	...	1,075,100
344,500	597,600	142,300	121,300	...	21,000	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	1,002,400	873,300	632,500	915,400	282,900	...
1,137,100	162,900	1,543,200	931,800	...	611,400	Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	9,472,700	18,695,200	6,392,500	14,603,800	8,211,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	5,322,200	9,371,800	3,758,1[illegible]	7,374,200	3,616,100	...
1,481,600	2,260,500	1,685,800	2,553,100	867,300	...	TOTAL	18,837,500	29,712,000	12,682,300	23,428,100	10,745,800	...
18,495,500	19,375,300	16,763,800	17,888,400	1,124,600	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	98,372,600	105,116,900	77,985,200	81,834,800	3,849,600	...
2,534,200	4,304,400	684,700	1,437,400	752,700	...	Closing Balance	15,982,400	17,072,000	12,946,400	14,194,800	1,248,400	...
21,029,700	23,679,700	17,448,500	19,325,800	1,877,300	...	GRAND TOTAL	114,355,000	122,188,900	90,931,600	96,029,600	5,098,000	...

The 24th March 1899.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1899.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1050 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 18th March 1899:—

No. 85 of 1899.—Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and company, engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla, Bombay. *An improved boundary fencing.*

No. 86 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield, electrician, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of London. *Improvements in electric brakes.*

No. 87 of 1899.—Peter Donaldson, superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta. *An improved water flush.*

No. 88 of 1899.—Walter Edward Kimber, engineer, of 28 Nugget street, Johannesburg, in the South African Republic. *Improvements in machines for sharpening rock drills, rock drilling machine bits, and the like.*

No. 89 of 1899.—Joseph Morewood Dowsett, surveyor, of Worple road, Wimbledon, in the county of Surrey. *Improvements in the fastenings of fishplates of railways and tramways.*

No. 90 of 1899.—The "Era" Incandescent Oil Lamp company, limited, manufacturers, of 1 Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London. *Improvements in burners for incandescence oil lamps.*

No. 91 of 1899.—The "Era" Incandescent Oil Lamp company, limited, manufacturers, of 1 Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London. *Improvements in burners for incandescence oil lamps.*

No. 92 of 1899.—Fritz Hasselmann, architect, of Kurgarten, Nymphenburg, near Munich Bavaria. *Improvements in treating wood and other vegetable fibres for preserving, water-proofing and the like.*

No. 93 of 1899.—William Fennell, analytical chemist and Portland Cement works manager of Landons gardens, Poonamallee road, Madras. *The production of a building cement.*

No. 1051 P.—AN application for leave to file an amended specification in respect of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 18th March 1899:—

No. 232 of 1898.—René Lehuraux, student of St. Joseph's college, North Point, Darjeeling, and resident of the French settlement of Chandernagore. *An improvement in the construction of door frames, and the manner of fixing the same.*

No. 1052 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the department of land-records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of

one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 329 of 1898.—The Automatic Gas Lighting and Extinguishing company, limited (Hoare and Kennedy's patent), of 14 Lombard Chambers, St. George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia. *An improved method of and apparatus for automatically lighting and extinguishing gas jets.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 338 of 1898.—Paul Eugene Meinrad Jamain, manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations, of 19 Rue des Roses, Dijon (cote d'Or), in the republic of France. *Improvements in apparatus for compressing pharmaceutical and other powders for the manufacture of tabloids.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 344 of 1898.—Frank Swales, veterinary dentist, of 56 Cathcart road, Brompton, London. *An improved hook, more especially intended for use as a curb hook.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 345 of 1898.—Riccardo Arno, electrical engineer and professor, of 15 Piazza Statuto, Turin, in the Kingdom of Italy. *Improvements in electric motors.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 351 of 1898.—Maurice Mary Joseph Owen O'Conor, captain in the Third Connaught Rangers, of Inisfale island, Drumshambo, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland. *Improvements in apparatus for use in ascertaining the position of submerged wrecks and other bodies, and in raising the same to the surface, and for use as a floating dock.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 352 of 1898.—George Archibald Lowry, mechanical engineer, of 1124 Monadnock buildings, 260 Dearborn street, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, U. S. A. *The manufacture of a bale of fibrous material.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 363 of 1898.—Samuel George Jameson, pattern maker, of Wellington road, and William Hampson, engineer, of Swan hill, both in Brisbane, in the colony of Queensland. *An improved enumerating machine.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 365 of 1898.—Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, England. *Improvements in or relating to tyres for wheels.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 366 of 1898.—Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, England. *Improvements in metallic wheel reins.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 393 of 1898.—Askin Morrison Nicholas, mining manager, of Bulong, in the colony of Western Australia. *An improved rotating filtering apparatus, principally applicable for the separation of gold and silver bearing solutions from tailings, slimes and the like.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 408 of 1898.—Arthur Henry Wallis, senior partner, of Messrs. Manton and company, gun and rifle manufacturers, residing at No. 1 Mangoe lane, Calcutta. *Improvements in ice, sugar and other like tongs.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 421 of 1898.—Robert Vile Thompson, engine fitter, of 450 Elizabeth street, Melbourne, Charles Albert Horton, engineer, of 575 Sidney road, Brunswick, near Melbourne, and William Murphy, gentleman, of "Seaforth," Bond street, Caulfield, near Melbourne, all in the colony of Victoria. *An improved driving gear for bicycles and other machines driven or propelled by crank mechanism.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 430 of 1898.—Horace Gabriel Heimann, assistant, in the Great Eastern Hotel company, limited, residing at 67 Wellesley street, Calcutta. *Improvements in punkah-pulling machines.* (Specification filed 10 March 1899.)

No. 1053 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 39 of 1889.—James Gresham. *Improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives.* (From 20 March 1899 to 20 March 1900.)

No. 298 of 1889.—Sir William Thomson. *Improvements in valves for water, steam or other liquids or gases.* (From 15 March 1899 to 15 March 1900.)

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham. *Improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous materials, having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings.* (From 14 March 1899 to 14 March 1900.)

No. 53 of 1894.—Amyas Morse. *For securing the safe working of facing points and signals, called "Morse's point and signal locking bar."* (From 5 June 1899 to 5 June 1900.)

No. 319 of 1894.—James Gresham and Harry Edward Gresham. *Improvements in injectors and connected apparatus for feeding steam boilers with water.* (From 25 March 1899 to 25 March 1900.)

No. 1054 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 195 of 1893.—Mahboobalum, son of Muhammad Saiyid. *A water pump, called "Mahboobay-alum pump."* (Specification filed 18 December 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy, respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October, 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified ; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification, the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

S. C. HILL,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st March, 1899.

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		91,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 78,98,461 a. 13 p. 3			
Public Deposits at Branches	R 1,01,96,574 a. 0 p. 5	1,80,95,035	13	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		5,40,83,362	1	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.		5,12,809	3	5
Sundries		22,60,541	14	11
RUPEES		10,40,51,749	1	9

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		71,58 902	0	0
Other authorized Investments		72 91,305	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		2,33,75,157	14	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		1 99,36,380	11	0
Bills discounted and purchased		1,93,10,500	0	5
Balances with other Banks		5,02,465	9	0
Bullion		15	0	0
Dead Stock		12,95,420	4	5
Stamps		11,391	4	8
Sundries		16,27,530	11	6
		8,05,75,134	15	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 1,20,03,366 a. 1 p. 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	R 1,14,73,248 a. 0 p. 3	2,34,76,614	1	11
RUPEES		10,40,51,749	1	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1899.

E. J. BIRCH,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 31·3.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1899.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th March, 1899.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.		
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,36,60,000	9,87,47,390	11,24,07,390	4,17,79,385	76,75,041	4,94,54,426
Allahabad	...	1,04,42,540	1,04,42,540	2,18,46,502	...	2,18,46,502
Lahore	...	2,29,52,105	2,29,52,105	2,99,30,105	...	2,99,30,105
Bombay	1,12,86,180	6,78,00,975	7,90,87,155	1,34,77,116	1,97,71,540	3,32,48,656
Karachi	...	70,32,875	70,32,875	27,34,630	...	27,34,630
Madras	44,36,485	2,99,49,235	3,43,85,720	2,37,50,065	...	2,37,50,665
Calicut	...	9,24,510	9,24,510	3,03,055	...	3,03,055
Rangoon	...	65,71,990	65,71,990	1,44,72,160	135	1,44,72,295
	2,93,82,665	24,44,21,620	27,38,04,285			
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			64,005			
TOTAL			27,37,40,280	14,82,93,618	2,74,46,716	17,57,40,334
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another						20,00,000
NET TOTAL						17,37,40,334
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882						9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL						27,37,40,280

A. F. COX,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE RAWALPINDI DISTRICT.		R a. p.		
320	Coins (dirhams) of the Pathan Sultan Muhammad ibu Sam of Delhi 1193—1205 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	28	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than December, 1899.
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
326	Aurangzib 1659—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 4 0	5	
327	Muhammad Shah 1719—1748 A.D.	"	1 4 0	31	
	FOUND IN THE HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
329	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	18	
	FOUND IN THE NIMAR DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
330	Aurangzib 1658—1707 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	46	
331	Shahjahan 1628—1658 A.D.	"	1 8 0	20	
	FOUND IN THE MYMENSING DISTRICT.				
	Old Rupees of the Sultans of Bengal.				
334	Ghiyasuddin Muhammad Shah III 1526—1537 A.D.	Silver	1 8 0	2	
335	Ala-ud-din Husain Shah 1493—1518 A.D.	"	1 8 0	38	
336	Nasir-uddin Nasarat Shah 1518—1532 A.D.	"	1 8 0	41	
	FOUND IN THE DURBHANGA DISTRICT.				
340	Old Indo-Sassanian Vigraha Coins of Vigrahapala of Magadha C.910 A.D. (Godhiya Paise)	Silver	0 4 0	566	
	FOUND IN THE BHANDARIA DISTRICT, C. P.				
	Old Mogul Rupees.				
342	Muhammad Shah	Silver	1 4 0	25	
343	Ahmad Shah 1748—1754 A.D.	"	1 4 0	501	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th March, 1899.

B. SCOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mailzer, Mr. Herman G. V. (of No. 10, Marsden Street).	Presidency General Hospital.	3rd March, 1899	District Judge, 24-Parganas, Alipore, on 7th March, 1899.	No Will has been found. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Peychers, Mr. Alexander Henry (Sub-Assistant Superintendent, No. 21 Party, Survey of India).	Tapeinsho in the Northern Shan States.	Not reported	The Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, Lashio, on 28th February, 1899.	No Will has been found. The deceased's father is known to be living in Dehra Dun and will probably apply for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 24th March, 1890.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1899.

No. 2-R.—Mr. M. J. Sheehan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, or any subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

J. R. HOBDAY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th March, 1899.

No. 6.—No. 766 second grade Military Hospital Assistant Nizamud-din, in charge of the Kurram Militia, having passed the examination in Pashtu is allowed to draw, with effect from 5th November, 1898, the allowance of R5 per mensem, sanctioned in Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 4011, dated the 3rd November, 1886.

No. 7.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon C. A. Owen, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon of Lahore, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under the Furlough Rules of 1889, with effect from the 16th April, 1899, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B., Major, I.M.S.,*
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1899.

No. 361.—Mr. T. H. Rendell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of furlough for 3 months in continuation of the furlough notified in Notification No. 283, dated the 22nd March, 1898.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

1. Almora, Jabalpur and Lahore have been struck off the list of centres for holding the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

2. Batticaloa, Ceylon, has been removed from the list of centres for holding the F.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

A. C. EDWARDS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 21st March 1899.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th March, 1899.

No. 719-C.—331.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Lala Lachmi Narain, Naib Tahsildar of Todgurh, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class to be exercised within the Merwara District.

By order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 11th March, 1899.

No. 7.—Lieutenant H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 2nd January, 1899.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Manager, North Western Railway.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th March, 1899.

No. 1.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, passed the examinations prescribed in paragraphs 23—28, Chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code, on the 14th March, 1899 :—

Mr. J. H. Lovell.
„ F. A. Hadow.

S. FINNEY,

Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

POSTING.

Agra, the 16th March, 1899.

No. 321.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Assistant Superintendent, Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, is deputed to inspect the closed salt works, salt tracts and saltpetre and Khar works of the Jeypur and Kishengarh States in Rajputana.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 2nd January, 1899, certain copper idols described below were found buried amidst the ruins of the Mantapam (portico) of Valeeswarar's temple at Pattaraperumudur, Tiruvullur Taluk, of the Chingleput district, Madras Presidency :—

Description of property.	Weight.	Value of metal. R a. p.	Cost of workmanship. R a. p.
1. Samaskandan Peedam with Swami Amman, and Subramaniar	46 visses.	35 0 0	200 0 0
2. Chandra Sekharar	4 visses and 27 pol.	4 4 0	28 0 0
3. Do. Amman.	2¼ visses.	1 12 0	9 0 0
4. Prathosha Nayar Swami with Swami Amman, Prabhai and Peedam .	6 visses and 14 pol.	5 0 0	32 0 0
5. Palliarai Swami .	1 viss and 29 pol.	1 5 0	9 0 0
6. Palliarai Amman .	25 pol.	0 8 0	3 0 0
7. Jandi Keswarar .	1 viss and 24 pol.	1 4 0	9 0 0
8. Sukravara Amman.	2 visses and 29 pol.	2 0 0	14 0 0
		51 1 0	304 0 0

All persons claiming the said idols or any one of them are hereby directed to appear in person or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput on Thursday, the 10th August, 1899, or if that day fall on a public holiday, on the next office day, at 12 noon, at the Collector's office, Homes Gardens, Saidapet, when their claims will be heard and disposed of according to law.

————,

for *Acting Collector.*

SAIDAPET :
The 15th March 1899.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire of Infantry, dated at Calcutta, this 18th day of March, 1899.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 4940, Private William Watkins.	Place of Enlistment,—Bristol.
Age,—23 years 6 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Bardiinds, Fogo, Newfoundland.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th March, 1899.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, brown ; eyes, grey.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Calcutta.
Trade,—Sailor.	Marks,—Scar left forefinger.
Date of Enlistment,—21st December, 1896.	Under three years' service.

————, *Lt.-Col.*,

Commanding 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 18th March, 1899.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer B. C. Bunyer, for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE, *Captain, R.N.,*
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th March, 1899.

No. 18.—Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 19th February, 1899, during the absence of Rai Bahadur Pundit Bashashar Nath, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

A. BRERETON,
Director of Railway Traffic.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st March, 1899.

No. 19.—Mr. B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months, in further extension of that published in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 63, dated the 4th October, 1898.

C. W. HODSON,
Director of Railway Construction.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

FOR SALE.

1. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXX. Price R2 per volume or R1 per part.

2. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Vols. I to XXVII. Price per Volume R5.

3. Palæontologia Indica, Series I to XVI. The price of these publications is 4*a*. per single plate.

4. A Manual of the Geology of India, 2nd Edition. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S M., F.G.S. Price R8.

5. A Manual of the Geology of India, Economic Geology, 2nd Edition, part 1, corundum. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price per copy R1.

6. An Introduction to the Chemical and Physical Study of Indian Minerals. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price 8*a*.

7. Report on the Geological Structure and Stability of the Hill Slopes around Naini Tal. By T. H. Holland, A.R.C.S., F.G.S. Price R3.

8. Bibliography of Indian Geology. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Price R1-8.

9. Map of the Geology of India, scale 1"=96 miles. R1 per copy.

10. Map of the Geology of India, in 6 sheets, scale 1"=32 miles. R12 per copy.

11. Reports on the Inspection of Mines in India, by James Grundy:—

Report for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Price R1.
Do. do. 30th June, 1895. Price R2.
Do. do. 30th June, 1896. Price R1.
Do. do. 31st Dec., 1896. Price R1.

Apply to the Registrar, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

A British Indian subject named Troutas Pirzade having died at Daoule in the District of Samarkand in Russian territory in the year 1893, leaving an estate amounting to 704 roubles 20 copeks, the legal heir of the deceased, if any, is hereby invited to send in his name and address to the undersigned.

A. H. L. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION S.

Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.

No. 14361.—Mr. A. D. Appleby Postmaster, Amritsar, and Officiating Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which he is relieved at Lahore or from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The following officiating appointment is made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Lala Hakim Roy, Postmaster, Mooltan, to officiate as Postmaster, Amritsar.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th March, 1899.

Abbott, Miller & Co.
Adlam, E. C., Tea Dist. Labour Supply Association.
Bass & Co. (Timber Merchant).
Bathurst & Co.
Beadle, S. B., Assistant Secretary to the Life Insurance Co.
Bennet & Co.
Berger, George C., late of Ahmedabad Mill Manager.
Bijou Hotel, The Manager.
Binge, A. T.
Bousted Bros. & Co.
Brannan, B.
Chapman, A. P.
Chapman, F., care of Hart, Esq.
Dair & Co.
Davies, H. T.
Deppie & Co.
Dickson, Douglas.
"Fact and Theory" (The Manager).
Fisher & Co.
Hall, A. J.
Harris, Mrs. E. B.
Hart Co
Hartley, E. J., care of Mr. J. E. Thompson.
Hodge, J.
Hodge, J. Hony. Secy., International Sporting Club.
Jones, Thomas.
King & Co., J. H., Merchants.
Kuriger, Therese, Miss.
Kurunann, D. A., Jeweller
Leiton, James.
Leslie, Lyall & Co.
Lorraine, Miss A.
McWilkin & Co.
Meyers, A., Representative of Mr. Albert Lehman.
Mr. De Baismes.
O'Keefe, Miss.
Parke Davies & Co., Manufacturing Chemists.
Parkes & Co.
Pattison, E.
Person F.
Pritchard, H. F.
Puddephatt & Co.
"Quarterly Review," Editor.
Rhoimpore, Sugar Mill Work, The Agent.
Starley & Co., J. K.
Stewart, Miss, care of Mrs. G. Richardson.
Stiller, Lazzar.
The Trustees of the Moshin Fund.
Thomas, E. T., care of S. Mathewson.
Tukster, W. T. M., Agent to Messrs. Gordon. Woodrofte & Co.,
Turelli & Co.
Vincent & Co.
Watson & Co., P.
Wright & Co., Silas W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adair, T.
Allies, H. D. A.
Andree, R. M.
Appogee, T., care of Mrs. Sherman.
Ash, W. H.
Bannerman, A.
Banvard, Miss F.
Barlow, D. G.
Bates, W. Lindon.
Beachwood, Miss K.
Beavis, M., Miss.
Bedford, F.
Benditte, Peter.
Bennett, D. F.
Bennett, Lt. J. F.
Bennett, Mrs. E. D.
Berryman, A. C.
Bert-Gordon, J. A.
Blainvelle, R. N.
Blair, Mr. Justice.
Bluhweiss, G.
Bowton, W.
Boileau, Arthur.
Bradgate, G. H.
Bristol, D. M., Prof.
Brooks, Mrs. T. E.
Brown, J. H
Brown, J. H.
Brown, Miss C. J.
Bruce, Miss E. L.
Buhon, H. R.
Butter, Mrs. Burton.
Carpenter, W. F.
Christy, W.
Clarke, Chas. R.
Conningham, F. E., Mrs.
Cornfoot, A. R.
Cornwell, Miss.
Cotter, Mrs. Cloyton
Cowie, E. H.
Crape, E.
Crawford, W. A.
Cross, Mr.
Dagmar, Miss.
Davies, D. Picton.
Davis, H.
Deane, H. A., Major.
deSt. Maurice, Comte et Comtesse.
Dickson, D. G.
Dolby, D. A.
Edwards, J. S.
Fagan, J. C.
Fisher, Miss.
Flanagan, B. M., Miss.
Foley, J. N.
Fordham, J.
Franklyn, H.
Fredilics, C.
Fussell, B. H.
George, G.
Gould, A. S.
Gordon, M. F. B.
Green, Mrs., R.
Green, R., Mrs.
Greene, Miss H.
Groser, Miss J.
Groves, T. B.
Hancock, A. E.
Harris, S. K., Major
Hay & Co., John.
Higgins, H. W.
Isbister, John D.
Jinglave, Miss.
Jamie, D. M.
Jenkinson, G.
Johnson, H. A. G.
Jones, Billy.
Kalanter, G., Madame.
King, Mrs.
Knight, M. C., Miss.
Kotesa, S. N.
Langman, A.
Lea, Standish.
Leonard, E.
Lungley, Miss E.
Macaulay, Mrs.
Marsden, H. W.
McGillivray, D.
McKenzie, J. A.
Mellard, G. U.
Menzer, K.
Michel, Prof. M.
Morris, D. O.
Morris, G. G., Capt.
Mouland, H. J.
Moullrie, Capt.
Moxham, H.
Mr. Standersley (Sanitary Engineer).
Muller and McLeon.
Newman, F.
Newson, Mrs.
Newton, Miss F.
O'Brien, A.
Orpen, C. W.
Orpen, C. W. M. G.
Oxborough, G. W., Revd.
Parker, Wm.
Patterson, R. F.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Pears, Andrew.
Pemberton, Mrs.
Pescio, J.
Pflenger, W.
Philip, H. L.
Pinto, W. G.
Porter, F.
Pulach.
Quin, N. W.
Rannie, D. M.
Richardson, E.
Richardson, E. C.
Robb, D. St. John.
Robertson, G.
Robinson, F. J.
Ross, Miss.
Roullet, Mr.
Sandys, H. M.
Scrivenor, H.
Sharp, W. H., Prof.
Skinner, G. C. E.
Smith, Fred. G.
Smith, I. C.
Smith, John.
Smith, R. R.
Sommer, Paul.
Stafford, R.
Staines, J. A.
Stanley, W.
Stoddart, M. A., Mrs.
Stoddart, T.
Stokes, Miss.
Strailley, E. G.
Stuart, D. Mackenzie, Capt.
Sultana, W. F.
Tatham, A.
Taylor, Thos.
Tulloch, Mrs.
Turkletoba, L.
Vale, Mrs.
Velaty, A. C.
Vignon, Lieut.
Walsh, F. P.
Watson, James.
Weatherdon, Mrs.
Westcott, W. B.
Wheelhouse, Frank.
Williams, S. Fletcher, Revd.
Williamson, S. G.
Willkinson, W.
Wilkinson, Miss M., care of W. E. Wood.
Wilson, G. H.
Wood, W. E.

Registered Letters.

Balanter, B., Messrs.
Fisher, Miss.
Foster, Howlden, Capt.
Oxborough, H. G., Revd.
Schapp, H.
Staines, J. A.
Von Thurn and Taxis Alexander Prince.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th March, 1899.

Anderson, James.
Burt, Walter.
Hington, M. B.
Nayudu, K. M. R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Adcock, J. N., Revd.
Allan, Cecil, Miss.
Andrew, Edwin, Mrs.
Allen, W. H
Avant, Miss.
Atkinson, Alex. H., Mrs.
Blackmore, G. I., Dr.
Baboo Baynath Chowbey.
Brodsky, Sophie, Miss.
Barnard, Elsie, Miss.
Biscoe, C. E. Tyndall, Rev.
Bradshaw, H. S.
Brandon, G. A.
Bernard, Jacques.
Burrows, W.
Blackhall, M. J. D.
Clarke, Chas. B., Rev.
Cattani, F.
Chatterton, Dr.
Clak, R. E., Miss.
Captain, P.
Cartwright, H. L.
Compton, H.
Connell, Alex., Rev.
Dempster, David.
Deronzier, P.
Dodd, J. R.
Dennis, G. W.
Dinshaw, S. Cama.
Drummond, A. E., Miss.
Frere, W. H.
Faulkner, Mrs.
Fletcher, L., Mrs.
Goddard, Horace.
George, Elias.
George, D.
Giles, N.
Glaser, Curt Wilh.
Green, W. B.
Gauchrane, Mr.
Hartnall, Miss.
Holberg, Adolf.
Halen, Alfred.
Hockley, E., Mrs.
Hawey, E. J.
Hartley, W., Mrs.
Hull, E. G., Miss.
Jenkins, Rosa, Mrs.
Knight, Lolite, Miss.
Keil, Mawice L.
Luigi, Marcernaro.
Long, W. D.
Lindgvist, Karl Axel.
Lambert, J.
Leathley, Miss.
Loose, J. L.
Lohatshy, Fanny, Miss.
Mackenzie, R. D.
Moritz, M.
McCarten, H., Revd.
Mahomud Miya.
Murray, M. Annie, Miss.
Malallue, R.
Mody, K. J.
Middleton, J. S.
Maneckjee Nowroji Tarapoorwala
Macdonald, L. W.
Nice, J. W.
Nickols, Harold.
Naylor, P.
Nightingale, Miss.
Overthrow, J., Mrs.
Pelite, F.
Petersen, C. K.
Plwato, H.
Priniadis, Anton.
Pilcher, Sergt.
Patterson, W. Kelly.
Puddepholt, A. C.
Rutter, Alg.
Roodeon, James.
Rudd, Noman.
Rose, L.
Roberton, Alfred J.
Ricketts, Miss.
Robertson, James C.
Russell, J. W.
Sen, B. B.
Slead, R. W.
Seidman, Isak.
Sorron Manvill, W. B.
Sharpe, F. S.
Scott, J.
Smith, Mrs.
Skshetuski, B.
Spencer, B., Miss.
Sweeney, Mrs.
Sams, Miss.
Taylor, M., Mrs.
Treacher, Walter G.
Thomas, W. T.
Vignan, A. Du.
Watts, Mrs.
Weinwurm, Moriz.
Wilkinson, L., Miss
Wilder, G. E., Miss.
Wilkinson, H. L. S., Mrs.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The 25th March, 1899.

Mails for	Date of closing at the General Post Office, Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1899.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	30th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels and Money Orders for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	29th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	25th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . .	1st Apl.	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China and Japan.	28th Mar.	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	30th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang and Singapore.	27th "	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	1st Apl.	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.	25th Mar.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	1st Apl.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . .	27th Mar.	Per land route *viâ* Chittagong.
Ditto ditto	A. M. At 5-30 28th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	30th "	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
South African Ports . . .	27th "	Per Steamer *Umsinto*.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	27th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been usually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles will be cleared for the evening Mails without late fee at the following hours, *viz.*:—

For the Bombay Mail *viâ* Jubbulpore carrying also Mails for Ceylon at 6 P.M.

For Darjeeling and Assam at 3-25 P.M. without late fee, and 3-50 P.M. with late fee ¼ anna.

For the Punjab at 7-30 P.M.

Late letters bearing a fee of ¼ anna will be received for the Bombay Mail *vid* Jubbulpore up to 6-30 P.M. and for other Mails from 7-30 to 8 P.M., and from 8-0 to 8-45 P.M. with a late fee of 1 anna for the Punjab Mails only.

Late registered articles will be received between the following hours:—

For Offices served by the Bombay Mail *vid* Allahabad and Jubbulpore from 5 P.M. to 6-15 P.M.
For Offices served by the Punjab Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Goalundo Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.
For Offices served by the Khulna Mail from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.

The late fee on each registered letter will be two annas, which must be prepaid in stamps on the letter.

Articles for Burma and for Port Blair by Sea are received without late fee up to 7-30 P.M., after which hour they are received fully prepaid and bearing an extra stamp of ¼ anna up to 8 P.M.

On the latest safe day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe (Thursday), the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 6-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 6-45 P.M. Late registered articles will be received from 5 to 6 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time without the late fee at 6 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 6-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails *vid* Tuticorin, Madras, or Bombay the same night and up to 8-30 P.M., late letters and papers up to 9 P.M., for any Foreign Mails despatched by Sea. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

P. J. GORMAN,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Agricultural Department.

UPPER CLASS.

Session 1899-1900.

The session of the Agricultural Department of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, will open on Monday, the 5th June.

Candidates for admission should apply to the Principal before the 15th April, 1899.

For admission to the Upper Agricultural class an applicant must have one of the following qualifications:—

(*i*) He must have passed the F. E. Examination of the Calcutta University, and be under 23 years of age.

(*ii*) He must have passed the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University by the B. Course or possess other sufficient educational qualifications, be under 23 years of age, and, in addition, have received a nomination from the Bengal Government.

(*iii*) He must have had a general education qualifying him to follow the instruction in the Upper Agricultural Class, and must also receive a nomination from Government for admission as a special student. To be eligible for a nomination under this rule, a candidate must either have landed property of his own, or be recommended by some influential landholder who desires to train him to take part in the management of his estate, or he must otherwise satisfy Government that he intends to make practical use of his agricultural training. Students entering under this rule will be termed special agricultural students. They will not be subject to any maximum limit of age, but will not be entitled to the privileges conferred on passed students under Rules 11 and 12, even though they should obtain fully signed diplomas in due course after passing the necessary examinations.

Applications for admission must be in the prescribed form, copies of which may be had from the principal.

Rules 11 and 12 referred to are as follows:—

(11) Two appointments annually are assigned to students holding a fully signed diploma —one in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service. The right of selection for these appointments will rest with Government, and the students who gained the highest marks at the examination for diplomas will not necessarily be selected.

(12) Holders of fully signed agricultural diplomas who do not get the guaranteed appointments referred to in Rule 11, but who wish to compete for the examination for admission to the Provincial, Subordinate Executive and Opium Services, may submit their names through the Principal to Government for nominations. These applications for nominations will be considered, provided the applicants appear to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to be otherwise suitable for admission to these services.

LOWER CLASS.

The lower course of study will be open to students of the Sibpur College who have completed their second year in the apprentice department and to teachers sent from Training Schools with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

A. MACDONELL,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 16th March 1899.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The British Protectorate of Zanzibar having signified its willingness to participate in the scheme for Imperial Penny Postage, the following rates of postage will now be charged in respect of letters sent by the post to that Protectorate:—

For a letter the weight of which does not exceed half an ounce . . one anna.

For every additional half ounce or fraction of that weight . . . one anna.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;

The 18th March, 1899.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Insurance of Foreign letters.

On and after the 1st April 1899, insurance will be available for Foreign registered letters containing papers of value, such as Bank-notes, Bonds, Coupons, Securities, etc., addressed to any of the countries mentioned below. Post-cards, packets of "Printed papers," "Business papers" or sample packets cannot be insured.

Argentine Republic.
Austria-Hungary.
Belgium.
Bosnia-Herzegovina.
Brazil.
Bulgaria.
Chili.
Denmark and the Danish Colonies.
Dominican Republic.
Egypt.
France and the French Colonies.
Germany and the German Protectorates.
Greater Republic of Central America.
Italy.
Luxemburg.
Netherlands.
Norway.
Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies.
Regency of Tunis.
Roumania.
Russia.
Servia.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey.

2. The maximum amount for which a letter can be insured will be £120. Letters, however, may not be insured at branch offices for any sum higher than £25.

3. The insurance fee in addition to the postage and registration fee, will be as follows:—

	Annas.
When the amount insured does not exceed £5	6
For every sum of £5 or fraction thereof, of insured value . . .	6

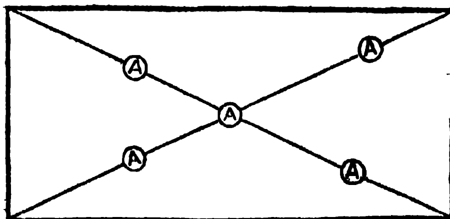
4. The prepayment of the insurance fee will be compulsory and must be made in postage stamps affixed to the letter. As few stamps as possible must be used to prepay the postage and insurance fees. The stamp must not be folded over the edge of the cover, and when more stamps than one are used, they must be affixed with spaces between them.

5. A receipt will be granted to the sender of a Foreign insured letter. He may also, as in the case of a registered letter, obtain an acknowledgment of receipt signed by the addressee, on payment of a fixed fee of 2 annas.

6. A letter should not be insured for a value higher than its real value. In the case of a fraudulent declaration of this nature, the sender will forfeit all claim to compensation.

7. Insured letters may not contain coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery or any article liable to customs duty in the country of destination. If they are found to contain any of these articles, they will not be forwarded.

8. Every letter tendered for insurance must be enclosed in a strong cover, which must be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax, in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seals or leaving obvious traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap or seam of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. The seals on an ordinary envelope should be placed as shown below:—



9. All the seals on a letter must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing, and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

10. Insured letters addressed to initials or in pencil will not be accepted for transmission.

11. The amount of insured value must be written by the sender both in words and figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus—"Insured for one hundred and twenty pounds (£120)." No alteration or erasure of the inscription will be allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender.

12. Compensation not exceeding the insured value will be granted to the sender, or at his request, to the addressee of an insured letter, for any actual loss or damage to the letter while in postal custody. The sender of a lost insured letter will also be entitled to a return of the postage paid, but in no case will the insurance fee be refunded.

13. Compensation may, however, be withheld:—

(a) When the loss or damage has been caused by the fault or negligence of the sender or arises from the nature of the article.

(b) When there has been fraud on the part of the sender.

(c) When the addressee does not apply for compensation within 12 months from the date of posting.

(d) On any ground on which a common carrier might in like case claim exemption from legal liability.

14. The Post Office ceases to be responsible when the owner of an insured letter has taken delivery against a clear receipt.

15. When an insured letter is redirected from one country to another, a fresh insurance fee will be payable for such transmission. This fee will be collected from the addressee on delivery.

16. As all the routes available for ordinary letters are not available for insured letters, the latter may be longer in transit than the former.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;
The 17th March 1899.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنكونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والي سنكونا *

سنكونا فبري فيوج كلكته كے بوتانكل كاردن يعنے كمپنى باغ كے سپرنٹندنت صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سركاري اور ايك مشت چهه پوند تك لينے والا هر آدمى حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتا هى :— يعنے چار اونس والا تين بقيمت دو روپيه آتهه آنه ؛ آتهه اونس اولا تين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايك پوند والا تين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون كو يهه دوا بوتانكل كاردن يعنے كمپنى باغ كے سپرنٹندنت صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سكتى هى - يعنے چار اونس والا تين بمقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آتهه اونس والا تين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايك پوند والا تين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتى اور ديسى دواخانون مين بهى بكتي هى - ماسواے قيمت مذكورۀ بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے تين كا چار آنه ؛ آتهه اونس والے تين كا آتهه آنه ؛ اور ايك پوند والے تين كا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1898, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R17,	or, post-free,	R17-12.
½ "	R8-8,	"	R9-0.
¼ "	R4-4,	"	R4-12.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be

free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৮ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য লইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৭,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৭৸০
॥ আধ ,, ,,	৮৷০	,,	৯,
। শিকি ,, ,,	৪৷০	,,	৪৸০

পরিক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে, এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials,	R2-6.
,,	II.	Masonry,	R1-4.
,,	III.	Carpentry, (1889),	R1-4.
,,	IV.	Earthwork (1892),	R1-4.
,,	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).	

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings. (In the Press.)	
,,	VII.	Bridges,	R4-4.
,,	VIII.	Roads,	R1-8.
,,	IX.	Railways (1891),	R1-4.
,,	X.	Irrigation Works.	(Under revision.)

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R7

,, II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition, with Curve Table). R3.

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.). † R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simp'e Applied Mechanics, Parts I and II in one** (in the Press).

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition). R3-12.

* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams.** By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. Say R1.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations.** 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Shelly's Workshop appliances. R1-8.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 16 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Notes on Chemistry of Building Materials. R2-0.

Tate's Mechanism. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunnya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 12a.; mounted on cloth and bound. R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. 12a.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. (In the Press.)

Wooden Bridges and Designs By Rai Kunhya Lal. (In the Press.)

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 10a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying R1.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width, very useful for Projects. R1-8.

SCIENCE BOOKS.

Wilson's Inorganic Chemistry. R2-0.

Banerman's Descriptive Mineralogy, R3.

MATHEMATICAL.

Bolleau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Bolleau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. R1-4.

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

Cape's Mechanics. 8a.

Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry. R2-12.

Todhunter's Differential Calculus. R2-8.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar. 8a.

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R½.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II. Each Part, 3a.

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 4a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large. R1-4.

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). 14a.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). R1-4.

,, ,, (Canal ,,). R1-4.

,, ,, (College ,,). R2-0.

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.
" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.
Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches. R2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary, Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8a.
Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.
Ditto ditto in Urdu. R1-4.
Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.
Thomason College Calendars for 1892,* 1895,† 1896† and 1897. Each R2.
Ditto ditto for 1898, Pt. I. R3-6.
Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 4a.
Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.
Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.
Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8a.
Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-4.
Ditto, Supplement, 1895 and 1896. Each 2a.
Ditto, ditto, 1897 and 1898. Each 2a.

Irrigation by Rajbahas,
Irrigation Tract, No. I.
" " " II.
" " " III. } 4a. each.

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4a.
Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8a.
Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. 8a.
Shakesperian Readings, *viz.*:—
1. Taming of the Shrew,
2. Othello,
3. Macbeth,
4. Comedy of Errors,
5. Merchant of Venice, } Each 4a.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagrams for channels in earth, giving Discharges and mean Velocities for varying bed widths, depths, and slopes. By R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer. R7-8.

PLANS OF STATIONS.

Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers' and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)
Bengal, 51 Plans.
Madras, 99 Plans.
Bombay, 91 Plans.
N.-W. Provinces, 104 Plans.
Oudh, 21 Plans.
Rajputana, 4 Plans.
British Burma, 19 Plans.
Central Provinces. } Each 5a.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.

(FIRST SERIES.)

Vol. I. (Quarterly, Nos. 1 to 5), bound R2.
Quarterly, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Vol. II, Quarterly, Nos. 6 and 7,
" **VI,** " **Nos. 24 and 25,**
" **VII,** " **Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29,**
Extra No., April 1870. } 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

(SECOND SERIES.)

Quarterly Numbers of Vols. I, II, VIII, IX, and XI. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Quarterly Number 41A of Vol. X. 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Cloth covers for Volumes of 1st and 2nd Series, at 4a. each.

* Calendar for 1892 includes question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes only.
† These include question papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

(THIRD SERIES.)

Quarterly Nos. 13 and 15, at 8a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.
Index to Professional Papers and loose Papers, 1st and 2nd Series, at 2a each, and loose papers, 3rd Series, 3a. each, exclusive of packing and postage.

FERROTYPE PRINTING.

Chemicals and Lithographic Paper for this process can be purchased from Thomason College Book Depôt. Application to be made to the Curator.
Apparatus for Printing can be made up at the Roorkee Workshops, and all particulars obtained from the Superintendent.

CIRCULARS.

Circulars containing the Rules of admission to the different classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I. S. C.*,
Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for information of Military and Civil officers, that services of Shams-ul-Ulama, Shaikh Mahmud Gilani, Persian Instructor, and Mr. R. F. Azoo, Arabic Instructor, have been specially retained by Government for giving instruction to candidates intending to present themselves for examinations in Arabic and Persian before the Board of Examiners. Gentlemen requiring their tuition should communicate with them at the office of the Board of Examiners.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of the previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1889, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows for current issues, as well as for back numbers of the Reports from 1870:—

Terms of subscription payable annually in advance.

For the complete Series, *including postage* . . . R22-8

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series, purchased separately, *inclusive of postage in India*	...	1 0 0

II C

The following is the rate at which deductions will be made for parts out of print and at which duplicate copies will be supplied to subscribers when required in place of copies lost in transit:—

	For town. R a. p.	For mofussil. R a. p.
For the Calcutta Series; per copy . .	0 8 9	0 10 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series; per copy	0 5 3	0 5 9
„ the Calcutta Series. For the year . .	7 2 6	8 6 3
„ each of the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series. For the year . . .	4 4 6	4 11 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for, or purchase, the Report, should apply to—

Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.

The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

Orders and subscriptions for 1894 should be at once registered and remitted by money-order payable to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Calcutta.

Advertisements will be received for publication on the wrapper, of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, at the following rates payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
„ three issues	„ 55	„ 36	„ 24
„ six „	„ 100	„ 68	„ 45
„ nine „	„ 145	„ 96	„ 64
„ twelve „	„ 180	„ 120	„ 80

Several volumes of the BENGAL LAW REPORTS, from August 1868 to December 1875, and FULL BENCH RULINGS, Parts I and II, are available at the following rates:—

	Without postage. R a. p.	With postage. R a. p.
Bengal Law Reports, for one year . .	20 0 0	22 8 0
Single copies, R2 per copy.		
Full Bench Rulings, Parts I and II . .	20 0 0	22 8 3

Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

Remittances to be forwarded to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

All the wanting parts of the INDIAN LAW REPORTS (complete series) having now been reprinted, the complete Reports from 1876 to 1893 may be purchased for all the years, or for any particular year, on application to the Officer in charge of the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

The subscription, R22-8 per annum, should be remitted in advance to the Accountant and Treasurer, Bengal Secretariat.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that subscriptions to the complete series of the Indian Law Reports should be registered during the first three months of each calendar year. Subscribers are therefore requested to send in their subscriptions of the complete series before the 31st March in each year. Those who register their names after that date will understand that copies will be supplied only if available.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.

Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mr. B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.

Messrs. P. S. King & Co., 12 and 14, King Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs. Friedlander & Co., Berlin.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 23, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martin Nyhoff, Hague, Holland.

Special commission is allowed to the above Agents for sale of Government of India publications other than those of the Legislative Department.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased.—Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

NOTE.—A List of the Books and Publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the first Gazette of each month.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[These publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super-royal 8vo., cloth lettered.

A.—General Acts.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. I, from 1834 to 1867. Third edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. II, from 1867 to 1876. Third edition. R5. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. III, from 1877 to 1881. Third edition. R5. (9a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. IV, from 1882 to 1884. Second edition. R7. (10a.)

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. V, from 1885 to 1890. Second edition. R5. (10a.)

In the Press.

The unrepealed General Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, Vol. VI, from 1891 to 1898. First edition.

B.—Local Codes.

The Assam Code, Ed. 1897; containing the Bengal Regulations, Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3) and Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Assam; and lists of the enactments which have been notified for Scheduled Districts in Assam under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874); with Chronological Tables and an Index. R7. (10a.)

In the Press.

The Burma Code. Third Edition.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act VIII of 1851 (Tolls on Roads and Bridges), as modified up to 1st June, 1897. 2a. 0p. (1a.)

Act III of 1858 (State Prisoners), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 2a. (1a.)

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage-carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. 3a. 0p. (1a.)

Act XXIII of 1863 (Claims to Waste-lands), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1869 (Prisoners' Testimony), as modified up to 1st December, 1898. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. R1. (2a.)

Act XXVII of 1871 (Criminal Tribes), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a. 0p.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896). R1. (2a.)

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*concld.*

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. (With footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 11a. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. 3a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1881 (The North-Western Provinces Rent Act), as modified up to 1st July, 1897. R1-0. (2a.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891 (with footnotes brought down to 1st August, 1898). 5a. 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as modified up to 1st November, 1898. R1-2. (2a).

Act XXVI of 1881 (Negotiable Instruments), as modified up to 1st August, 1897. 10a. (1a.)

Act V of 1882 (Indian Easements), as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891 (XII of 1891). 8a. (1a.)

Act V of 1883 Indian Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 1st April, 1898 6a (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 5th March, 1897. 11a. (1a. 6p.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st May 1898. 6a. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 6a. (1a.)

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896 (with footnotes brought down to 15th November, 1898), with an Index. 15a. (2a.)

Act XIV of 1891 (Oudh Courts), as amended by the Oudh Courts Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1872 (Sonthal Parganas Settlement), as modified up to 1st May, 1898. 6a. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1876 (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Regulation II of 1881 (Coorg Courts), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 3a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation III of 1886 (Sonthal Parganas Laws), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Regulation VI of 1886 (Ajmere Rural Board), as modified up to 1st February, 1897. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council from 1897 up to date.

Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from 1897 up to date.

The above may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Act XVI of 1861 (Stage carriages), as modified up to 1st February, 1898. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1866 (Indian Post Office), as modified up to 15th September, 1896. In Urdu. 3a. 3p. (1a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3a. (1a. 6p.)

Act III of 1867 (Gambling), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. 3p. (2a. 6p.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891, with footnotes brought down to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 8a. (2a.)

Act X of 1873 (Oaths), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 4a. 3p. (2a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. 6p. (2a.)

Act I of 1878 (Opium), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri 1a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 3p. (1a.)

Act XX of 1879 (Glanders and Farcy), as modified up to 1st October, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1884 (Agriculturists' Loans), as modified up to 15th December, 1896. In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1887 (Provincial Small Cause Courts), as modified up to 1st December, 1896. In Urdu. 2a. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto In Nagri 2a. 6p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1896 (Inland Bonded Warehouses). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XII of 1896 (Excise). In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1896 (Post Office Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1896 (Glanders and Farcy Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1896 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1897 (Act XXXVII of 1850 Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1897 (Criminal Tribes Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1897 (Fisheries). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VI of 1897 (Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VII of 1897 (Indian Emigration Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1897 (Reformatory Schools). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 9p. (1a.)

Act IX of 1897 (Provident Funds). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act X of 1897 (General Clauses). In Urdu. 1a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 1a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1897, Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans. In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1897 (Indian Stamp Act (1879) Amendment), In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act XV of 1897 (Cantonments). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)

Act I of 1898 (Stage Carriages Act, 1861) (Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act II of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act III of 1898 (Lepers). In Urdu. 6p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 6p. (1a.)

Act IV of 1898 (Indian Penal Code Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

Act V of 1898 (Criminal Procedure Code). In Urdu. R1-3-3. (6a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. R1-6. (6a.)

Act VI of 1898 (Post Office). In Urdu. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 2a. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1898 (Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment). In Urdu. 3p. (1a.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3p. (1a.)

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Act IX of 1898 (Live-stock Importation). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a*.)
Ditto. In Nagri. 3*p.* (1*a*.)

Act X of 1898 (Indian Insolvency Rules). In Urdu. 3*p.* (1*a*.)

Regulation VIII of 1896 (British Baluchistan Criminal Justice). In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a*.)

Regulation IX of 1896 (British Baluchistan Civil Justice). In Urdu. 2*a*. 3*p.* (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 9*p.* (1*a*.)

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896. In Urdu. 2*a*. 6*p*. (1*a*.)

V.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Indexes to the Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, for 1897 and 1898. The price is noted on each.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations from 1897 to date. Super-royal 4to. Annual subscription R5 (R1); single issue 4*a*., including postage.

Index to Indian Statutes; Chronological Tables and Index of the Indian Statutes, compiled under the orders of the Government of India, by F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Two Volumes. R12. (R1.)

Copies of the first edition, compiled by Stephen Jacob, I.C.S., and of the second edition, compiled by W. F. Agnew, Barrister-at-Law, can be had at R2. (12a.)

The Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. In Urdu. 3*a*. 3*p*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notes on the Languages of South Andaman Group of Tribes, by M. V. PORTMAN, M. A. I., ETC. Super-royal quarto, cloth bound. R10 (12*a*.).

Papers relating to the Reorganisation of the Educational service in India, from 1891—97. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a*.)

Publications issued and registered in British India for 1897. Report on. F'cap, boards. R1-4 (4*a*.)

The Plague in India, 1896, 1897. Compiled by R. NATHAN, Indian Civil Service. Vols. I to IV. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R15 per set. (R1-4).

Scientific Memoirs by Medical Officers of the Army in India, Part XI, 1898. Demy 4to. R2 (4*a*.)

Fauna of British India: Moths, Vol. IV. A Hand-book containing the classification, description, growth, etc., of the various species of insects, with woodcuts. By Sir G. F. Hampson, *Bart*., Royal 8vo., cloth, R17 (10*a*.)

Ditto. Hymenoptera, Vol. I, relating to Wasps and Bees, with numerous woodcuts. By Lt.-Col. C. T. Bingham. Royal 8vo., cloth. R17 (10*a*.)

Ditto. Birds, Vol. IV. By W. T. Blanford, F.R.S. Royal 8vo., cloth. R9-12 (10*a*.)

Chronological Tables for 1899. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Preparation of Forest Working Plans in India (3rd edition, 1898). By W. E. D'ARCY. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1 (3*a*.)

Hand-Book of Agricultural Chemistry for Indian Students. By S. H. COLLINS, F.I.C., etc. Royal 8vo. 12*a*. (4*a*.)

Indian Famine Commission Report, 1898. F'cap. boards. R1-8 (8*a*.)
Ditto Appendix, Vol. I.—Bengal. R1-8 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. II.—Madras. R1-12 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. III.—Bombay. R2 (7*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. IV.—Central Provinces and Berar. R2-8 (8*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Ajmere-Merwara. R2 (8*a*.)
Ditto ditto, Vol. VI.—Punjab. R1 (4*a*.)

Complete set. R12-4. (R2-12.)
Volume VII will shortly be ready for sale.

Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, as modified up to 5th March, 1897, and Rules and Notifications issued under its Provisions. Revised edition, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Final Report of Dr. J. Walter Leather, F.I.C., F.C.S., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, 1897. F'cap, boards. R2 (4*a*.)

Annual Report of the Imperial Bacteriologist for the official year 1896-97. F'cap., boards. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant, being a report of investigations conducted in Assam and to some extent also in Kangra. By Geo. WATT, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E. Royal 8vo., cloth, R2-8 (6*a*). Morocco bound 8 annas extra.

Review of Mineral Production in India for 1897. F'cap., paper cover. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

Archæological Survey of India, New Series, Reports in—Vol. XXIII, being the Report on the Muhammadan Architecture of Gujrat. Super Royal 4to. 20 shillings (14*a*.)

The Archæological Survey of India. The Bower Manuscript, containing Facsimile leaves, Nagari Manuscript, Romanised Translation and English Translation, with notes. Parts III to VII. Super Royal 4to., paper cover. R8 (6*a*.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Corrected up to 1st January, 1898. July 1898. Paper cover. 8*a*. (2*a*.) each.

Indian Museum Notes, Vol. IV, No. 1, 8*a*. (1*a*.). No. 2 R1 (1*a*. 6*p*.)

List of Agricultural Implements and Machines. For the year ended 30th September, 1897. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Technical Art Series, together with their explanatory Text, 1897—
Plates I to XIV. R3-8. (7*a*.)

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River for four quarters of 1897-98. R1 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Nos. 1 and 2 of 1898-99. R1 (6*a*.) each.

Agricultural Statistics of British India. Thirteenth issue, for the years 1892-93 to 1896-97. R3 (8*a*.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Ajmere-Merwara Administration Report for 1896-97. R1-8. (6*a*.)

History of Services of Officers, Foreign Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1898. 12*a*. (5*a*.)

Rajputana Administration Report for 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2-8. (6*a*.) each.

Hyderabad Assigned Districts Report, 1896-97 and 1897-98. F'cap, boards. R3 (6*a*.) each.

Baluchistan Administration Reports for 1896-97. R3 (7*a*.)

Bangalore Civil and Military Station Administration Report, 1896-97. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

Central India Administration Reports, 1896-97 and 1897-98. R2 (5*a*.) each.

Persian Gulf and Muskat Administration Reports, 1896-97. 12*a*. (2*a*.)
Ditto ditto. Appendices for 1896-97. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Report of the Researches into the Muhamedan Libraries of Lucknow. Selection No. 334. R1 (2*a*.)

Thagi and Dakaiti Department Report for 1897. 8*a* (2*a*.) each.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, Statistics compiled from. From April 1889 to March, 1897. Part I. R2 (6*a*.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Part II. R2. (6*a*.)

History of Services of Officers holding appointments under the Finance and Commerce Department. Corrected to 1st July, 1897. 1st July, '98. Royal 8vo., boards. 12*a* (2*a*.) each.

Return of Wrecks and Casualties in Indian Waters, for 1897. F'cap. boards. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India. 5th issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R4 (12a.)

Prices and Wages in India. Fifteenth Issue, 1898. F'cap., boards. R1-8 (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. Issued monthly from January 1897 to January, 1899. Royal 8vo. 8a. (2a.) each part.

External Land Trade of British India, Accounts of the. From January to December 1898. In monthly parts. Royal 8vo., stitched. 8a. (2a.) each part.

Trade and Navigation of British India Vols. I and II. Annual Statement. For 1897-98, 32nd Issue. R3 (12a.) each Volume.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. By STEPHEN JACOB, Esq. F'cap, paper cover. 8a. (3a.)

Civil Estimate, for 1898-99. F'cap., boards. Vol. I, R3 (13a.), Vol. II, R3 (13a.)

Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1896-97. R2 (8a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted Officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July, 1898. Royal 8vo., boards. Price R5 (10a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali) with Introductory Sketch of country and people. By Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs. 2nd Edition, 12mo. R2-8 (3a.)

Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI, Medical, revised edition, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R2 (8a.)

Army Regulations. India, Vol. I, Part II, Pay Code, Native Troops, Revised, 1898. Royal 8vo., cloth bound. R1-12 (6a.)

Signalling. Appendix to the authorised signalling instructions as applicable to India, 1898. 16mo., paper. R1 (1a)

India Military Budget Estimate for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., board. R1-8 (5a.) each.

Tables of Pay admissible to European Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers. Converted into Indian Currency. 1898. R1 (1a.)

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical. R1 (4a.)

Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden. List of, as existing at the end of 1897, 17th Issue. R1 (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Revised Schedules of Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways on the 5' 6", metre, and 2' 6", and 2 feet gauges, with small Diagrams in Hand-Book form. 12a. (2a.)

Railway Administration Report. Part II for 1897-98. R2 (12a.)

Public Works Department Code, Vol. III, 4th Edition. Royal 8vo. Cloth bound. R2 (6a.), interleaved. R2-8 (8a.)

Telegraph Department Administration Report, 1897-98. F'cap., boards. R2 (4a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts, and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India. Corrected to 31st December, 1897. Vol. I, R2-8 (5a.), Vol. II, R2-8 (5a.) Complete. R5 (8a.)

Budget Estimate of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (3a.) each.

Ditto Indo-European Telegraph Department for 1897-98 and 1898-99. F'cap., paper. 8a. (1a. 0p.) each

Ditto, Imperial Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1-8 (7a.) each.

Ditto, Provincial and Incorporated Local Civil Works, for 1897-98 and 1898-99, R3 (10a.) each.

Ditto, Irrigation Branch, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R1 (10a.) each.

Ditto, State and Guaranteed Railways, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. R5 (12a.) each.

Ditto, and Budget orders, Telegraph Department, for 1897-98 and 1898-99. 9a. (3a.) each

Ditto, and Budget orders for 1897-98 and 1898-99. Famine Relief Works. 8a. (2a.) each.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE AT THE

BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÔT,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—Books required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge will be made for registration and commission.

Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.

☞ *The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1897-98, R2 (4*a*.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1897-98. R6 (R1).

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1897. R1 (2*a*.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1897. 12*a*. (1*a*. 6*p*.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897. R1 (1*a*. 0*p*.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—as modified up to March, 1897—In English. Price R1-6 (4*a*.)

The Bengal District Officers' Note-Book, 1897, by W. C. MACPHERSON, Esq. R1-8 (4*a*.)

Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897. R1-4 (3*a*.)

Sanitary Engineering in India. Lectures delivered to the Students of the Sibpur Engineering College, by A. J. HUGHES, C.I.E. (1898). 10*a*. (2*a*.)

Rules, Forms and Schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, 1898. R1 (3*a*.)

Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889. 8*a*. (2*a*.)

MEDICAL.

Report of the Calcutta Building Commission.. R1 (2*a*.)

Supplementary Report of the Calcutta Building Commission. R1 (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto Appendix. 8*a*. (3*a*.)

Annual Statistical Returns and short notes on vaccination in Bengal for 1897-98. R1 (2*a*.)

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1897. R2 (8*a*.)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1897. R2 (2*a*.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for 1897. R1 (2*a*.)

Annotated Returns of the Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal for 1897. R2 (3*a*.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1898. R2 (3*a*.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1897-98. R5-8 (8*a*.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nipal, Sikim, and Bhutan for 1897-98. R1 (2*a*. 6*p*.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1897-98. R1 (2*a*.)

Ditto ditto of Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1897-98. R4 (3*a*.)

Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (4*a*.)

Report on the Road and Public Works Cess operations of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2*a*.)

JUDICIAL.

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations—

for 1897. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

for 1898. 2*a*. (1*a*.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of candidates for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1897. 8*a*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Administration of the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897. R1-8 (5*a*.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1897. R1-8 (3*a*.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for 1897. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Ditto ditto for 1898. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police for 1897. 5*a*. (1*a*.)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1897-98. 14*a*. (2*a*.)

Bengal Police Code, Vol. I (1897). Bound in Board. R2 (8*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II (1897). Bound in Board. R1-4 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. I. Bound in cloth. R2-8 (8*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Vol. II. Bound in cloth. R1-12 (6*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Chapters VIII to XIII. 12*a*. (3*a*.)

Ditto ditto, Chapter XVIII. 4*a*. (1*a*.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1898. 2*a*. (½*a*.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1898. 4*a*. (1*a*. 0*p*.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. I (4th edition), 1897. R2 (8*a*.)

The Irrigation Manual for Bengal. Vol. II (4th edition), 1897. R2-8 (8*a*.)

Schedule of Contract Rates for works of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal corrected up to 31st December 1898. R5-8 (8*a*.)

MARINE.

Report on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, in Bengal for 1897-98. 4a. (1a.)

Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. R1-8 (1a.)

Ditto	ditto	in Bengali.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Arabic.	R1-8 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Uriya.	R1-4 (1a.)
Ditto	ditto	in Hindi.	R1-4 (1a.)

Report on the working of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1897-98. 6a. (1a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1899. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Wards' Manual, 1897. R1-4 (5a.)

The Waste-lands Manual, 1878. R1-8 (4a.)

Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden for the year 1897-98. 8a. (1a.)

The Certificate Manual, 1898. 12a. (3a.)

Board's Tauzi Manual, 1899. R1-4 (4a.)

Income-Tax Manual, 1897. (Revised edition.) R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Indian Factories Act in English and Bengali. 4a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March 1898. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto on settlements for the year ending 30th September 1897. R1-8 (4a)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1897-98. 2a. (1a.)

Report of the Agriculture of the District of Lohardaga, by B. C. BASU, ESQ. R2-8 (5a.)

Report on the Agricultural Experiments and Enquiries in the Burdwan Division by A. C. SEN, ESQ. R1-10 (3a.)

Agricultural Series, No. 3, Bulletin No. 4 of 1898. Mustard. 2a. (1a.)

Vegetable Product Series, No. 38. The Agricultural Ledger, 1898, No. I 9a. (2a.)

Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal, 1898. R1-12 (2a.)

Final Report on the Settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in District Singbhum. R2 (5a.)

Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, for 1897-98. R3 (4a.)

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R3 (5a.)

Monograph on Dyes and Dyeing in Bengal, by N. N. BANERJEE, ESQ., B.A., M.R.A.C., 1896. R1-8 (2a.)

Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto, Volume II.	R5 (13a.)
Ditto	ditto, Volume III.	R5 (10a.)

Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the Services of Government Officers and private Gentlemen in connection with the Famine of 1896 and 1897 and final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine. R2 (3a.)

Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1897-98. R1-8 (2a.)

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOR SALE.

A Portable Engine and Boiler, by Clayton & Shuttleworth, 12 N. H. Power, two Cylinders, with link reversing gear; all parts complete. Last tested to 50lbs. working pressure, recently retubed throughout. In fairly good working order.

To be seen at the Branch Office, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Partially Destroyed by White-ants.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 027918 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R5,000 and No. 027322 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R2,100, 100979 and 100981 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the undersigned as administrator of Doyal Chand Dutta, and No. 025225 of 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for R10,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, which was last endorsed to the undersigned, the proprietor, by whom none of the Notes were ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor—HARI LALL SIL,

Residence—*No. 95, Muktaram Babu's Street, Calcutta.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 064268, of the 3½ per cent. of 1865 for R500, originally standing in the name of Aughore Tarini Debee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser—

GYANENDRA NATH MUKERJEE.

Residence—35, Mirsapore Street, Calcutta (1218-3).

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 045037 of the 3½ per cent. of 1842-43 for R500, originally standing in the name of Faiz Muhammad, and last endorsed to Faiz Muhammad, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

BASHARAT SHAH,

Shahpur Tahsil, Gadarwara.

GADARWARA;

The 20th September, 1898.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

NOTICE.

The following Resolution was adopted by the subscribers at their meeting held on the 28th January, 1899:—

That the Directors be authorized to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 65 rupees (34,701) thirty-four thousand seven hundred and one only from the Deposit Account with the Government of India to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate for the year 1899-1900.

PRAN KISSEN BOSE,
Secretary.

GOBIN CHUNDER DHUR,
Chairman.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th March, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XIII OF 1899.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Glanders and Farcy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to glanders and farcy; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definition of "diseased."

2. (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, "diseased" means affected with glanders or farcy or any other dangerous epidemic disease among horses which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf.

(2) The provisions of this Act relating to horses shall apply also to asses and mules.

Application of Act to local areas by Local Government.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply this Act, or any provision of this Act, to any local area, to be specified in such notification, within the Province.

Local Government to appoint Inspectors.

4. (1) When this Act has been so applied to a local area, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors under this Act and to exercise and perform, within the whole of the local area or such portions thereof as it may prescribe, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by this Act on such officers.

(2) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power of entry and search.

5. Within the local limits for which he is so appointed, any such Inspector as aforesaid may, subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, enter and search any field, building or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is diseased.

Power of seizure.

6. Within such limits as aforesaid, the Inspector may seize any horse which he has reason to believe to be diseased.

Horse to be examined by Veterinary Practitioner.

7. (1) On any such seizure as aforesaid, the Inspector shall cause the horse seized to be examined as soon as possible by such Veterinary Practitioner as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf:

Provided that, when the Inspector is also a Veterinary Practitioner so appointed, he may make the examination himself.

(2) For the purposes of the examination, the Veterinary Practitioner may submit the horse to any test or tests which the Local Government may prescribe.

Horse to be destroyed if found diseased: otherwise restored.

8. (1) If the Veterinary Practitioner certifies in writing that the horse is diseased, the Inspector shall cause the same to be immediately destroyed:

Provided that, in the case of any disease other than glanders or farcy, horses certified to be diseased as aforesaid may, subject to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, be either destroyed or otherwise treated or dealt with as the Veterinary Practitioner may deem necessary.'

(2) If, after completing the examination, the Veterinary Practitioner does not certify that the horse is diseased, the Inspector shall at once deliver the same to the person entitled to the possession thereof.

When horse diseased, place where it has been to be disinfected, etc.

9. (1) When any diseased horse has been in any building, shed or other enclosed place, or in any open lines, the Inspector may issue a notice to the owner of the building, shed, place or lines, or to the person in charge thereof, directing him to have the same disinfected and the internal fittings thereof, or such other things found therein or near thereto as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, destroyed.

(2) On the failure or neglect of such owner or other person as aforesaid to comply with the notice within a reasonable time, the Inspector shall cause the building, shed, place or lines to be disinfected and the fittings or other things to be destroyed, and the expense (if any) thereby incurred may be recovered from the owner or other person as if it were a fine.

Owner or person in charge of diseased horse to give notice.

10. The owner or any person in charge of a diseased horse shall give immediate information of the horse being diseased to the Inspector or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Prohibition against removal, without license, of horse which has been with diseased horse.

11. No person in charge of any horse which has been in the same field, building or place as, or in contact with, a diseased horse, shall remove such horse except in good faith for the purpose of preventing infection, or under a license to be granted by the Inspector and subject to the conditions of the license.

Vexatious entries, searches and seizures.

12. (1) Whoever, being an Inspector appointed under this Act, vexatiously and unnecessarily enters or searches any field, building or other place, or seizes or detains any horse on the pretence that it is diseased, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

Penalty for refusing to comply with notice under section 9, or for moving horse contrary to section 11.

13. Whoever refuses or neglects to comply with any notice issued by the Inspector under section 9, or removes any horse in contravention of section 11, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Power to make rules.

14. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may—

(a) regulate entries, searches and seizures by Inspectors under this Act;

(b) regulate the use of tests and the isolation of horses subjected thereto, and provide for recovering the expense of detaining, isolating and testing horses from the owners or persons in charge thereof as if it were a fine;

(c) regulate the destruction or treatment, as the case may be, of horses certified under section 8 to be diseased, and the disposal of the carcases of diseased horses;

(d) regulate the disinfecting of buildings and places in which diseased horses have been, and prescribe what things found therein or near thereto shall be destroyed; and

(e) regulate the grant of licenses under section 11 and the conditions on which those licenses shall be granted.

(3) All rules under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted by this Act.

(4) In making any rule under this section, the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both.

Appointment of same person to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner.

15. Any Veterinary Practitioner may be appointed by the Local Government to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule thereunder.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

16. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or intended to be done under this Act.

Repeal.

17. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 17.)

Year.	No.	Short Title.	Extent of repeal.
1879	XX	The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879.	The whole Act.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to Act XX of 1879.
1896	XV	The Glanders and Farcy Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896.	The whole Act.
1897	XIV	The Indian Short Titles Act, 1897.	So much as relates to Act XV of 1896.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 20th March, 1899, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIV OF 1899.

An Act to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section 8A after section 8, Act VIII, 1894.

2. After section 8 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following section shall be added, namely:—

Additional import duty on bounty-fed articles.

"8A. (*1*) Where any country, dependency or colony pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any article and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of this Act, then, upon the importation of any such article into British India, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

"(*2*) The net amount of any such bounty or grant as aforesaid shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for the identification of such articles and for the assessment and collection of any additional duty imposed upon the importation thereof under sub-section (*1*)."

Act not to apply in certain cases.

3. This Act shall not apply to any imported article the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the commencement of this Act.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March, 1899 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. The Bill was introduced on the 20th May, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the same day. The Select Committee, however, did not apparently meet till the 5th March, 1892, and, after holding one meeting, seem to have discontinued the consideration of the measure.

3. We have come to the conclusion that the Bill in its present form should be abandoned and struck off the list of pending business. Although it closely follows the provisions of the English Act of 1883, and although it would be convenient to have the substantive law of bankruptcy the same both in England and in India, we think that the procedure of eh English Statute is much too complicated to suit Indian conditions. In particular, the Bill proposes to introduce two proceedings which would be novel in this country, and would create unnecessary difficulties. In the first place, the interposition of a "receiving order," with all the legal complications attendant on it, between the bankruptcy petition and the adjudication is undesirable here. In the second place, the provisions regarding special assignees, who in practice are never appointed in India, involve a large number of checks and counter-checks which are not wanted where the administration is in the hands of a permanent official and officer of the Court. Other illustrations might be given, but these may suffice to show the advisability of not proceeding further with the measure as now before the Council.

4. The publication ordered by the Council was made as noted below :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	7th May, 1886.
Fort Saint George Gazette	18th June, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	29th May, and 3rd and 10th June, 1886.
Calcutta Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	29th May, and 5th and 12th June, 1886.
Punjab Government Gazette	27th May, and 3rd and 10th June, 1886.
Burma Gazette	12th, 19th and 26th June, 1886.
Central Provinces Gazette	5th, 12th and 19th June, 1886.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1886.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Gujarathi	6th January, 1887.
	Marathi	17th March, 1887.
	Kanarese	14th July, 1887.
Bengal	Uriya	18th November, 1886.
	Hindi	4th, 11th and 18th January, 1887.
	Bengali	16th April, 1887.
Punjab	Urdu	16th, 23rd and 30th September, 1886.
Burma	Burmese	29th January, and 5th and 12th February, 1887.
Central Provinces	Hindi	10th, 17th and 24th November, 1886.
Sindh	Sindhi	26th August, 1886.

M. D. CHALMERS.
C. M. RIVAZ.
G. H. P. EVANS.
ALLAN ARTHUR.
P. M. MEHTA.

The 15th March, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th March, 1899:—

No. 3 OF 1899.

A Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and inspection of mines; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Mines Act, 1899.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of , 1899.

Saving of Regulation XII, 1887.

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the provisions of the Upper Burma Ruby Regulation, 1887. XII of 1887.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "agent," when used in relation to a mine, means any person appointed as the representative of the owner in respect of the mine or of any part thereof, and as such superior to a manager appointed under this Act; [Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(b) "child" means a person under the age of fourteen years; [Cf. XV of 1881, s. 2.]

(c) a person is said to be "employed" in a mine who works therein, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, mining operations; [Cf. ibid.]

(d) "mine" includes every shaft in the course of being sunk, and every level and inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or opening any mine or for searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, tramways and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and adjacent to and belonging to the mine; [Cf. 35 & 36 Vict., c. 77, s. ...]

(d) "owner," when used in relation to a mine, means any person who is the immediate proprietor or lessee or occupier of the mine or of any part thereof, and does not include a person who merely receives a royalty, rent or fine from the mine, or is merely the proprietor of the mine subject to any lease, grant or license for the working thereof, or is merely the owner of the soil, and not interested in the minerals of the mine; but any contractor for the working of a mine or any part thereof shall be subject to this Act in like manner as if he were an owner, but so as not to exempt the owner from any liability; [Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

(e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(f) "shaft" includes pit. [Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 75.]

Inspectors.

Inspectors.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint a person to be Inspector of Mines throughout British India. [Cf. XV of 1881, s. 3.]

(2) The Local Government may, in its discretion, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of Mines within such local areas as it may assign to them respectively.

(3) Every Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (2) shall, in the performance of his duties, be subordinate to the Inspector of Mines appointed under sub-section (1) in such respects and to such extent as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

(4) Every Inspector of Mines appointed under this section shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be subordinate to such authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, may direct. XLV of 1860.

Powers of District Magistrate.

5. The District Magistrate may exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of an Inspector of Mines appointed under section 4, sub-section (2), as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct. [Cf. ibid, s. 2.]

Powers of Inspectors of Mines.

6. An Inspector of Mines may, anywhere within British India or within the local area for which he is appointed, as the case may be,— [Cf. ibid., s. 4]

(a) make such examination and inquiry as

he thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act are observed in the case of any mine;

(*b*) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, inspect and examine any mine and any part thereof at all reasonable times by day or by night, but not so as unreasonably to impede or obstruct the working of the mine;

(*c*) examine into, and make inquiry respecting, the state and condition of any mine or any part thereof, the ventilation of the mine, the sufficiency of the special rules for the time being in force in the mine and all matters and things connected with or relating to the safety of the persons employed in or about the mine;

(*d*) order that any person shall not be employed in, or admitted to, a mine where he has ground for believing that such employment or admission would, by reason of the age or sex of such person, be in contravention of this Act;

(*e*) do all other things required of him by this Act and exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 41, § 2.]

Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors.

7. Every owner, agent or manager of a mine shall furnish every Inspector of Mines, on requisition, with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry in relation to the mine under this Act.

[Cf. 11 of 1896, s. 17.]

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV, 1889.

8. (*1*) All copies of, and extracts from, registers or other records appertaining to any mine, and all other information acquired by an Inspector of Mines, or by any one assisting him, in the inspection of any mine under this Act, shall be regarded as strictly confidential and shall be deemed to be official secrets.

(*2*) If any such person discloses to any one, other than an officer to whom such Inspector is subordinate, any such official secret as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. XV of 1889.

(*3*) The restriction imposed by section 5 of the last-mentioned Act shall not apply to a prosecution for a breach of official trust under this Act.

Operatives.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 4.]

Employment and admission of children in or to mines.

9. (*1*) No child shall be employed below ground in any mine if he is under the age of ten years.

(*2*) No child shall be allowed below ground in any mine if he is over the age of four, and under the age of ten, years.

Prohibition by Inspectors of Mines of employment of women and children in mines.

10. Subject to the control of the Local Government or of such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, any Inspector of Mines may, by order in writing and for reasons to be stated therein, prohibit the employment of women or children, or of both, in any mine or part thereof, or on any particular kind of labour above ground or below ground, when such employment is, in his opinion, dangerous for, or unsuited to, women or children, as the case may be.

[Cf. ibid, ss. 5-8, 11-15.]

Rules as to employment in mines.

11. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of section 9, the Governor General in Council may, for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make, in respect of all mines or of particular classes of mines, rules—

(*a*) prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women or children below ground or on particular kinds of labour;

(*b*) limiting the number of hours in any one week or in any one day for which women or children may be employed, or allowed to be, for the purpose of employment, below ground;

(*c*) requiring the owners or agents to maintain, in such form as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, it may think fit, registers of the women and children (if any) employed and of their respective employments; [Cf. XV of 1881, s. 9.]

(*d*) prescribing the method of determining the wages of the persons employed, where such wages depend on the quantity of work done, and regulating the size or capacity of the measures by which such quantities are to be ascertained; and

(*e*) fixing the time and place for the payment of wages earned and regulating the conditions under which deductions may be made therefrom.

(*2*) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

[Cf. ibid, ss. 5, 6.]

Medical certificates and proof of age.

12. (*1*) The Civil Surgeon, or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf for any local area, shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a mine situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, and on payment by such person of the prescribed fee (if any), examine such person and grant him a certificate in writing stating whether his age, as nearly as can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below four, ten or fourteen years, as the case may be.

(*2*) A certificate granted under sub-section (*1*) shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of the person referred to therein.

(*3*) Where an act would, if a person were under four, ten or fourteen years of age, as the case may be, be an offence against this Act, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under that age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that the person is not under that age.

Mining Operations and Duties and Responsibilities of Owners, Agents and Managers.

13. For every mine the owner or agent shall appoint a manager, who shall have the prescribed qualifications.

Appointment of manager.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 59; XV of 1881, s. 17.]

14. (1) The owner, agent and manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection therewith are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Duties and responsibility of owners, agents and managers.

(2) In the event of any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any of the provisions of this Act on the part of any person whomsoever, the owner, agent and manager shall each be guilty of an offence against this Act, unless he proves that he had taken all reasonable means, by publishing and to the best of his power enforcing the said provisions, to prevent such contravention or non-compliance, and that such contravention or non-compliance occurred without his knowledge or consent.

[Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 42.]

15. (1) If, in any respect which is not provided against by any express provision of this Act, any Inspector of Mines finds that any mine or any part thereof, or any matter, thing or practice in or connected with the mine, or with the control, management or direction thereof, is dangerous to human life or safety, or defective so as to threaten, or tend to, the bodily injury of any person, he may give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall state in the notice the particulars in which he considers the mine or part thereof or the matter, thing or practice, to be dangerous or defective, and require the same to be remedied within a specified time, and shall also report the same to such officer or authority as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf:

Notice by Inspector of Mines of causes of danger not expressly provided against.

Provided that, if the owner, agent or manager of the mine objects to remedy the matter complained of in the notice, he may, within twenty days after the receipt of the notice, send his objection in writing, stating the grounds thereof, to such officer or authority as aforesaid, and that thereupon the said officer or authority shall, by order in writing, refer the matter to a Committee constituted as hereinafter provided.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the powers of a Magistrate under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

[Cf. ibid.]

16. (1) Every Committee to which a reference is made under section 15, shall consist of—

Constitution of Committee of reference.

(a) one or more persons nominated by the officer or authority appointed under section 15, sub-section (1), and a like number of persons nominated by the owner, agent or manager of the mine concerned; and

(b) a president nominated by such officer or authority as aforesaid.

(2) If the owner, agent or manager fails, wholly or in part, to exercise his right of nomination under sub-section (1), clause (a), such officer or authority as aforesaid shall nominate the number of persons necessary to constitute the Committee.

(3) The Committee constituted as aforesaid shall, as soon as may be, hold an inquiry into the matter to which the order of reference relates, and shall hear and record such information on the subject as the owner, agent or manager or the Inspector of Mines may desire to place before it.

(4) The said Committee shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by the Committee to furnish any information before it shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. [Cf. I of 1894, ss. 9 14, (2).] XLV of 1860.

(5) The Committee holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government through such officer or authority as aforesaid, and the Local Government shall thereupon pass such orders in the matter as it may think fit.

[Cf. XV of 1881, s. 14.]

17. The owner, agent or manager of a mine shall, within one month after the commencement of mining operations, give notice in writing to the Inspector of Mines appointed under section 4, sub-section (2), for the local area in which the mine is situate, of the address to which he desires his letters to be directed, the nature of the mining operations to be conducted, the name of the person under whom they are to be conducted, and the kind and amount of the moving power to be used.

Notice of commencement of work in a new mine.

[Cf. ibid, s. 13.]

18. When any accident occurs in a mine causing loss of life or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the mine during forty-eight hours next after the occurrence, the owner, agent or manager of the mine shall give such notice of the accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.

Notice to be given of accidents.

[Cf 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 45.]

19. (1) When in any mine an accident has caused loss of life or bodily injury to any person, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may direct that a formal inquiry into the causes of, and circumstances attending, the accident be held, and may appoint a competent person to hold the inquiry, and may also appoint any person or persons possessing legal or special knowledge to act as assessor or assessors in holding the inquiry.

Power for the Government to order formal inquiry into accidents.

(2) The person or persons so appointed shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents; and every person required by such person or persons as aforesaid to furnish any information shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

(3) The person or persons holding an inquiry under this section shall make a report to the Local Government, stating the causes of the accident and its circumstances, and adding any observations which he or they may think fit to make.

[Cf. ibid, s. 46.]

20. The Local Government may cause any report submitted under section 16 or section 19 to be published at such time and in such manner as it may think fit.

Publication of reports.

Rules.

21. (1) The Governor General in Council may for the whole or any part of British India, and each Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may for the whole or any part of the Province, by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make rules for carrying out the purposes and objects of this Act in respect of all mines or any classes of mines.

Power for Government to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) regulate the duties and powers of Inspectors of Mines in respect of the inspection of mines under this Act;

(b) prescribe the duties of owners, agents and managers of mines and of all persons acting under them;

(c) prescribe the qualifications of managers and of all persons acting under them;

(d) regulate the manner of ascertaining, by examination or otherwise, the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, and the granting and renewal of certificates of competency;

(e) provide for the making of inquiries into charges of misconduct or incompetency on the part of managers and persons acting under them, and for the suspension and cancellation of certificates of competency;

(f) fix the fees (if any) to be paid in respect of such examinations and the grant and renewal of certificates as aforesaid;

(g) prescribe the matters in respect of which notices, returns and reports shall be furnished by owners, agents and managers, the forms of such notices, returns and reports and the particulars to be contained in them;

(h) prescribe the plans (if any) to be kept by owners, agents and managers, and the manner and places in which they are to be kept for purposes of record;

(i) regulate, subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder, the storage and use of explosives;

(j) regulate the procedure to be observed in inquiries held under this Act;

(k) provide for the safety of the persons employed in mines, their means of entrance thereinto and exit therefrom, the number of shafts or outlets to be furnished, the fencing of outlets and passages, and the care of all machinery (including steam-boilers);

(l) provide for the water-supply, sanitation and conservancy of mines;

(m) provide for the safety of the roads and working-places in mines;

(n) provide for the ventilation of mines and the action to be taken in respect of noxious gases;

(o) require and regulate the use of safety lamps in mines;

(p) provide against the accumulation of water in mines;

(q) regulate the procedure on the occurrence of accidents in mines and the supply of medical appliances and comforts for the benefit of persons injured therein; and

(r) provide for the safety of the public and the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine, whether the mine is being worked or not.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

22. (1) The owner, agent or manager of a mine may, and, if at any time required by an Inspector of Mines, shall, frame and transmit to such Inspector of Mines as aforesaid a draft of such special rules, not being inconsistent with this Act or any rules for the time being in force under section 11 or section 21, for the control and guidance of the persons acting in the management of, or employed in or about, the mine as he may deem necessary to prevent accidents and provide for the safety, convenience and discipline of the persons employed in or about the mine.

Power for owners, etc., to make special rules.

(2) Such draft, together with a notice intimating that any objection or suggestion in respect thereof may be submitted in writing by any person employed in the mine to the said Inspector of Mines for consideration, shall, during not less than thirty days before it is transmitted to the said Inspector of Mines, be posted up in legible characters in some conspicuous place in the mine for the information of the persons employed therein, and a certificate to the effect that this has been done shall be transmitted to the said Inspector of Mines, together with two copies of the draft signed by the owner, agent or manager transmitting the same.

(3) Where the owner, agent or manager and the said Inspector of Mines are unable to agree as to the special rules proposed, the said Inspector of Mines shall refer the draft for settlement to such officer or authority as the Local Government may, by general or special order, appoint in this behalf.

(4) Where the special rules proposed have been agreed to by the owner, agent or manager and the said Inspector of Mines and the draft of the rules so agreed to has been signed by them, or, in a case of disagreement, such officer or authority as aforesaid has settled the rules, the Inspector shall forward them to the Local Government for approval, together with a copy of any objections or suggestions in respect thereof received by him.

(5) The special rules, when approved by the Local Government, with such modifications (if any) as it may think fit, shall be published in like manner as is provided in sub-section (2) respecting the publication of the draft, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act:

Provided that the Local Government may at any time, by order in writing, which shall be published in like manner as aforesaid, rescind, in whole or in part, any rules so made, and that

thereupon such rules shall cease to have effect accordingly.

Penalties.

Penalties for offences. 23. (1) Whoever—

(a) obstructs an Inspector of Mines in the discharge of his duties under this Act, or refuses or neglects to furnish him with the means necessary for making any entry, inspection, examination or inquiry thereunder in relation to any mine; or

(b) counterfeits, or knowingly makes a false statement in, any certificate or in any official copy of a certificate granted under this Act; or

(c) knowingly uses as true any such counterfeit or false certificate; or

(d) makes or produces or uses any false declaration, statement or evidence for the purpose of obtaining, for himself or for any other person, a certificate or the renewal of a certificate, or any employment under this Act; or

(e) contravenes any provision of this Act for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided, where the act done has resulted in loss of life or serious bodily injury to any person;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever—

(a) alters or falsifies any plan or register or record required to be maintained by this Act; or,

(b) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, omits to give notice of an accident in the mine or to furnish any prescribed returns; or

(c) makes or delivers any such report or return containing a statement which is not, to the best of his knowledge or belief, true;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Whoever—

(a) employs or allows to be employed in or about a mine, or allows to enter a mine or part of a mine, any person in contravention of this Act; or

(b) allows any child or woman to perform any work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, this Act; or

(c) fails to comply with any requisition or order made under this Act; or,

(d) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, fails to maintain correctly, or to produce, any prescribed plan; or,

(e) being the owner, agent or manager of a mine, fails to propose a draft of rules therefor in accordance with the requisition of an Inspector of Mines; or

(f) contravenes any provision of this Act or rule thereunder, for the breach of which no penalty is otherwise provided;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach under clause (c) or clause (e) of this sub-section, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in after the date of the receipt by him of the order or requisition referred to in such clause.

Miscellaneous.

Limitation of prosecutions. 24. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Act unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Cognizance of offences. 25. No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the first class or Sub-divisional Magistrate shall try any offence against this Act.

Reference to Committee in lieu of prosecution in certain cases. 26. If the Court trying any case instituted on the complaint of an Inspector of Mines under this Act is of opinion that the case is one which should, in lieu of a prosecution, be referred to a Committee, it may stay all further criminal proceedings, discharge the accused, and report the matter to the officer or authority appointed by the Local Government under section 15, sub-section (1), and such officer or authority may thereupon refer it to a Committee to be dealt with in the manner provided by the said section and section 16.

Decision of question whether a mine is under this Act. 27. If any question arises as to whether any mine is a mine within the meaning of this Act, the Local Government may decide the question, and a certificate, signed by a Secretary to the Local Government, shall be conclusive on the point. [Cf. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 58, s. 71.]

Power to exempt from operation of Act. 28. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from the operation of the whole or any part of this Act any local area, or any mine or class of mines, or any person or class of persons.

Application of Act to Crown mines. 29. This Act shall apply to mines belonging to the Crown. [Cf. XV of 1881, s. 19.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this measure is for the regulation of work in, and the inspection of, mines in India. The Government has at present no legal power to inspect mines, to require notice to be given of the occurrence of mining accidents, to enforce proper precautions in the working of mines for the better avoidance of accidents and the protection of the miners, or to regulate the employment of women and children on underground work or in respect of work which is dangerous or unsuited to their age or sex.

2. In England these objects are secured by two elaborate Statutes, entitled respectively the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and similar legislation exists in other countries in which there is mining on a considerable scale. The need for an Act here has been recognized for some time past by Her Majesty's Government at home and by the Government of India, and the present Bill is founded on the Report of a Committee which was convened in Calcutta by the Government in 1895, and which, after visiting various mines in Bengal and taking evidence from mine-owners, managers and others, prepared the draft of a Bill and of detailed rules to be made under its provisions. The Committee's Report and their draft have been considered by the several Local Governments and by Companies and persons interested in the mining industry, and in framing the present Bill due advertence has been had to the suggestions and criticisms received from these sources.

3. It is proposed that the Bill shall extend to the whole of British India and to all classes of mines. It is recognised that different classes of mines require different regulations, and that precautions and appliances may be necessary in mines of one class which may be dispensed with in others; and it is considered that this difference of treatment can be most conveniently secured by statutory rules. Power is accordingly taken in clause 21 of the Bill to make rules on all matters concerning the regulation of mines, and such rules may be made applicable either to all mines or to any classes of mines, and to the whole, or to any part, of British India. Following the principle of the English Statutes, power is further taken in clause 22 to allow special rules to be made for any particular mine in order to provide for matters which are not dealt with by the general rules. And in clause 28 power is taken to exempt from the operation of the proposed Act any local area, or any mine or class of mines, or any person or class of persons. It is considered that these provisions will enable the Government to adjust the enactment in its practical working to the very varying circumstances of the mining industry in different parts of the country and to the different kinds of mines to which it will apply.

4. Clauses 4 to 7 of the Bill deal with the appointment of Inspectors of Mines and with their powers of entry and inspection. There is already an Inspector of Mines for the whole of British India, appointed by the Government of India, although he is at present without statutory powers of any description. The Bill makes the continuance of this office obligatory, and also provides for the appointment, as may be necessary, of Provincial Inspectors and for regulating their subordination to the Imperial Inspector. Power is also taken to invest the District Magistrate with all or any of the powers of an Inspector. The powers given to Inspectors by section 6 follow in the main the provisions of the English law.

5. Clauses 9 to 12 deal with the employment in, and admission of children to, mines, and enable rules to be made for prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of women and children below ground, or on particular classes of labour; for limiting the number of hours in any week or in any one day during which women and children may be employed; for prescribing the method of determining the wages of miners, where such wages depend on the quantity of work done; and the like. The regulations adopted in the final protocol of the Berlin International Labour Conference of 1890, which was attended by delegates of the Governments of Europe on the invitation of the Imperial German Government, contained the following, among other, propositions:—(1) that children below the age of fourteen years in northern countries, or below that of twelve in southern countries, should not be admitted to underground work in mines; (2) that women should not be allowed to work underground; (3) that children below fourteen years should not work more than six hours a day and should be excluded from unhealthy or dangerous occupations, or should be admitted to them only under protective conditions; and (4) that the working-hours of women should be limited by law and further restricted in respect of particularly unhealthy or dangerous occupations. With reference to these recommendations, which carry the weight of an International Conference, to the law on the subject in England, and to the special labour conditions existing in India, it is proposed in the Bill to prohibit the employment below ground of children under the age of ten years, and the admission below ground of children between the ages of four and ten. The object of the latter provision is to allow very small children to remain during the hours of work with their parents or relatives, if the latter work underground. With regard to women and to children between the ages of ten and fourteen years, it is not proposed to go farther than to take power by

rule to prohibit, restrict or regulate their employment underground if in any class of mine this is found to be expedient. There is evidence that the moral objections felt in other countries to the employment of women underground are not applicable to the conditions existing in India, where the woman works in the company of her husband on the family gang system; and it has been strongly urged that the exclusion of women absolutely from underground work would be felt by them and their husbands as a hardship, and that, where the mine is safe, the workings are at no great depth and there is no heavy machinery running, the objections on the score of health and safety to their employment are small. On the other hand, there are mines, or parts of mines, or kinds of underground work, from which women ought to be excluded, and it is proposed to deal with such cases by rule. With regard to the regulation of the employment of children between the ages of ten and fourteen years of age, attention is called to the definition of "child" in clause 3 of the Bill.

6. Clauses 13 to 20 deal with the responsibilities and duties of owners, agents and managers, with enquiries into accidents, and with the appointment of committees of reference in cases where notice of causes of danger, not expressly provided against by the proposed Act or by rules made under it, are given by an Inspector to the owner or agent with the object of requiring preventive measures to be taken. The provisions of the English Statutes on these matters have been adapted to Indian requirements. Clause 26, it may be observed, provides a procedure whereby a Criminal Court, if it finds a question of mining practice in dispute, may stay all criminal proceedings and move the Local Government to refer the matter to a committee of reference.

7. Power has been taken in sub-clauses (*c*), (*d*) and (*e*) of sub-section (2) of clause 21 to make rules for prescribing the qualifications of managers and persons acting under them, for ascertaining their qualifications by examination or otherwise, and for granting and withdrawing certificates. It is considered that this difficult matter of requiring mines to be managed by "certificated" managers can best be dealt with by rules.

8. In sub-clause (*r*) of the same sub-section power has been taken to provide for the safety of the public and the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine. It is considered that the Government ought, for example, to have power to require the open workings of abandoned mines to which the public have access, to be properly fenced in, and to insist on notice being given whenever underground workings approach within a prescribed distance of a railway or other public work, and thereupon to take the necessary steps to ensure safety. The question of giving protection to railways against risk from undermining has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of India. Throughout the greater part of British India subjacent minerals are the property of the State, and, where this is the case, power to regulate their being worked by lessees so as not to injure railways or other public works already practically exists. But in places where minerals are not the property of the State unless they have been specially acquired, the existing law is imperfect as to the power of the State or of the railway administration concerned to obtain notice of approaching workings, or to make inspections for the purpose of ascertaining whether the line is being undermined. The Land Acquisition (Mines) Act, 1885 (XVIII of 1885), provides some protection in the case of land acquired under its provisions for public purposes after 1885 when such land is about to be, or is actually being, undermined; but its provisions in respect of notice and inspection are held not to apply to land acquired before 1885, or to the case in which the safety of a railway is threatened by underground workings which, without being prosecuted actually under railway land, are brought dangerously close to its border. A railway has a legal right in such cases to "lateral support," and a cause of action arises when such right is assailed. But this is not sufficient to ensure the safety of a railway or of the public travelling by it.

The 13th March, 1899. C. M. RIVAZ.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Monday, the 20th March, 1899.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
His Excellency General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief in India.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E., C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameshwara Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1899-1900.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced and explained the Financial Statement for 1899-1900. He said:—

"PART I.

"INTRODUCTION.

"In presenting my Financial Statement of March 1898 I alluded to the

calamities of famine, war, pestilence, and earthquake which had fallen upon us during the year then closing, and I went on to refer to the promise of brighter times introduced by the abundant harvest of 1897. The recovery of the country has been more rapid than any of us anticipated at the time I allude to; another good harvest has been gathered, and although the plague still casts a shadow over the land, the general condition of the people as evidenced by the Returns of Trade and of Revenue is prosperous, and the famine of 1896 and 1897 is now little more than a memory, its effects being obliterated by the return of prosperous seasons. I cannot, however, pass from the subject without deriving from it one lesson which it seems to me to afford—namely, that the margin between prosperity and adversity in India must be a very narrow one, for if we have learned that one bountiful harvest suffices to restore the country after a wide-spread and severe famine, we have learned also that the failure of the seasonal rains in a single month of the year is sufficient to set back a full tide of prosperity; and that this is a possibility which in the administration of India, and in its financial administration especially, we dare not leave out of account.

"2. In the two calamitous years of which I told the history last March, namely, 1896-97 and 1897-98, I had to shew that the accounts of the Empire were in deficit to the aggregate amount of, as nearly as possible, seven crores of rupees (Rx. 6,988,100 since increased to Rx. 7,064,233). In the two succeeding years (those of which I present the estimates to-day) I am glad to say that this deficit has been, or will be, more than covered, for so complete is the reversal of last year's position that in passing from 1897-98 to 1898-99 we pass from a deficit of Rx. 5,359,211 to a surplus of Rx. 4,759,400, and in my Budget Estimates for next year I anticipate a surplus of Rx. 3,932,600. I lay these figures before the Council at the very commencement of my Statement, as I have no doubt they are anxious to know, as soon as possible, the general drift of the figures which I now proceed to explain in greater detail.

"Accounts of 1897-98.

"3. The Accounts of 1897-98 were, as usual, published in the first half of January, and the results then shown compare as follows with the anticipations formed in March 1898:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Estimated in March 1898	96,561,500	101,844,600	5,283,100
Actual Accounts	96,442,004	101,801,215	5,359,211
Accounts { Better + / Worse — }	—119,496	+43,385	—76,111

" The differences on the whole were very small, as the accounts under each of the heads of Revenue and Expenditure closely followed the Revised Estimate. Indeed, had it not been that we determined after the close of the year to make certain grants (aggregating Rx. 88,100) to the Provincial Governments of Bombay and of Bengal in further reimbursement to them of their famine expenditure, the difference in the whole account between Revised Estimate and Actuals would have been only Rx. 12,000.

"Revised Estimates of 1898-99.

"4. In the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 I estimated the results of the year to be a surplus of Rx. 891,400. But we now find that mainly through abundant revenue, military economies on the North-West Frontier, and very favourable exchange, the result of the year will be a surplus, as I have already stated, of Rx. 4,759,400. I shall explain afterwards that on a review of the financial position of the several Local Governments, whose balances have been exhausted by famine and plague, and who have still to meet pressing demands for expenditure while the expansion of their revenues has for a time been set back by the calamities referred to, we have decided to make them grants in aid of their resources, out of the surplus that has accrued to us on the Imperial account. The total amount of these grants is Rx. 700,000, and thus the surplus of the year is reduced from Rx. 4,759,400 to Rx. 4,059,400. The money may be described as expenditure brought to account by anticipation, that is to say, it goes at present merely to swell Provincial balances, and when actually spent on the

purposes in consideration of which it is granted, it has not again to be charged against the surplus of the year, but passes through the Provincial adjusting entry.

"5. The detail of the differences between the Revised Estimates for 1898-99, as now presented, and the amounts taken in the Budget Estimates prepared twelve months ago are set out in the following statement:—

"Estimates of 1898-99.

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
ENGLAND.				
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . £	188,300	232,500	44,200	
Expenditure . . . . . . £	16,474,800	16,323,700	151,100	
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . Rx.	9,120,500	8,045,600	1,074,900	
NET CHARGE .	25,407,000	24,136,800	1,270,200	
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
REVENUES IN INDIA—				
Land Revenue	27,568,200	27,679,400	111,200	
Opium	5,329,800	5,679,400	349,600	
Salt	8,728,000	9,047,200	319,200	
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	24,033,800	24,583,200	549,400	
Post Office and Telegraph (net) . . .	714,000	610,700	...	103,300
Departmental Receipts (a)	4,078,600	4,174,700	96,100	
Railways, Net Earnings	12,036,100	12,814,200	778,100	
Irrigation	3,228,100	3,461,700	233,600	
Military Works	50,300	54,200	3,900	
Army	833,000	835,200	2,200	
TOTAL REVENUES .	86,599,900	88,939,900	2,340,000	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,654,000	2,348,800	305,200	
Other heads	8,483,900	8,289,500	194,400	
Interest (b)	—1,128,900	—1,132,200	3,300	
Civil Departments	17,225,200	17,371,100	...	145,900
Famine Relief	85,100	44,600	40,500	
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt .	1,014,100	1,131,500	...	117,400
Railways, Charges against Net Earnings (net) .	4,951,700	4,881,800	69,900	
Irrigation	3,211,500	3,218,200	...	6,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,135,800	1,113,700	22,100	
Civil Works	4,702,100	4,493,600	208,500	
Army (Ordinary Charges)	16,625,800	16,541,500	84,300	
" Warlike Operations	1,458,000	1,023,700	434,300	
	60,418,300	59,325,800	1,092,500	
Provincial Adjustment—				
Addition (+) or Deduction (—) made for increase or decrease of Provincial and Local Balances	—116,800	+717,900	...	834,700
Special grants to Provincial Governments .	...	+700,000	...	700,000
NET EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN INDIA	60,301,500	60,743,700	...	442,200
Surplus .	891,400	4,059,400	3,168,000	

(a) Including interest and receipts under Civil Works.

(b) This entry in the Indian portion of the accounts is a *minus* one, as the interest passed to the charge of Railway and Irrigation is greater than the whole amount of interest payable in India.

"6. The first point to note is that, except for a small falling-off under Stamps and Registration, every one of the Revenue heads shews better results than anticipated in the Budget Estimates. The improvement under Land Revenue is mostly in Burma and the North-Western Provinces. In Opium we have got much better prices in Bengal than we estimated for, namely, Rx. 4,164,000 against Rx. 3,900,000, and in Bombay the low rate of the pass-duty, as compared with previous years, has led to a revival of the export which last year shewed a very considerable decline. The increase in Salt Revenue, which now produces 9 crores against the 8½ which it gave us in the two famine years, is a satisfactory

indication of the improvement in the condition of the people, and the Customs Revenue continues to increase as trade continues to flourish.

"7. Post Office and Telegraph shew a falling-off, due in the latter case partly to the cessation of hostilities on the North-Western Frontier, but chiefly to the more extensive use of deferred telegrams which are now delivered by hand, and in the former case to reduction of rates of postage. We calculate that by the increase, from one tola to one-and-a-half, of the unit of weight for inland postage we diminish the annual revenue by Rx. 60,000, and by adopting the Imperial Penny Postage (for India, one anna) we give up Rx. 40,000. A considerable portion of this last item will be recovered for us by an arbitration given in our favour, in respect of the distribution, between the English and the Indian Post Offices, of the subsidy charges payable to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and by reductions of the scale of charge in respect of continental transit.

"8. Under Railways—Net Earnings—we have received Rx. 778,100 more than we estimated, the important items being—

		Rx.
1. North-Western	Better	410,000
2. Great Indian Peninsula	Better	416,000
3. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Better	210,000
4. Rajputana-Malwa	Better	70,000
5. Eastern Bengal	Worse	110,000
6. Southern Mahratta	Worse	80,000
7. South Indian	Worse	50,000
8. Madras	Worse	55,000
9. Assam-Bengal	Worse	31,000
Net of the above	Better	780,000

"The improvement is due generally to large exports of grain consequent on good winter crops, and in one case to postponement of works of repair and renewal.

"The Plague is responsible for the falling-off on the Railways in Southern India.

"An inferior jute crop and the postponement of jute deliveries in Calcutta was the cause of the worse result on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and inclusion in the Working Expenses of the revenue share of repairs of earthquake damages caused the reduction on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

"9. On the expenditure side, the first considerable improvement is under Opium, and is due to our failure to obtain as good a crop as we hoped. We have been able to recommence the building up of our Reserve, but the good season for which for many years we have waited has not yet come, and the produce still remains short of our standard. There has also been a considerable saving in the expenditure of the Salt Departments, and fair amounts in the other Revenue Departments. The Civil Departments shew the usual considerable savings in their Budget Estimates, but the amount has been more than swallowed up in the expenditure caused by Plague. The head "Medical" alone shews an excess over estimate of Rx. 327,800, most of which is in Bombay, and all of which for practical purposes falls on the Imperial Account, for the Provincial Governments are not able to bear the expenditure without assistance in the form of grants from Imperial.

"10. The Army expenditure in India (ordinary) is less by Rx. 84,300 than estimated in the Budget, and of the Budget provision of Rx. 1,458,000 in India for Warlike Operations only Rx. 1,023,700 has been spent, the Military authorities having, from the very beginning of the year, found it practicable to reduce the forces maintained on the North-West Frontier.

"Rate of Exchange.

"11. The rate of exchange taken for the purpose of the Budget Estimate last March was $15\frac{3}{8}$ pence (or rather £1 = R15·6), that being the rate actually realized in 1897-98. At the opening of the year 1898-99 the current rate was $15\frac{13}{16}$ or $15\frac{7}{8}$, but under the influence of a strong demand in April and May (in each of which months the Secretary of State sold two millions sterling of Council Bills) it quickly rose to 16 pence and over. This demand was due mainly to unusually large exports of Rice, Wheat, and Seeds, the figures of which for the five principal months of export are shown in the following table:—

Exports (Value in Rupees) of Rice and Wheat (including Flour) and Seeds by Sea from British India during February to June 1896, 1897, and 1898.

		February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Rice	1896	2,30,79,157	2,35,35,019	1,28,19,258	87,78,324	1,05,82,552
	1897	2,05,74,378	2,26,73,146	85,42,095	74,73,502	72,22,085
	1898	2,11,33,697	2,39,73,430	1,74,35,984	1,39,93,271	1,00,28,152
Wheat	1896	13,68,050	14,41,371	20,32,888	27,38,742	21,72,359
	1897	3,28,052	1,83,882	3,47,801	5,03,124	6,14,133
	1898	9,99,271	55,10,941	1,09,23,719	2,85,78,798	2,28,64,833
Seeds	1896	68,45,149	96,72,087	1,08,31,633	1,27,32,470	1,10,86,314
	1897	25,08,515	30,02,053	43,92,610	1,09,06,210	85,56,518
	1898	58,76,128	74,23,872	88,45,785	1,25,27,552	1,16,97,108
Total all three.	1896	3,12,92,356	3,46,48,477	2,56,83,779	2,42,49,536	2,38,41,225
	1897	2,34,10,945	2,58,59,081	1,32,82,506	1,88,82,836	1,63,92,736
	1898	2,80,09,096	3,69,08,243	3,72,05,488	5,50,99,621	4,45,90,093

"12. The position thus gained at the beginning of the year has never been lost, and the rate has continually fluctuated about 16 pence, now a little over it and now a little under it. In the latter half of the year the rate has never been below $15\frac{15}{16}$ pence. The drawings have now for some time stood at Rx. 700,000 a week, and we expect when the year closes to have remitted by Council Bills £19,000,000 equal to Rx. 28,540,000, giving, as nearly as possible, an average rate of sixteen pence. The Revised Estimates for 1898-99 are accordingly made up at this rate.

"13. For next year I have made the modest estimate of $15\frac{3}{4}$*d.* I fully anticipate we shall realize, as this year, something closely approaching to 16 pence, but our continual practice in India is to avoid sanguine estimating, and following this principle I am loth to take a figure which may have the taint of being, under existing circumstances, the best possible.

"14. It may be noted that not only are the remittances of the current year the largest on record (there being hitherto only one year, 1881-82, in which they exceeded £18 millions), but we have in addition to these remittances received in India in exchange for silver at the rate of Rs. 15 per £ sterling, Rx. 2,616,400 of gold which we now hold as part of the currency reserve in addition to Rx. 255,400 similarly held on 1st April 1898.

"Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.

"15. The Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the coming year 1899-1900 made up at this rate of exchange shew a surplus of Revenue of Rx. 3,932,600. It will be best perhaps to explain the figures by comparing them

with the Revised Estimate for the current year, as exhibited in the Statement in paragraph 5 above.

" **Budget Estimates of 1899-1900 compared with the Revised Estimates of 1898-99.**

ENGLAND.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1899-1900, Better than 1898-99.	1899-1900, Worse than 1898-99.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . £	232,500	207,100		25,400
Expenditure . . . . . . £	16,323,700	16,531,600		207,900
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . Rx.	8,045,600	8,550,900		505,300
NET CHARGE .	24,136,800	24,875,400		738,600
INDIA.				
REVENUES IN INDIA—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Land Revenue	27,679,400	27,641,900	...	37,500
Opium	5,679,400	6,003,700	324,300	...
Salt	9,047,200	8,757,200	...	290,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	24,583,200	24,414,400	...	168,800
Post Office and Telegraph (net) . . .	610,700	501,100	...	109,600
Departmental Receipts (a)	4,174,700	4,052,700	...	122,000
Railways, Net Earnings	12,814,200	13,382,600	568,400	...
Irrigation	3,461,700	3,451,100	...	10,600
Military Works	54,200	50,900	...	3,300
Army.	835,200	816,600	...	18,600
TOTAL REVENUES .	88,939,900	89,072,200	132,300	...
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,348,800	2,653,900	.....	305,100
Other heads	8,289,500	8,622,900	...	333,400
Interest	—1,132,200	—1,319,800	187,600	...
Civil Departments	17,371,100	17,986,800	...	615,700
Famine Relief	44,600	5,700	38,900	...
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt .	1,131,500	1,123,900	7,600	...
Railways, charges against net earnings (net).	4,881,800	5,218,900	...	337,100
Irrigation	3,218,200	3,333,900	...	115,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,113,700	1,299,600	...	185,900
Civil Works	4,493,600	5,350,800	...	857,200
Army (Ordinary Charges)	16,541,500	16,873,400	...	331,900
Warlike Operations	1,023,700	38,900	984,800	...
	59,325,800	61,188,900	...	1,863,100
Provincial Adjustment	1,417,900	—924,700	2,342,600	...
NET EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN INDIA.	60,743,700	60,264,200	479,500	...
Surplus .	4,059,400	3,932,600	...	126,800

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

" 16. Under Revenue heads in India the collection of arrears of Land Revenue still goes on, but we do not expect next year quite so much as in the current year. Under Salt and Customs we expect a slight advance over the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, but have not estimated to receive so great an advance over these as we shall certainly receive in the current year. The current prices of Opium warrant our estimating for a considerable increase in the revenue under this head.

" 17. Under Railways the estimates are for a small advance in net earnings. The details are as follow :—

	Budget, 1898-99. Rx.	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
State Railways—Gross . .	19,382,600	19,695,800	20,237,100
Working Charges	9,770,500	9,876,600	10,047,000
Net . .	9,612,100	9,819,200	10,190,100
Guaranteed Railways—Net .	2,424,000	2,995,000	3,192,500
TOTAL NET .	12,036,100	12,814,200	13,382,600

"18. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway contributes Rx. 130,000, the Madras Railway Rx. 65,000, and the East Indian Railway Rx. 60,000 of the improvement shewn in Budget, and we expect the Eastern Bengal and Southern Mahratta Railways to recover from their low figures of 1898-99. The increasing mileage of the East Coast Railway will also bring in better returns; on the other hand, there are heavy renewals on the North-Western Railway to be provided for. Under Civil Departments we have to provide for considerable additions to Police expenditure (partly due to Plague); and we have also made fairly ample estimates for Plague expenditure, the charges under "Medical" in India being as follows:—

	Total.	Including Plague Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.
1894-95	1,003,438	...
1895-96	1,020,077	...
1896-97	1,065,158	19,000
1897-98	1,328,952	297,000
1898-99, Revised	1,542,900	508,900
1899-1900, Budget	1,678,100	354,200 + 209,500

" The last-mentioned Rx. 209,500 is shewn separately, because it is in the nature of a reserve in the "India" Section of the Accounts, and if actually spent, it will not pass under "Medical" in the Imperial Portion of the Accounts, but be dealt with as a transfer.

" 19. We have increased the total provision for Military Works to Rx. 1,322,300, against expenditure in 1897-98 and 1898-99 of about Rx. 1,168,385 and Rx. 1,197,600, the purpose of the increase being to meet charges likely to fall upon us in respect of places of defence and similar works on the North-West Frontier.

" 20. The Military Estimates shew large savings in India as compared with the current year, the India figures being—

	Ordinary Expenditure.	Warlike Operations.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1896-97	17,243,137	18,206	17,261,343
1897-98	16,514,547	3,847,992	20,362,539
1898-99, Budget	16,625,800	1,458,000	18,083,800
1898-99, Revised	16,541,500	1,023,700	17,565,200
1899-1900, Budget	16,873,400	38,900	16,912,300

"No Remission of Taxation.

" 21. In view of the surpluses as shewn in the Revised and Budget Estimates, the Government of India have carefully considered the question whether they should propose, at present, any remission of existing taxation. The conclusion to which they have come is that any such proposal would be premature, and this mainly on two grounds. The first is that we have, as it were, to make up for arrears. As stated in my opening paragraph, we have had in the past two years deficits aggregating Rx. 7,064,233, and we ought to regard ourselves as under an obligation to recover our position by accumulating counterbalancing surpluses. The second and weightier reason is that we have in contemplation, as is well known, certain extremely important measures of currency reform, which are under the consideration of a Committee sitting at the India Office in London. Whatever the advice of that Committee may be, we consider we are bound to prepare for any measures that may result from it by preserving as strong a financial position as possible, and we consider we would act unwisely if we were to reduce our financial strength by remitting existing taxation and run the risk of finding ourselves, by our own action, less free than we would otherwise be to undertake any measures of currency reform that may seem desirable.

"Railway Construction.

" 22. I have, in former Financial Statements, referred to the policy recently established of laying down a programme of Railway Construction for three years in advance. The first of these programmes was for the three years ending

31st March 1899. This programme was at first intended to include an expenditure of 27 crores of rupees, but was afterwards extended to 29⅝ crores. Latterly, however, financial difficulties have obliged us somewhat to curtail the expenditure, and we expect to expend against the programme of 29⅝ crores the following amounts :—

	Rx.
In 1896-97 (actuals)	8,658,800
„ 1897-98 („)	8,145,500
„ 1898-99 (Revised Estimate)	8,387,500
TOTAL .	25,191,800

"23. I leave to my Hon'ble Colleague Sir A. Trevor the task of stating in detail the results of the expenditure. It is sufficient here to set them out in the most general form (the figures of the Railways of Native States and of other Railways that lie outside our accounts being omitted) :—

	Standard Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Special Gauges.	Total.
March 31, 1896—				
Mileage open	10,430	6,842	36	17,308
„ under construction .	1,490	1,086	...	2,576
TOTAL .	11,920	7,928	36	19,884
March 31, 1899—				
Mileage open	11,728	7,522	36	19,286
„ under construction .	814	971	77	1,862
TOTAL .	12,542	8,493	113	21,148

"24. I divide the Railway Construction in the present estimates, for convenience sake with reference to our accounts, into four categories, namely :—

First.—State Railway Construction; money found by Government, but also by debentures in the case of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies.

Second.—Construction by Assisted and Working Companies out of funds raised by them or in some cases advanced by Government to them. Also Branch Line Companies under a firm guarantee.

Third.—Open line capital and new construction by the old Guaranteed Companies.

Fourth.—Construction by Companies outside the accounts of the Government, and also construction by Branch Line Companies on rebate terms.

" The above classification slightly differs from that of last year's Statement, as under new arrangements every portion of the above comes within the programme, except the fourth category, *viz.*, Company construction outside the accounts of Government, and Branch Line Companies not under firm guarantee.

" 25. The Estimates of Capital construction for the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 now stand as follows, the figures for programme expenditure in the

Revised Estimate of 1898-99 being modified so as to correspond with the new classification :—

	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
FIRST CATEGORY—STATE RAILWAYS—	Rx.	Rx.
Funds available by Famine Grant	695,400	490,000
Grant under—		
48.—State Railway Construction	2,882,200	3,465,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	1,573,800	750,000
TOTAL	5,151,400	4,705,000
SECOND CATEGORY—ASSISTED COMPANIES	3,155,300	3,009,900
THIRD CATEGORY—OLD GUARANTEED COMPANIES	851,600	1,107,800
TOTAL "PROGRAMME"	9,158,300	8,822,700
Add—FOURTH CATEGORY (outside programme)	1,470,100	950,300
TOTAL	10,628,400	9,773,000

N.B.—The Chittagong Port Works, connected with the Assam-Bengal Railway, shown in last year's Statement as Miscellaneous Public Improvements, are now included as "Railway Construction."

"26. Having now carried to a fairly successful issue this policy of temporary activity in railway construction, we think it wise, both from a railway and from a financial point of view, to curtail for a time the rate of progress of railway construction. The nine or ten crores a year sanctioned in 1897 was not meant to be permanently adopted, and we deem it desirable now to allow a short time for the earning capacity of the lines recently constructed to develop itself, before again undertaking special burdens in the direction of capital outlay upon railways.

"27. For these reasons we deemed it advisable to fix about 20 crores as the limit of our expenditure for the next three years; and a programme was accordingly prepared for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.
1899-1900	6,772,700
1900-1901	6,728,400
1901-1902	6,821,000
TOTAL	20,322,100

but we have had to alter these figures for the following reason. In the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, we proposed to spend under the first three years' programme a sum of Rx. 10,788,900 in the year 1898-99, but the inability of the workshops in England to meet the demands which were made upon them by ourselves and the various constructing companies has reduced the expenditure of 1898-99 to Rx. 8,387,500. Many of the orders, however, will be completed and paid for in 1899-1900, and we have therefore to provide, under the new three years' programme, in 1899-1900 not only the intended Rx. 6,772,700, but a considerable amount in addition, which may be regarded as arrears of the old programme handed on to the new one. The amount estimated for is therefore Rx. 8,822,700.

"28. The following are the entries under the first category (State Railways):—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Expenditure by State Agency—		
Open lines—	Rx.	Rx.
North Western	228,300	212,300
Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,700	72,800
Eastern Bengal	150,500	257,200
East Coast	60,000	40,000
Warora Colliery	—6,300	—2,100
Umaria Colliery	—7,100	—100,000
Stores transactions	—15,800	—7,500
TOTAL	505,300	472,700

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Lines under construction—		
Rae Bareli-Benares	54,400	4,000
Bhatinda-Ferozepur Conversion	64,700	...
Mari-Attock	142,500	25,000
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur—(Land)	—100	...
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	238,000	332,600
Indus Bridge	108,400	35,000
Bezwada-Madras	669,200	30,000
Godavari Bridge	166,400	200,000
Lyallpur-Khanewal	90,200	75,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	30,300	12,500
Rajbari-Fareedpur	26,100	...
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	100,300	100,000
Rungpur-Dhubri including Teesta Bridge	46,100	211,500
Southern Punjab—Rolling-stock	202,800	2,700
Hurdwar-Dehra "	7,800	27,200
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur "	36,600	8,800
Mymensingh-Jamalpur "	40,700	9,400
Nowshera-Dargai	...	120,000
TOTAL	2,024,400	1,193,700
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—		
Open lines—		
East Indian including extensions	1,450,000	1,500,000
Rajputana-Malwa system	1,600	90,000
Tirhoot	157,000	40,000
Bhopal	5,400	10,000
Dhond and Manmad	5,500	16,000
South Indian	—200,000	50,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	—400	...
Madras-Ennore	200	...
TOTAL	1,419,300	1,706,000
Lines under construction—		
Assam-Bengal — Land, Part I	22,000	20,000
Assam-Bengal — Construction, Part II	1,134,400	762,000
Assam-Bengal — Chittagong Jetties	46,000	18,000
Hajipur-Katihar Extension	250,000	200,000
Madura-Paumben	...	100,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon	...	70,000
TOTAL	1,452,400	1,170,000
Lump deduction on account of probable lapse	250,000	...
Reserve	...	162,600
TOTAL FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS	5,151,400	4,705,000

"29. The items in the second category (Assisted Companies) are:—

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	1,861,000	1,770,000
Indian Midland	203,000	165,000
Burma Railways	700,000	800,000
Bengal Central	78,100	40,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	15,300	6,900
Southern Mahratta	44,900	40,000
Mysore	35,000	20,000
Hardwar-Dehra	150,000	88,000
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	68,000	80,000
TOTAL	3,155,300	3,009,900

"30. The estimate under the third category (old Guaranteed Companies) provides for :—

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Open Line Capital—		
Great Indian Peninsula	73,600	74,000
Madras	20,100	60,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	459,100	410,000
Extensions—		
Calicut-Cannanore	70,600	200,400
Amalner Palgaon-Chalisgaon Dhulia	228,200	363,400
TOTAL	851,600	1,107,800

"31. The principal projects classed under the fourth category and outside the "programme" are :—

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Bengal Dooars Extensions	40,000	200,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	445,000	365,000
Tapti Valley	650,000	230,000
South Behar	204,000	77,500
Smaller Branch Lines	131,100	77,800
TOTAL	1,470,100	950,300

"Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

"32. The amount of Rx. 750,000 has hitherto been provided for expenditure on Irrigation. In 1899-1900 a further amount of Rx. 100,000 is provided under this head. The grant for 1898-99 which was of the usual amount, Rx. 750,000, has not been fully worked up to, owing chiefly to the approaching completion of the Chenab Canal and partly to it not having been found possible to start work on the Jhelum Canal in the early part of the year.

"33. The principal works under this head are at present :—

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Mandalay Canal	90,000	100,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	63,600	42,600
Chenab Canal	151,500	80,000
Jhelum Canal	36,200	210,000
Jamrao Canal	142,200	133,900
Other Projects	208,700	283,500
TOTAL	692,200	850,000

"Remittance and Debt.

"34. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the trans-

actions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies:—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Requirements on Government Account—	£	£
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,091,200	16,324,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue .	791,100	682,100
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc	225,400	268,800
Total Requirements	17,107,700	17,275,400
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital . .	2,183,100	1,970,000
Payments for Stores, etc.	2,718,000	3,181,700
Net Outgoings .	534,900	1,211,700
Net Funds required .	17,642,600	18,487,100

"35. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed:—

	Revised. 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	£	£
By Council Bills (net Remittance) . .	19,000,000	17,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt . .	1,912,800	...
Less reduction of Temporary Debt . .	—1,500,000	...
By reduction of Cash Balance . .	...	1,487,100
Deduct—Addition to Cash Balance .	—1,770,200	...
	17,642,600	18,487,100

"36. In last year's Financial Statement I mentioned that the Secretary of State intended, besides renewing £6,000,000 outstanding temporary debt, to raise £6,000,000 permanent debt. This amount was raised in July in the form of India 2½ per cent stock, but it was issued at a considerable discount (namely at a rate of £88 10*s.* 5*d.* per cent), and produced only £5,297,700 in cash. With the money he discharged permanent debt to the extent of £3,384,900, so that the net amount raised by addition to sterling debt was £1,912,800. The Secretary of State has decided that the discount on the loan, *viz.*, £702,300, shall not be charged upon the revenues of the year, but shall be discharged by a Sinking Fund at the rate of interest borne by the loan, *viz.*, 2½ per cent, lasting over 50 years. There are already one or two Sinking Funds of the kind in connection with the sterling debt; £12,622 being the total charge appearing in the Accounts of 1897-98. The amount added by the new Sinking Fund is about £7,000.

"37. The heavy drawings of the year, by Council Bills, enabled the Secretary of State to improve upon his intention of renewing the £6,000,000 outstanding temporary debt, and he renewed only £4,500,000 of it. The remainder of the excess of drawings went towards increase of the Cash Balance, which is estimated to stand, on 31st March 1899 at the unusually high figure of £4,304,400.

"38. For next year, 1899-1900, the Secretary of State estimates to draw £17,000,000 by Council Bills, and though he does not estimate for any increase or decrease in either permanent or temporary debt, he considers that in view of the high balances which his Estimates, both Revised and Budget, show, he may find it possible to pay off some of the outstanding temporary debt.

"39. In March last we estimated that we would have to raise a rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000 in India, but as the time approached for our doing so, we found both that improved revenues had added to our resources, and the market was not favourable for so large a loan. We therefore limited our proposed loan to an amount of Rx. 1,200,000 under 3½ per cent conditions, and this amount was

raised on August 24th at an average rate of R94 12½ annas per cent. The price remained about this figure for some months, but has recently advanced to over par.

"40. We reckon that in India we shall be able next year to meet all the demands upon our Treasuries without raising any new debt, but it must be understood that all these announcements about the amount of contemplated remittances and loans are subject to the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to alter his plans as he may find occasion.

" PROVINCIAL FINANCE, 1892 to 1899.

(The tabulated figures in this part are hundreds of Rx., that is, two ciphers are omitted.)

" 41. The progress of Provincial Finance is easiest studied by considering separately :—

First.—The amount of net Revenue, of which a definite portion settled by the terms of the "Contract" is at the disposal of the Provincial Government for its expenditure on Civil Administration.

Second.—The modification of this Provincial share of net Revenue, caused by special arrangements, different in each Province, in connexion with certain portions of Irrigation and Railway Administration, involving in some cases a small net outlay and in some a small net revenue.

Third.—The appropriation of the funds thus obtained towards the Provincial Expenditure, and especially the relation between the increase of expenditure and the increase of available funds.

"42. The first figures to be set out are, therefore, the totals of the net revenues, that is, the revenues less expenditure directly charged against them. They are as follow, the figures being quite independent of any considerations as between Imperial and Provincial :—

" *Total Ordinary Revenues*—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Central Provinces .	1,248,6	1,244,0	1,231,2	1,171,3	1,252,9	1,089,5	1,048,5	1,322,9	1,398,7
Burma (*a*) . .	3,643,3	...	...	...	...	...	3,948,2	4,147,0	4,012,8
Assam . . .	814,0	842,9	962,5	992,1	1,003,4	1,015,3	995,8	1,047,3	1,047,3
Bengal . . .	7,081,6	7,325,2	7,445,8	7,606,9	7,714,8	7,823,5	7,835,9	7,998,8	8,058,9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	7,677,8	7,716,1	7,778,9	7,589,1	7,866,2	6,655,6	7,264,8	8,419,1	8,470,1
Punjab . . .	3,060,1	3,133,8	3,261,1	3,223,5	3,290,5	3,224,3	3,409,8	3,561,8	3,530,4
Madras . .	6,817,1	7,106,2	7,469,2	7,645,6	7,719,3	7,478,8	7,863,2	8,015,5	7,988,0
Bombay (*b*) . .	5,412,1	5,489,1	5,646,1	5,550,6	6,018,2	5,367,0	5,625,2	5,950,2	5,943,0

(*a*) The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.
(*b*) The figures relating to alienated Land Revenue, an entry peculiar to Bombay, are omitted from both sides.

"43. The next statement shews the portion of these revenues which, according to the Provincial contract in each case, is credited to Provincial Account. The figures stand as follows, and it may be noted that the revision of the contract made with effect from 1897-98 onward, was such as to cause little change in the total of the Provincial share, except in the two Provinces of Bengal and Madras where it was reduced by Rx. 90,000 and Rx. 130,000 respectively, and in the North-Western Provinces where it was increased by about Rx. 120,000, namely, the cessation of a temporary reduction of Rx. 50,000, and a direct addition of about Rx. 70,000. (The figures are as they stand before the addition of the contributions from Imperial entered at the end of the table in paragraph 47 and

the special grants-in-aid and expenditure therefrom of which mention is made in paragraphs 65 and 66 below) :—

" *Provincial Share of Revenues—*

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Central Provinces .	653,3	652,5	647,2	623,9	649,6	598,9	566,1	713,1	750,8
Burma (*a*) . .	2,604,1	...	...	...	...	...	2,768,5	2,891,8	2,822,5
Assam . . .	477,1	500,3	549,7	556,4	566,9	575,9	564,3	626,0	626,3
Bengal . . .	2,767,1	2,899,4	2,941,4	3,049,2	3,102,6	3,160,9	3,552,1	3,517,5	3,549,3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	2,235,8	2,254,4	2,284,9	2,218,7	2,309,8	1,959,7	2,101,5	2,719,2	2,729,1
Punjab . . .	1,382,6	1,414,0	1,451,2	1,449,0	1,476,8	1,483,5	1,571,3	1,631,2	1,611,6
Madras . .	2,368,7	2,491,0	2,587,9	2,653,5	2,676,7	2,627,1	2,588,5	2,655,7	2,632,4
Bombay . .	2,404,4	2,451,5	2,490,8	2,481,2	2,601,2	2,405,4	2,475,9	2,554,9	2,569,7

(*a*) The figure against Burma in the column " Contract, 1892 " represents the Contract of 1897.

" 44. I offer some comments on these two statements, shewing them in parallel columns :—

	Total Imperial *plus* Provincial.	Provincial Share only.
Central Provinces.	Fairly continuous progress—a small drop in 1894-95 due, as the details shew, to failure of Land Revenue—Recovery in 1895-96. Then a serious loss of Revenue in the two famine years 1896-97 and 1897-98. But complete recovery in the early future is anticipated.	The Province obtained in the earlier years little or no margin of revenue beyond that allowed for in the Contract of 1892, and in the famine years there was very great loss as compared with that standard. If the anticipations for 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are realized, it will be very fairly off.
Burma .	No figures are here shewn for the years preceding 1897-98, the accounts having been completely changed in that year by the incorporation of Upper and Lower Burma as a single Province of account. The revenue is considerably in excess of that which was taken as the standard for the framing of the Provincial Contract of 1897. The falling-off in 1899-1900 is under "Forests," and may perhaps be due only to cautious estimating.	Revenue considerably in excess of the standard taken for the contract.
Assam .	Revenue steadily progressive. The effect of the earthquake in 1897-98 is shewn only in a slight slackening of the rate of progress.	Has all along enjoyed a considerable excess of revenue—at present nearly 30 per cent (Rx. 170 to 190 thousands) over the contract figure of 1892. But of this amount Rx. 33,000 represent a special addition made to meet the South Lushai expenditure transferred to Assam.

	Total Imperial *plus* Provincial.	Provincial Share only.
Bengal .	Also shews a steady progressive revenue. Owing presumably to the famine the progress from 1896-97 to 1897-98 was rather less than in other years. The falling-off was mainly under "Excise," as Land Revenue in Bengal is little subject to variation in consequence of famine.	The accounts of the Province were greatly affected by the withdrawal from the Province in 1897 of the extremely progressive revenue of the Eastern Bengal Railway the share of Revenue substituted therefor not being so progressive. Combining the ordinary revenue and the Railway account the figures stand thus:— Standard of 1892 . . . 2,806,3 1892-93 . . . . 2,962,4 1893-94 . . . . 3,011,0 1894-95 . . . . 3,193,2 1895-96 . . . . 3,235,7 1896-97 . . . . 3,328,0 1897-98 . . . . 3,297,8 1898-99 . . . . 3,238,7 1899-1900 . . . 3,267,0 which certainly may be called fairly progressive, the figures of the last two years being due in part, it may be hoped, to caution in estimating. The new contract, commencing from 1897-98, involved a reduction of about Rx. 90,000 in the Provincial share.
North-Western Provinces.	A fairly progressive revenue till the famine year, then a tremendous falling-off in Land Revenue (1896-97). Partial recovery in 1897-98 and in the following two years very high figures due to recovery of famine arrears.	The unequal operation of the Irrigation account and the change effected in it in 1897 renders it necessary to combine the figures for this Province as in the case of Bengal. They stand thus— Standard of 1892 . . . 2,215,4 1892-93 . . . . 2,265,2 1893-94 . . . . 2,314,5 1894-95 . . . . 2,234,1 1895-96 . . . . 2,170,3 1896-97 . . . . 2,160,2 1897-98 . . . . 2,432,4 1898-99 . . . . 2,641,5 1899-1900 . . . 2,632,2 The story of these figures is shortly this,—At first a little improvement over the standard taken for settlement. In 1895-96 a failure of irrigation revenue, 1896-97 famine, and consequent failure of revenue. Thereafter the rapid recovery of the Province and the realizations of famine arrears of revenue bring in ample resources. The new contract, commencing from 1897-98, increased the assets by about Rx. 120,000.
Punjab .	Steady progress as reckoned over the whole period, but a slight set back in the famine year.	The same as in the other column.
Madras .	Shews a very progressive Revenue, the advance being only temporarily interrupted by famine.	Rapid increase of revenue up till the famine year—from that time figure fairly steady, but not advancing. The Provincial share from 1897-98 onwards would stand about Rx. 130,000 higher but for the revision of contract which came into operation from that year.

	Total Imperial *plus* Provincial.	Provincial Share only.
Bombay .	An increase up to the famine year, then a considerable set back which has not yet been fully recovered.	The same remark as the first one in the case of Madras.

"45. The sets of figures which I next shew are those relating to the Irrigation and Railway portion of the Provincial contracts, which I have described as coming in in modification of the amount of ordinary revenue otherwise at the disposal of the several Governments. The amount of modification thus imposed has, except in two cases, only slightly changed during the period under review, and the figures are, therefore, of no great importance except in the cases referred to, namely, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and these have been dealt with above:—

" *Railways and Irrigation Accounts*—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Burma * . .	—125,0	...	...	...	...	...	—116,5	—130,5	—157,0
Assam . .	—9,5	—13,0	—10,5	—9,3	—10,2	—13,9	—14,2	—22,4	—9,5
Bengal . .	+39,2	+63,0	+69,6	+144,0	+133,1	+167,1	—254,3	—278,8	—282,3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	+20,4	+10,8	+29,6	+15,4	—139,5	+200,5	+330,9	—77,7	—96,9
Punjab . .	+2,0	—23,5	—6,2	—5,7	+5,1	+6,1	+9,3	+7,8	+8,0
Madras . .	—313,9	—409,1	—360,7	—319,0	—334,8	—396,6	—297,5	—310,9	—313,9
Bombay . .	+5,1	—41,4	—15,6	—1,2	+3,7	—2,2	+7,7	+5,9	+8,7

* The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

"46. The next step is to examine the expenditure of the various Governments and observe how far they have kept the increase of it within the limits imposed by the increase of revenue. I shew separately the ordinary expenditure and the direct expenditure upon famine and plague.

"47. The details are as follow, and the figures have to be compared with the general statement of available resources in the right column under paragraph 44 above:—

"*Expenditure Account*—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Expenditure, excluding Plague and Famine—									
Central Provinces	653,3	674,3	707,9	679,6	673,0	688,7	764,4	706,0	701,9
Burma* . .	2,479,1	...	...	...	...	...	2,419,9	2,460,4	2,755,5
Assam . .	467,6	478,0	567,7	558,5	542,2	587,4	675,7	707,6	671,7
Bengal . .	2,806,3	2,972,1	2,974,1	2,993,4	3,115,9	3,295,2	3,302,0	3,141,6	3,272,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	2,215,4	2,281,9	2,339,7	2,349,9	2,342,2	2,485,8	2,513,7	2,401,7	2,586,9
Punjab . .	1,384,6	1,496,6	1,467,7	1,459,1	1,489,0	1,522,4	1,486,7	1,558,5	1,621,6
Madras . .	2,054,8	2,216,6	2,193,4	2,212,1	2,327,6	2,383,9	2,286,8	2,266,3	2,331,2
Bombay . .	2,409,5	2,433,6	2,455,7	2,526,5	2,560,2	2,588,9	2,605,4	2,534,6	2,604,7
Plague and Famine Expenditure (Provincial)—									
Central Provinces	...	...	...	6,4	...	2	5,8	18,3	17,5
Burma . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,7	...	...
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . .	...	1	...	...	...	219,4	299,0	15,6	5,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	...	...	2	17,9	...	21,4	19,8	20,8
Punjab . .	...	...	...	...	...	31,3	96,2	18,0	10,0
Madras . .	...	24,4	2	...	2	47,2	161,9	20,7	64,1
Bombay . .	...	4	...	...	...	35,4	191,5	354,8	126,4
Provincial Balances apart from grants-in-aid by the Imperial Government—	*1st April 1892-93.*								
Central Provinces	205,4	183,6	122,9	17,8	37,4	—52,6	—256,7	—267,9	—236,5
Burma . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	481,6	782,5	692,5
Assam . .	135,9	145,2	116,7	89,3	119,8	94,4	—31,2	—135,2	—190,1
Bengal . .	235,3	225,5	262,4	432,2	582,0	395,4	92,2	173,7	163,7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	512,4	495,7	470,5	304,5	164,7	—160,9	—263,6	—43,6	—19,1
Punjab . .	277,1	171,0	148,3	123,5	116,4	52,3	50,0	112,5	100,5
Madras . .	419,1	260,0	293,6	386,0	430,1	229,5	71,8	129,6	52,8
Bombay . .	407,0	383,1	402,6	300,1	400,8	179,7	—133,6	—462,2	—614,9
Contributions from Imperial in aid of Provincial Balances—									
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	52,6	204,1	...	...
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,0	80,0	...
Bengal . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,0	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	...	...	...	...	160,9	102,7	...	...
Madras . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,7	64,1
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	183,6	278,6	126,4

* The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

"48. *Central Provinces.*—The expenditure up to the famine year rose 2 or 3 lakhs (Rx. 20,000 or 30,000) above the standard of 1892; and since, as already observed, there was no margin of revenue, this resulted in the exhaustion of the ample balance, Rx. 205,400 with which the Province started. The strain of the famine year reduced the balance (apart from direct famine expenditure) still further to a deficit of Rx. 52,600 in 1896-97, and a further deficit of Rx. 204,100 in 1897-98, both of which were made up by grants from the Imperial Exchequer. The Province started in 1898-99 without any balance at all, and it is now expected that there will be a deficit in the year of Rx. 11,200, which must again be made up by a grant from Imperial Revenues. In 1899-1990 its estimated expenditure is well within its means.

"The Province has taken practically no share of the cost of famine, which has been entirely Imperial—Rx. 1,640,245.

"49. *Burma.*—Has not spent up to the rate of its increase of revenue, and has in consequence an ample and increasing balance. It is arranging now to expend part of the amount in meeting certain demands for Provincial Public Works, and has also made other proposals for expenditure on the public services.

"50. *Assam.*—Had a comfortable balance, all along, of 10 lakhs (Rx. 100,000) more or less, keeping its increase of expenditure well up to, but not in excess of, its increase of revenue. The repair of earthquake damages imposed heavy charges in 1897-98 and 1898-99, which have largely exhausted the Provincial balance of Rx. 94,400 and absorbed also a grant of Rx. 160,000 by the Government of India; the balance being reduced for 31st March 1899 to about Rx. 25,000. In 1899-1900, after providing for absolutely necessary expenditure for Public Works and for the repair of earthquake damages, the estimates shew a deficit of Rx. 54,900.

"The expansion of ordinary expenditure has been very considerable during the period under review.

"51. *Bengal.*—The revenue of this Province, as above shewn, has afforded a margin for expansion of Provincial expenditure—namely, Rx. 2,806,300 in 1892 to (say) Rx. 3,300,000 in 1899-1900. The expenditure, however, was kept well in hand, so that the balance increased from Rx. 225,500 in March 1893 to Rx. 582,000 in March 1896. But this high balance sank to Rx. 92,200 two years later, as Rx. 518,400 out of it were spent in direct famine and plague charges. The ordinary expenditure in the two years now under estimate is taken at Rx. 3,141,600 and Rx. 3,272,000, which may be regarded as within the means of the Province, though it leaves a small deficit on the estimates of 1899-1900.

"The Imperial Exchequer incurred famine charges in Bengal up to a total of Rx. 576,821 (about half of the total), but did not otherwise contribute by grants-in-aid to the resources of the Province.

"The Province of Bengal has not had much plague expenditure to bear out of its own account, but we have made to it in 1898-99 a grant-in-aid of Rx. 20,000 which it will distribute to those Municipalities and Local Bodies whose funds have been most severely affected by expenditure on plague.

"52. *North-Western-Provinces.*—The Province had the advantage of starting in 1892 with a large balance still remaining on the credit side, but the rate of its annual expenditure was in excess of its annual revenue (having been found by reduction of balances), and when in the year before the famine a very favourable monsoon caused a failure of irrigation revenue (an important item in North-Western Provinces finance), the Province found its balance on March 31, 1896, reduced below the stipulated minimum of 20 lakhs (Rx. 200,000), and, as already said, a rate of current expenditure in excess of its current revenue by between 10 and 15 lakhs. During the strain of the famine year nothing could be done to amend this state of things, and the balance was overspent by Rx. 263,600, the amount being accordingly made up by grants-in-aid out of the Imperial Exchequer in the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

"Under these circumstances, the Province contributed nothing towards the direct famine expenditure, the whole of which, Rx. 2,064,025, was found out of Imperial resources.

"For 1898-99 it stands, as explained, without any balance to its credit, and its estimates stand as follows:—

	1898-99. Rx.	1899-1900. Rx.
Revenue Accounts	2,641,500	2,632,200
Expenditure Accounts	2,421,500 (*a*)	2,607,700 (*b*)
Results	+ 220,000	+ 24,500

(*a*) Includes Rx. 19,800, Plague. (*b*) Includes Rx. 20,800, Plague.

"The handsome surplus which comes in in 1898-99 is due to the recovery by the North-Western Provinces of the arrears of the revenue due in 1896-97 and 1897-98, in compensation for the loss of which Imperial made the grants-in-aid of Rx. 263,600 above alluded to. In the coming year, 1899-1900, the Govern-

ment, North-Western Provinces, propose to increase their scale of expenditure all round to a rate which they will not be able to maintain after the arrear collections (which add some lakhs to the present scale of revenue) are exhausted and the revenue falls back to its ordinary amount.

"In anticipation of this surplus of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 it was stipulated that the benefit of these arrear collections was (*quoad* the Provincial share) to be considered as not applicable to current expenditure, but to be reserved (to the extent of 75 per cent of it) for building up the exhausted Provincial balance. The Government, North-Western Provinces, have fulfilled this pledge, and are now appropriating these arrears to a temporary increase of expenditure bearing in mind the impending diminution in the amount of their annual income as compared with the figures of 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

"53. *Punjab.*—The Province has all along proceeded on fairly prosperous lines. The balances which were continually diminishing before the famine year are now on the rise, and the expenditure is within the amount of revenue available. The Province escaped any severe share in the calamities of 1896 and 1897, and the Imperial expenditure on famine was less than 3 lakhs (Rx. 30,000), the Province itself contributing about 12 lakhs (Rx. 120,000) or, including "Local," nearly 16.

"54. *Madras.*—The expanding revenues of this Province have carried it through its period of disaster. It contributed moderately, that is, a total of a little over 20 lakhs (Rx. 200,000), towards its famine expenditure, the Government of India having undertaken all the rest (*viz.*, Rx. 732,995) so as to leave the Province with an opening balance of Rx. 71,800 in 1898-99. The Government of India further propose to make a grant to Madras of the amount of direct famine and plague expenditure incurred by it in 1898-99, namely, Rx. 20,700, and to estimate for next year a similar grant of Rx. 64,100. They also grant a further sum of Rx. 30,000 in 1898-99, placing the amount at the disposal of the Local Government for grants-in-aid to such Municipalities and Local Bodies as have been most affected by plague expenditure. With its famine and plague expenditure thus made up the Province shows a fair surplus on its transactions of 1898-99, and a small deficit in 1899-1900.

"The detailed figures are:—

	1898-99. Rx.	1899-1900. Rx.
Revenue Accounts	2,655,700	2,632,400
Deduct—Railway and Irrigation Account	310,900	313,900
Net available Revenue	2,344,800	2,318,500
Proposed Expenditure, excluding Plague and Famine	2,266,300	2,331,200
Plague and Famine	20,700	64,100
TOTAL	2,287,000	2,395,300

"55. *Bombay.*—The continuous advance of the expenditure of the Province while the advance of the revenue was entirely set back by the famine year, has brought a strain upon the finances, irrespective of the direct effect of famine and plague expenditure. The figures may be set out as follows:—

	Revenue Account as modified by Irrigation and Railway figures. Rx.	Ordinary Expenditure Account. Rx.	Excess of Expenditure. Rx.	
1892 standard	2,409,500	2,409,500		
1892-93	2,410,100	2,434,000 }		
1893-94	2,475,200	2,455,700 }	6,200	
1894-95	2,480,000	2,526,500 }		
1895-96	2,604,900	2,560,200 }		
1896-97	2,403,200	2,588,900	185,700	
1897-98	2,483,600	2,605,400	121,800	
1898-99	2,560,800	2,534,600	26,200	(Excess of Revenue.)
1899-1900	2,578,400	2,604,700	26,300	(Excess of Expenditure.)

"The above figures exclude all direct Famine and Plague expenditure, and shew that the revenue and expenditure were in equilibrium for the first four years of the period under review, but that in the next two (the years of calamity), by reason of the falling-off in revenue, without an intermission of the increase in expenditure, the Provincial balance had to bear a reduction of Rx. 307,500.

"The actual condition of the account till the end of 1897-98 was as follows:—

		Rx.
Balance, March 31, 1892		407,000
Reduced by excess of ordinary expenditure—	Rx.	
1892-93 to 1895-96	6,200	
1896-97	185,700	
1897-98	121,800	
		313,700
		93,300
Further reduction by direct famine and plague expenditure not included in the above—		
1896-97	35,400	
1897-98	191,500	
		226,900
Net over-expenditure of balance till 31st March 1898 .		133,600
Cancelled by general grant-in-aid in 1897-98 of . . .		183,600
Leaving credit balance on 31st March 1898 of . .		50,000

"The Revised Estimates for Bombay for 1898-99 show:—

Revenues Account	2,554,900	Surplus on ordinary account Rx. 26,200.
Irrigation and Railway Account . . .	+5,900	
Expenditure Account, excluding Plague and Famine	2,534,600	
Plague and Famine Expenditure . . .	354,800	

"56. Putting the figures of the various provinces together, the following shews the facts up to March 31, 1898:—

Statement in Rx.	Famine and Plague Expenditure (direct). From Imperial sources.	From Provincial and Local sources.	Grants-in-aid by Imperial to Provincial.
Central Provinces	1,640,245	8,820	256,700
Burma	54,975	63,336	...
Assam	...	...	80,000 (a)
Bengal	576,821	553,951	...
North-Western Provinces . .	2,064,025	...	263,600
Punjab	27,502	157,920	...
Madras	732,995	228,601	...
Bombay	1,242,760	27,887	183,600

(a) For earthquake.

"57. The Government of Bombay, both in respect of its Provincial account and in respect of its Municipalities, have been very hardly pressed by plague expenditure. They have submitted to us an examination of the financial condition of their principal Municipalities, and we have agreed to their giving out of their general revenues relief to their Municipalities to the extent of Rx. 228,078, of which the greater part goes to the City Corporation. Including this grant from

their revenues, the Government of Bombay will have spent in direct charges of famine and plague—

	Famine. Rx.	Plague. Rx.	TOTAL. Rx.
1896-97	24,000	11,400	35,400
1897-98	...	191,500	191,500
1898-99	24,800	330,000	354,800
TOTAL .			581,700

"Out of the expenditure of the first two years, aggregating Rx. 226,900, the Provincial Government have met out of their ordinary revenues Rx. 43,300, and the balance Rx. 183,600 has been made up by special contributions by Imperial; in the same way its balance of Rx. 50,000, and Rx. 26,200, its surplus of 1898-99, fall far short of the charges Rx. 354,800 of 1898-99, and it is necessary for the Imperial Government to make a further grant-in-aid of Rx. 278,600 leaving the province, on April 1899, with an opening balance of *nil*. The total direct expenditure on plague and famine which has been borne by the province comes to Rx. 43,300 in the first two years and Rx. 76,200 in the last, or Rx. 119,500 in all.

"It is anticipated that Rx. 126,400 of Plague expenditure will be incurred in Bombay in 1899-1900, and an equal amount of grant-in-aid from Imperial to Provincial has been estimated for in that year.

"58. The grants shewn in the above paragraphs may be regarded as grants in the ordinary way of business, that is, grants made on the principle that in any case of extreme calamity, when Local aid has been exhausted, the charge must fall, as far as possible, on Provincial resources, and when they are exhausted the Imperial Government must bear the burden; and I think a liberal interpretation has been given to this Imperial responsibility, for we have taken over the direct Provincial expenditure on famine and plague of the two Provinces most affected by plague, without insisting upon their first defraying any part of it out of their own balances, and it is our desire at present to go still farther. On one or two past occasions, when Imperial finances have been subjected to great stress, we have called upon the Provincial Governments to give us aid out of their resources, and under present circumstances, when Imperial finance by the recovery of exchange and from other causes is prosperous, and Provincial finance has been sore smitten by the consequences of famine and plague, we consider that a portion of our surplus cannot be better employed than in restoring the financial condition of the various provinces and relieving them from the financial difficulties which accompany the emergence from a state of famine and plague, so as to enable them to carry on their ordinary administration and meet their ordinary administrative necessities.

"59. In the case of Bombay, though, as above described, we have made large grants towards the direct expenditure on famine and plague, yet the effect of these two calamities is still shewn in the falling-off in revenue and in indirect expenditure (on police and the like) which accompanies plague measures. We propose on these considerations to make to Bombay a grant of Rx. 150,000.

"60. Bengal has not been affected by plague expenditure to anything like the same extent as Bombay; but, on the other hand, its finances have suffered from the very large extent to which the famine expenditure was met from Provincial and Local resources. We propose to make to it a similar grant of Rx. 150,000. This is in addition to the assistance already undertaken to be given from Imperial sources towards the European General Hospital at Calcutta, and also in addition to Rx. 20,000 mentioned in paragraph 51.

"61. In Assam the only immediate difficulties arise in connection with earthquake damages. Towards this we have already given Rx. 160,000, and the Chief Commissioner has asked for Rx. 67,500 more. We propose now to close this account by a grant of Rx. 100,000.

"62. The accounts of the Central Provinces are weighted only in respect of the very small balance it at present possesses, and the Estimates of 1898-99, as

already stated, produces a deficit of Rx. 11,200; we propose to make it a grant of Rx. 50,000.

"63. The claim of Madras arises mainly in respect of the fact that, at the last revision of the Provincial contracts, a larger resumption of revenue was made from it than from any other province. We propose to make a grant to it of Rx. 100,000, besides the above mentioned grants for the Famine and Plague expenditure, namely, Rx. 50,700 in 1898-99 and Rx. 64,100 in 1899-1900.

"64. Burma in our opinion requires no assistance, nor, if we make a strict reckoning, do the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab. But the expenditure in these two provinces has been limited by the consideration of their general financial position, and they have also had to bear some expenditure, both direct and indirect, upon plague. We propose to give to the former a grant of Rx. 100,000, and to the latter a grant of Rx. 50,000.

"65. All these amounts will be granted in the accounts of the year 1898-99, and the same amount (less the excess expenditure in the Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay already provided for by the Provincial Governments in their estimates) will be entered in the Estimates of 1899-1900 as expenditure out of Provincial balances under the head of Civil Works,—not as an invitation to the several Local Governments to expend the amounts in that year, but as a permission to them to do so (by re-appropriation or otherwise), if on a consideration of their general financial position and of the necessity of keeping a balance in hand, they deem it advisable. The amounts thus entered include in the case of Bengal and Madras the payments they may make against the grants of Rx. 20,000 and Rx. 30,000 referred to in paragraphs 51 and 54. The Provincial Governments should, however, bear in mind that the grants now made are grants made once for all, and that it will be dangerous for them to take them as warranting any expenditure of a recurring character; also that the Government of India in making the grants admits against itself no liability to make good to Provincial Governments the loss or expenditure incurred by them in respect of the kinds of expenditure to which it has had regard in assessing the distribution of the grants; but admits merely that as in times of Provincial financial prosperity it has called upon the provinces to come to the aid of the general exchequer, so in times of Imperial financial prosperity it is reasonable and expedient that it should depart from a strict interpretation of its financial relations to the Provincial Governments and aid them when at the same time they have had, and have, special financial misfortunes pressing on them. Perhaps I may refer in this connexion to paragraphs 127, 128 and 129 of Major Baring's (Lord Cromer's) financial statement of 1883.

"66. These several free grants, as they may be called, are specially entered in the figures attached to the Financial Statement and are in addition to those entered at the end of the statement in paragraph 47. They are:—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	50,000
Assam	100,000
Bengal	150,000
North-Western Provinces	100,000
Punjab	50,000
Madras	100,000
Bombay	150,000
TOTAL	700,000

"67. We have made fairly ample provision next year, namely, Rx. 126,400 in connection with the estimates of Bombay, Rx. 64,100 in Madras, and Rx. 209,500 not yet appropriated, for expenditure on combating the plague, which we may not unlikely have to meet in the future out of Imperial resources as we have done in the past. But we are not prepared, in a general way, to pay, out of Imperial resources, all the direct expenditure which the plague may cause, or to

relieve Municipalities and other Local Bodies from the burden which necessarily falls upon them in respect of sanitary and medical expenditure caused by the approach or the advent of plague. Still less can we undertake to make up to Provincial Governments the excess expenditure which may have to be incurred under Police or in the other ordinary departments of Provincial Administration, or invite them to deal with ordinary administrative demands upon them with the same freedom which might be possible and even advisable, were we not all in the presence of a threatening calamity that necessitates our husbanding our resources as far as is possible.

" TWENTY YEARS' FINANCE.

"68. Following up a purpose which I set before myself in last year's Financial Statement, I published, contemporaneously with the Finance and Revenue Accounts of last year, a summary of these accounts for the twenty years ending March 31, 1898. The summary was necessarily a statement of figures only, with no attempt at criticism, and I desire here to give some continuous account of the results which the figures shew, and explain where our Revenue and Expenditure have during these twenty years increased or decreased. The plan I adopt is to take one set of figures as the standard of the Revenue and Expenditure at the beginning of the period (or rather, say, for the year 1879), and another set as representing the standard for 1896 (that is, before the famine burst on the land). These seventeen years may be taken as a period of practically continuous financial history.

"69. For the first of these two standards I take the average of the figures of 1878-79 and 1879-80. If we eliminate the war figures of these two years, which in a comparison such as the present ought to be excluded, we obtain the following figures:—

		1878-79. Rx.	1879-80. Rx.
Surplus or Deficit . . .		+ 2,134,098	− 1,227,893
War Expenditure, India . .		600,109	4,591,644
" England . .	£	76,110	174,480
Surplus if war be excluded . .		2,810,317	3,538,231

But we have still further to modify these figures by reason of the fact that they did not provide for the full famine liability of Rx. 1,500,000, the Famine Insurance being at the time in suspense, owing to the heavy war expenditure. This consideration adds Rx. 1,187,177 and Rx. 1,396,353 to the expenditure and reduces the surpluses to Rx. 1,623,140 and Rx. 2,141,878; or an average of Rx. 1,882,509.

" That is, if we exclude consideration of war expenditure, and if we take Rx. 1,500,000 as the proper annual measure of famine liabilities, we had in 1879 a surplus of revenue of Rx. 1,882,500.

" 70. To find the similar figure for 1896, I take the figures of the Budget of that year which may be taken as expressing the standard of Revenue and Expenditure at the time. They are as follows, namely:—

		Rx.
Revenue in India (Budget)		97,316,800
Expenditure, England, net (Budget)	£	15,735,300
Exchange (according to rate actually realized) .		10,222,300
India (Budget), less Rx. 20,000 war . .		69,368,500
Add—Amount wanting to make up Rx. 1,500,000 Famine Insurance . .		500,000
Total . . .		95,826,100
Surplus of Revenue		1,490,700

"71. We have therefore, comparing the standard of 1879 with that of 1896, a slightly worse position in the latter of the two years. I have made a careful analysis both of the increase of Revenue and of the increase of Expenditure between the two years, and I find it to be as follows:—

"Imperial Account.

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Increase of Revenue under Salt, Customs, Tributes and Miscellaneous	...	3,810,000	
Imperial Share of Increase of Revenue under Revenues provincially administered	...	5,429,400	
Increase of net Revenues under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	...	457,400	
Improvements under Debt Services, Railways, and Irrigation (excluding consideration of exchange) . .	6,327,500		
Deduct—Loss by exchange charged against Railway Liabilities . .	2,608,300		
		3,719,200	
Famine Insurance reduced in account by transfer to the preceding head of charges for interest on Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways .	...	401,500	
Cessation of Railway Construction out of Revenue	...	845,800	
Total available Improvement .	...	...	14,663,300
Absorbed as follows:—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deterioration of Opium Revenue .	...	3,679,800	
Addition to charges for exchange. (Rate diminished from 19·85 pence to 14·45 pence)	7,337,300		
Deduct—Amount taken to Railway Account	2,608,300		
		4,729,000	
Deficit on Civil Administration of Upper Burma	...	455,300	
Army Services: net Charges increased from Rx. 16,693,700 to Rx. 22,167,800 (irrespective of exchange)	...	5,474,100	
Charges under "Political" increased from Rx. 427,100 to Rx. 898,700 .	...	471,600	
Civil and Miscellaneous charges in India increased from Rx. 1,189,200 to Rx. 1,541,300	352,100		
Less—Savings by decrease under Assignments and Territorial Pensions and Stationery . . .	223,800		
		128,300	
Sterling Expenditure other than Army, Debt Services, and Railways increased (excluding exchange) from £2,486,400 to £2,920,200 . .	...	433,800	
Total .	...	...	15,371,900
Excess of demand over available means	...	...	708,600

"Provincial Account.

Increase of Provincial share of Revenue under Revenues provincially administered (*a*)	...	4,102,700	
Increase in net charges for Provincial Civil Administration from Rx. 14,374,900 to Rx. 18,160,800	...	3,785,900	
Balance of increase of Revenue not absorbed	...	...	316,800

(*a*) That is, ½ of Land Revenue and of Excise: ½ of Assessed Taxes, Forest, and Registration: ¾ of Stamps.

"The deterioration on Imperial Account, Rx. 708,600, less the improvement on Provincial Account, Rx. 316,800, gives a net deterioration of Rx. 391,800, namely, a reduction in the surplus of Revenue from the standard of Rx. 1,882,500 in 1879 to that of Rx. 1,490,700 in 1896.

"72. This list shews that the resources made available by increased revenue and careful administration have practically been absorbed by (1) Loss of Opium Revenue, (2) Increase of Exchange Charges, (3) Increase of Military Expenditure, (4) Increase of Political Expenditure, (5) Increase of Provincial Expenditure, *i.e.*, of charges of Civil Administration, (6) Net Charges on account of Upper Burma.

"73. On the first two of these no remark need be made here; they are misfortunes we have had to accept. The last may also be passed over without remark; the occupation of Upper Burma was a measure forced upon us by political necessity, apart from any question of finance. The Province will, we trust, shortly meet the expenses of its civil administration, but naturally it does not as yet fully pay its way. The other three heads call for special explanation.

"74. The subject of Military Expenditure is too vast to be entered on in detail. A general explanation of its increase was given by Sir Henry Brackenbury in the Budget Debate of 26th March 1896 and by Sir Edwin Collen on the same date in 1897. In respect of their military charges the Government of India feel the same necessity which presses upon all other Military Powers, and which has imposed upon even the most pacific nations increased burdens. Both our military system in its details and our general military and defensive policy are closely linked with those of England; and we cannot escape the necessity of increasing our defensive expenditure in the same way, though not perhaps to the same extent, that England does.

"75. In illustration of this point I present the following figures; the English ones are taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1882 to 1896, pages 10 and 11:—

	Defensive Expenditure, United Kingdom (a.)			Defensive Expenditure, India (b.)
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army and Military Works.
	£	£	£	Rx.
1882-83 .	15,133,451	10,259,853	25,393,304	16,928,587
1883-84 .	16,095,326	10,728,781	26,824,107	18,079,134
1884-85 .	18,600,338	11,427,064	30,027,402	16,955,165
1885-86 .	17,027,084	12,660,509	29,687,593	17,340,369
1886-87 .	18,429,272	13,265,401	31,694,673	19,413,293
1887-88 .	18,167,196	12,325,357	30,492,553	20,548,766
1888-89 .	15,919,738	12,999,895	28,919,633	20,305,140
1889-90 .	17,345,812	13,842,241	31,188,053	20,511,504
1890-91 .	17,550,023	14,125,358	31,675,381	20,821,160
1891-92 .	17,258,900	14,150,000	31,408,900	22,570,533
1892-93 .	17,541,700	14,302,000	31,843,700	23,705,932
1893-94 .	17,939,700	14,048,000	31,987,700	23,537,693
1894-95 .	17,899,800	17,545,000	35,444,800	23,966,973
1895-96 .	18,459,800	19,724,000	38,183,800	23,976,714
1896-97 .	18,269,800	22,170,000	40,439,800	24,384,447

(a) Excluding Expeditions and Naval Defence Fund.
(b) Excluding Special Defences and the following Expeditions: (1) Egypt, (2) Quetta, (3) Burma, (4) Chin-Lushai, (5) Chitral.

"76. The result of these figures is to shew that while the Defence Expenditure in the United Kingdom has increased by 59 per cent, that in India has increased by only 44 per cent, even including the increase due to the fall of exchange,

which affects Indian Military Expenditure in a special degree, owing to the large proportion of it that is measured by a sterling standard. The statement of expenditure in the United Kingdom is free from disturbance by this cause; while, on the other hand, the increase of Indian expenditure includes Rx. 2,526,000 directly due to this cause alone; and if this amount were excluded, the percentage of increase would be reduced to 29.

	£
Net English Expenditure . . .	4,000,000
British Soldiers' pay . . .	1,590,000
TOTAL .	5,590,000
	Rx.
Difference of exchange 19·85*d.* and 14·45*d.*	2,526,000

" 77. The two most recent measures causing considerable increase of Military Expenditure were the raising of the pay of native soldiers in 1895, and of that of British soldiers in 1898. The former of these concessions had been delayed on financial grounds for a length of time which all our military advisers considered to be open to objection. The second measure, the increase of British soldiers' pay, is the result of the determination of Her Majesty's Government on a question of general imperial policy.

" 78. Under the head of Political Expenditure, the increase measured by percentage is even more considerable; in amount it is Rx. 471,600. A few remarks will shew that this increase has been caused solely by the necessities of external policy. Two-fifths of the whole amount arises from the one item of Rx. 180,000 for the subsidy of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan; and the Afghan Refugees cost at least Rx. 60,000 more. The period under consideration, moreover, has witnessed the rise and development of the Baluchistan Agency, which now accounts for Rx. 130,000 of the outlay charged under this head; the appointment of an Agent on the Perso-Afghan Frontier (Rx. 13,000); the occupation of the Gilgit and Chitral Frontier (Rx. 16,000); and considerable new expenditure, say, Rx. 40,000, in controlling the tribes and employing levies along the North-Western Frontier. The head "Political" contained also in 1896 Rx. 14,000 expended on the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden (the corresponding revenues are under Miscellaneous), and the scheme of Imperial Service Troops has caused a further increase of Rx. 22,000.

" 79. I pass to the figures shewn against Provincial (including Local) net expenditure, which has increased during the period under review from Rx. 14,374,900 to Rx. 18,160,800. These are the charges of Civil Administration generally, and under such heads increasing outlay is not only justifiable but inevitable, in every country in which civilization is not stationary or retrograding. The system of Provincial finance is based on the theory that the increase in the Provincial share of the Revenues can be set aside for increase of expenditure upon Civil Administration, and that, if the increase is kept within this limit, we have by this limitation, under ordinary circumstances, sufficiently taken into consideration the financial difficulties arising from falling exchange, from the necessities of Military and Political Expenditure, from wars and famines. We proceed, therefore, on the assumption that there is no objection to the Provincial share of the normal growth of Revenue being, as fast as it accrues, spent on administrative improvements. As has often been pointed out, a Provincial Government can do nothing with its money except spend it; it cannot, for example, utilize a surplus for remission of taxation.

" Conclusion.

" 80. The statement which I have laid before the Council exhibits, I think, a very favourable condition of Indian Finance. Some of these favourable elements are, I admit, temporary only, and due in a large measure to a specially active trade, others however are permanent and betoken the return of the prosperity and progress which I noted in my statement of March 1896, and which were so rudely interrupted by the outbreak of famine. The plague, though it is a great anxiety to both Imperial and Provincial Administrations, is, financially speaking, well within our power to cope with, and as the first responsibility for the measures taken in connexion with it rests with the Provincial Administrations, I have been particular to examine the position of the Provincial Financial Accounts, and trust

that the measures of relief and assistance sanctioned by the Government of India and set out in the statement will enable them to face the difficulties in which they are placed, though I take for granted they do not claim relief from their share in the anxieties which are inseparable from financial administration in India.

"I have the authority of His Excellency the President to state that the Budget Debate will be taken next Monday, and I would ask Hon'ble Members that if they desire to have any explanation regarding any figures alluded to in the Financial Statement they will find Mr. Risley and myself quite ready to give it. I hope they will ask for any information they may desire to have."

"The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN said:—"I have laid upon the table a memorandum explaining the Army and Marine Estimates. If in the course of the next week any of my Hon'ble colleagues desire information on the facts and figures contained in that memorandum, I shall be very glad to supply it, if they will indicate to me the point or points upon which that information is desired."

The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR TREVOR said:—"I have only to repeat, on behalf of the Public Works Department, what my Hon'ble colleague Sir Edwin Collen has just said, in regard to the Army and Marine Estimates. If any Hon'ble Member has any question to ask with regard to the Public Works Department Statement which is appended to the Financial Statement, I shall be very glad to give any information that may be desired between this and next Monday."

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India. He said:—"What the Committee have done is this. They have considered this Bill, which has been pending for a very long time, and they have come to the conclusion that its provisions are too complicated for application to India, and they recommend that the present Bill now before the Council should be dropped."

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Glanders and Farcy be taken into consideration. He said:—"When introducing this Bill I explained that its main object was to enlarge the powers of Inspectors appointed under the Glanders and Farcy Act in respect of entering into, and inspection of, stables and other places, with a view to the seizure of diseased horses The only material alteration in the Bill which has been proposed by the Select Committee is that provision has been made for enabling Local Governments to prescribe the application of the *mallein* or any other tests which may be discovered from time to time before the Veterinary Practitioner decides whether a horse is or is not diseased; but we have retained the provision of the present Act which compels the immediate destruction of any horse which is certified by the Veterinary Practitioner, after he has completed his examination, to be suffering from glanders or farcy. I do not think that I need make any further remarks on the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT (1894) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, be taken into consideration. He said:—"When I moved on last Council day for leave to introduce this Bill, I was careful to explain it solely with reference to Indian conditions. There is one part

of the subject to which I did not then refer, but to which I shall now take the opportunity of referring. His Excellency the Viceroy has received a memorial from the sugar-planters of Mauritius. These sugar-planters are very naturally dismayed at the prospect of their being reduced by the operation of the bounties given in the countries of Europe to the conditions in which the sugar-industry is in the West India Islands. It is with reference to that that they make an appeal to the Viceroy to have legislation passed in this country of the character which is now before the Council. I think that the days are passed when under the pretence of absolutely free trade no consideration was given to any circumstances arising outside the country concerned. We now do admit a certain obligation to other countries, and especially to those with whom we are knit by the Imperial tie. We are especially interested in the sugar-cultivation of the Mauritius by reason of the fact that that sugar-cultivation is carried on very largely by labour imported from India. The greater part, I believe, of the inhabitants of the Mauritius are Indians, and as such are entitled to some measure of protection from this Council. The petition of the sugar-planters and merchants commences as follows:—

'The cultivation of sugarcane and the manufacture and sale of cane sugar are practically the sole industries of the inhabitants of Mauritius, and their welfare and even their livelihood depend upon the remunerative sale of the sugar produced.

'The sugar industry directly or indirectly gives employment and the means of subsistence to a population of about 380,000, of whom more than 260,000 are Indian immigrants or immediate descendants of natives of India.

'These Indian immigrants have come to Mauritius with the sanction and under the control and protection of the Imperial and the Indian Governments, secured by laws suggested, approved or imposed by both Governments, and therefore the Imperial and Indian Governments are jointly responsible with the Government of Mauritius for the welfare and means of subsistence of themselves and their descendants.'

"That perhaps carries things too far. However, as I pointed out, the sugar-cultivation in Mauritius is one which gives employment to a very large Indian population, and if our legislation, based as it is on interests which are purely Indian, and refer to this country alone, also helps to preserve the means of subsistence to such a large number of Indian immigrants, I think I may bring it before the Council as one additional reason in support of the Bill which was introduced last Council day. I am glad to think from the public notices which I have seen of the legislation now before the Council I am not called upon to defend it. It has been generally approved of, and I think my proper course is to wait in case objections are made to it before I say anything further in its defence."

The Hon'ble MR. MEHTA said:—"I confess I should have preferred that this Bill had been allowed to run the usual course which Bills in this Council run. I should have preferred if the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee. I say this for two reasons. In the first place, it seems to me that the matter is not quite so simple as my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland said in introducing the Bill He has placed certain materials before the Council, but it seems to me that a certain amount of further investigation and verification is absolutely essential before the conclusions drawn by him can be accepted. It is true that a certain number of sugar-refineries in the country have been stopped, but I am not quite sure that the facts placed before us necessarily point to the importation of bounty-fed sugar as the sole or main cause of that result. It seems to me that further enquiry and investigation and verification of some of those figures and statistics should be really made before we commit ourselves to the legislation which is sought for. The second reason I have is that the matter is not so urgent as not to allow time for the appointment of a Select Committee. I quite admit, as the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has pointed out, that we must not wait until the sugar-industry in this country is destroyed, but I do not think he has made out a case for such urgency as to justify the course he has adopted in not referring the matter for consideration to a Select Committee. For these reasons it seems to me that it would have been more desirable if the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. GANGADHAR RAO MADHAV CHITNAVIS said:—" My Lord, I wish only to make one remark, and that is to express my cordial concurrence in the proposal which has been submitted to the Government by the Hon'ble the Finance Member. The existing state of things with regard to the sugar-industry of India is such that it is impossible to tolerate it any longer. The bounty-fed beet-sugar has nearly driven away cane-sugar from our markets, and one by one the raiyats are giving up cane-cultivation. And once a raiyat has given up cane-cultivation, he has practically done with it for ever. For it should be borne in mind that the raiyat plants canes and preserves their cuttings immersed in water for the next year's cultivation. A raiyat who has failed to preserve these cuttinge has either to purchase them— if at all procurable—at an enormous cost or to give up cane-cultivation altogether. Thus, should the existing state of things be allowed to continue, a time might come when the cultivation of cane will disappear altogether from this country.

"In the same manner the date-sugar having been driven away from the market by the bounty-fed beet, it is said that the raiyats in Bengal have ceased to grow date-trees. And, that being the case, it is apprehended that the manufacture of sugar from date-juice might disappear from Bengal in the course of a few years.

"When the indigenous manufacture of date and cane sugar has been thus destroyed in India, the European Governments will, of course, discontinue the bounty which they now give to the beet-sugar. What is more, the European manufacturers themselves will then be in a position to sell their inferior sugar at their own price. When things have been brought to this pass, it is likely that the Indians will make an effort to revive the cultivation of date and cane. But the European Governments referred to above might then resume the practice of giving bounty to the beet-sugar and thus once again destroy the sugar-industry of India. It will thus be seen that the only way of saving this purely agricultural country from a serious disaster is to levy a countervailing duty on all bounty-fed sugar.

"Of course it would be absurd to expect unanimity of opinion on such a measure as the Sugar Bill. There are people, well-meaning people too, who I know view it with alarm as being repugnant to the principles of free trade. But free trade can never prevent us from initiating legitimate, measures of self-defence. In my humble judgment it is the first duty of the Government of India to consider the interests of the people of India; and it is from that point of view that I look at this question; and, looking at it from that point of view, I can have no doubt that the course which the Government of India have determined to take is a just and right one, for the initiation of which the people will feel most grateful to Your Lordship."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"At the first blush, it may look as though we are flying in the face of free trade principles. But, in reality, we are doing nothing of the kind. If our action were abnormal, it is only directed against steps which are themselves abnormal and which, while inflicting deeper and deeper injury on us, seem to admit of no other cure, in order to safeguard what are of vital interest to us. But, in truth, are we embarking on anything abnormal? In my humble judgment, we do no such thing.

"If the sugar whose importation is proposed to be subjected to countervailing duties were the outcome of natural resources and of normal conditions, it may perhaps be arguable whether, on commercial grounds, an exception could be taken to it on the ground of irreparable loss to us. It may be equally arguable whether, on commercial grounds, it is expedient to stem, by artificial means, a torrent which—as unerringly as does water—must find its proper level sooner or later. But the sugar in question is unnaturally produced. It is made capable of being sold as cheap as it is now, only by reason of bounty which bolsters it up—be that bounty in the shape of a prior advance by the States to stimulate manufacture or be it in the shape of remission or refund of taxation after the commodity has been produced, in order to quicken its circulation in the Indian and other unprotected markets, for the up-keep or welfare of which the bounty-giving Governments make no sacrifice or have no concern. Noting the tendency it has

created to alarmingly diminish the cane-cultivation in extensive tracts, solely and wholely devoted to it in this country, and the dreaded certainty of danger that our sugar manufactories will have soon to shut shop and pass out of their present prosperous existence, the day is not distant when locally-made sugar is sure to be a thing of the past or be relegated to the limbo of our other and numerous extinct industries. When that bitter cup is full to the brim, the imported sugar will increase by leaps and bounds, rule our markets absolutely without a rival, and its owners may dictate their own terms or drive the hardest bargains. Let us suppose—and the supposition is by no means unnatural --that the bounties which now prop up the manufacture in the foreign countries are withdrawn—be it from caprice or because no longer necessary or because wiser counsels prevail. The result will be that a well-established and thriving industry would have been, in the meantime, brought (at best) to the brink of ruin. The capital and labour, which are now working with excellent results, would be diverted from the production of commodities of extensive local consumption and sent adrift in problematic search of tentative re-investments in a spirit of timid experiment or hazardous enterprise, so foreign to the genius, nature and habits of the people of this country. It is easy to realise what will be the fate of even the present consumer when reduced to a condition of sole or virtual dependence on the tender mercies of that foreign producer. Viewed in this light alone, the present Bill is fraught with good to the consumer as well as the producer in this country. This is not all. I think that, unless, indeed, we rigidly define the term 'consumer' as an intensely and sordidly selfish being, the word has a wider significance in this country where spontaneous charity is enjoined on every individual as an inviolable and meritorious religious duty towards the poor and helpless within the fold, common to them and him. If, then, the consumer should regard himself, not merely as living for himself and his immediate kith and kin, but as one acting for and acted upon by the common good of his community, as distinguished from other communities, he could not help taking a far more comprehensive view of his position. He would then conceive his well-being as part and parcel of the well-being of the rest of his community and welcome some amount of hardship and sacrifice on his part without murmur. If, again, the present consumers are of the well-to-do classes as asserted, our position is all the more strong; for we must bear in mind that they must then realise a near and repeatedly-recurring future when they must come in, for their share of contribution, either in the shape of additional taxes or of large charities, in case the hosts of cane-growers and sugar-makers of the day are thrown out of employ or reduced to a state of starvation—as is but too likely in this land of periodic famines—and are thereby cast on their hands or on the State, which is the same thing. Having regard to their inherited nature or to this eventuality, which—be it repeated—is by no means improbable, the effect of this Bill, even if it should cause a rise in the price of sugar they use, would be to lay men of comparative competence under a species of indirect taxation for the benefit of their poor brethren, which they will not and ought not to grudge. These are among my reasons for advocating this measure with perfect loyalty to free trade doctrines.

"There is another ground—not an altogether inapt ground—in favour of this Bill. It is this, namely, that it is calculated to dispel the notion—more or less widespread and more or less groundless—that free trade has ruined the indigenous industries—a notion which cannot but lend an undesirable colour to the opinion entertained about the effects of the British rule. I regard it, therefore, not only as inaugurating an era in the fiscal legislation of the country and as being welcome on that account and on its own merits, but also as dispelling the above erroneous notion. There is no doubt, that with the advent of British sovereignty, the reign of free trade has synchronised in this country; and, with that reign, a taste has set in for British articles of clothing which began to flow in unchecked. But the truth ought not to be disguised that such is, after all, the fault of the altered tastes rather than of free trade. Certain new ideas of the decencies and comforts of life, which have followed in the wake of the civilization of the West, have weaned not a few from their old and traditional ways; but free trade, as such, has had nothing to do with that result. Exigencies that have arisen in consequence may have, as I think they did, intensified

the result, but it is difficult to see how that result could be helped or could be said to have been originated by it. For every one man or woman who fell in with and adopted the Western fashions, there are tens, if not hundreds, who have adhered to their old ways, in a perceptible degree. It is therefore illogical to say that because a large number of the well-to-do and the seekers of the fashion of the day have utilised the Western articles, the articles themselves or the natural facilities for their influx should be denounced or proscribed. Giving free trade the fullest swing, it seems to me that the local industries might well have thriven if the tastes of the people had, in the bulk, remained unvaried and unvariable. Take, for instance, the almost entire masses of the Hindu ladies. They have been untouched by the fashions of their Western sisters, and the species of manufacture which supplied their clothing have, I believe, continued to hold the ground. As surely would the manufacture of male clothing have continued its hold, if men too could be brought to display or develop a like tenacity to old habits. While for these reasons I regard the prevailing outcry against free trade as unreasonable while I recognise in the Bill before us a departure which marks a desirable epoch in our fiscal legislation, and which will prove a powerful solvent of doubts entertained about the operation of free trade doctrines, I cannot but share the feeling nor get rid of the impression that, just as the threatened ruin of the cane-growers and sugar-makers has laudably moved our Government towards this measure of preventive legislation, the urgent need exists to inaugurate measures, on similar lines, to meet the case of the millions of skilled workmen whose ruin is almost accomplished and whose instructed and inherited aptitude for delicate workmanship, menaced with extinction at every famine that comes round, presents a no less anxious and grave problem of the day.

"Claims of international commerce may be said to be in the way. I am not unaware of the motives, results and advantages laid to its credit. I nevertheless venture to think that it suffices to say just at present that the subject has not yet ceased to be controversial, and that, so far as this dependency of the British Sovereign is concerned, those motives, results and advantages are either too remote or too problematic to be efficacious. In the meantime let me allow that the claims of international commerce are indeed great. But the claims of a nation's prosperity and its freedom from utter impoverishment are even greater. The question may well be asked, whether the sustenance and prosperity of millions of lives, which run imminent risk of being either altogether lost or sensibly enfeebled, are not to be a primary object of every Government—a consideration paramount above commerce, international amity and all else. One may well entertain the grave doubt whether there is not, to the problem to be grappled with, a *political* as well as a *commercial* and an economical side, whether the European and the American Governments, which are not wanting in intelligence and which have persisted in non-free-trade principles in dealing with other States, side by side with a full recognition of free trade principles within their own territorial jurisdictions, do not, after all, act in tacit acknowledgment of some such distinction, and whether sufficiently long periods of such persistence have not elapsed to refute, by practical, concrete results the abstract theory that the policy is bound to prove suicidal.

"But these latter remarks are superfluous to set on its legs the Bill before us—a Bill which has indisputable merits of its own. The sole aim with which I have thrown out those observations is to hint at what seems to me a possible solution of a kindred problem of no less gravity; and I have done so, in the hope that what is but an academical debate to-day in relation to the Bill now on the anvil, will, before long, pass within the domain of practical politics, and that this Bill will prove but the harbinger of other measures to come, though they must needs be experimental, fragmentary and cautious at the outset."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"In the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta I think he has failed to observe the distinction between the functions of this Council and the functions of a Select Committee. The question whether this Bill is in principle required or not and whether we ought to provide

for the protection of the sugar-industry against existing adverse influences is, it seems to me, a question which the Council must decide for itself, and not a question which it should refer to a Select Committee. The business of a Select Committee rather comes in after the principle has been laid down and after the general tendency of the proposed legislation has been accepted, to see whether the proposed Bill is correct in point of form, or whether it cannot be altered and improved in respect of the subsidiary arrangements connected with it. The reason why no proposal has been made to refer this Bill to a Select Committee is that if the principle is adopted there is really very little work for the Select Committee to do. The Bill, as I said last Council day, has been framed on the basis and upon the wording of an Act which is actually operative for purposes to which we desire to apply this Bill. It has been carefully framed upon the experience of another legislature, and I think we may take it for granted that a further consideration of it by a Select Committee would not have altered it in point of form, or suggested any improvements in a matter so simple as that of giving powers to Government to impose duties of a certain class. Then, as regards the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta that he did not consider that the Bill was of a sufficiently urgent character to be brought up to be passed at this Council, I think I may reasonably refer him to the two speeches which have been delivered, one by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, himself an agriculturist and in close touch with all agricultural questions, and the other by the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu, who is a keen observer and reporter on all matters relating to social economy in India. I think the statements of those two gentlemen will have convinced the Council that after all there was some reason for regarding this measure as an urgent one and seeking to pass it before the session comes to an end. Nor do I think that it is altogether reasonable to refer to a Select Committee the question of whether the statistics which have been laid before the Council are correct. I have not stated these matters of my own knowledge. What I stated to the Council was taken from the official reports of the high officers who were instructed to enquire into the subject, which reports have been based upon very careful enquiries. These papers I quoted pretty fully last Council day, and I can only say that if any Hon'ble Member had desired to verify them still further, the fuller reports and details could easily have been placed at his disposal. I trust, therefore, that the Council will feel that the measure which is before them has been amply justified and will, on the motion which I shall presently make, be pleased to pass it into an Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that to the Bill the following clause be added, namely :—

"3. This Act shall not apply to any imported article the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the commencement of this Act."

Act not to apply in certain cases.

He said :—"I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta may now pounce upon me and say that my moving this amendment is evidence that the matter ought to have been laid before a Select Committee; but this really is no new matter. It is not brought before the Council for the first time. The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur mentioned it at the last meeting, and I gave an undertaking that I should consider the subject with Mr. Allan Arthur and with his constituents, and be able to lay it before the Council for consideration when the Bill came up to be passed. In an ordinary measure for changing the duties imposed by the Tariff the law prescribes that the contracts which have been made before the change have to be modified with reference to that change. The principle upon which that provision in the law is based is that under ordinary circumstances the change of a tariff duty results in the change of the price of the article concerned more or less exactly by the amount of the duty imposed or taken off. If this were merely a revenue measure, if it were a measure merely for altering the rate of duty which is demanded at the ports upon sugar, I would be strongly averse to making any alteration in the existing provision of the law relating to current contracts for purchase or

sale of articles to be imported. I take it for granted that people who make contracts of the kind know what the law is relating to them and relating to the operation upon them of any subsequent alteration of duty. But the present measure is not one that has simply for its object the alteration of a duty. It is one that will have some effect upon the sugar-trade as a whole. No doubt the price will enhance. It has been enhanced, I believe, by a certain amount, but the price will not be enhanced by the same amount by which we alter the duties. The consequence is that where we now throw upon the forward seller of sugar the obligation to pay the customs-duty at the port, he may indeed pass it on to his purchaser, but at the same time this purchaser will not be enabled by a corresponding rise of price to recover it from his purchaser. Well, the form which the provision should take with respect to these contracts for future delivery has been very carefully considered by me in consultation with those most competent advisers,—the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,—and the form in which the clause is proposed is a form which seems to them the best for the saving of existing contracts, namely, that sugar which has been put on board a steamer at a foreign port before the date of the commencement of this Act, that is to say, before to-day, shall not be affected by the imposition of these new duties. This will postpone for a short time the operation of the Act so far as concerns the protection of the sugar-industry, but it will relieve merchants from a good deal of uncertainty regarding their transactions and from what may be a good deal of unfairness in the operation of the law. Another form which was proposed was simply to exempt from the operation of the Act all sugar which was the subject of a contract made before the Act was introduced. It seemed to me there were strong objections to giving legislation that form, because it is a section of which the operation would not in regular course come to a close by any fixed time. We might have sugar imported a year hence, or two years hence, or even ten years hence, upon the basis of a contract already made. We cannot postpone the operation of the Act for such an indefinite time, or give to future importations, which, as I say, might extend over years, an advantage over other importations going on at the same time; whereas if the Council accepts the provision for security of current contracts, which I have laid before them, the result will be that after a very short time—I suppose a month at the outside—the whole of this temporary exemption will have ceased and all sugar imported into the country wil be under the operation of the Act."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"I think the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland fairly meets the difficulties which, I pointed out at the last meeting of the Council, might arise in bringing this Bill into operation. I agree with the Hon'ble Member in regard to what he said as to the difficulty of exempting all contracts that were made before the passing of the Act from the operation of the Act, and I further think it would give the holders of such contracts a greater advantage than they can reasonably claim.

"The holders of contracts for sugar now at sea, *i.e.*, for which bills of lading are signed, will no doubt make a profit on their contracts. Beet-sugar has already risen 12 annas per maund, but as the dealers who hold such contracts probably also hold contracts for sugar which will be shipped after the passing of the Act, they will probably make a loss on these latter contracts, as it is improbable that the price of beet-sugar will advance to the full extent of the duty imposed. There will be a set-off, however, in the profit on the former contracts against the probable loss on the latter contracts, and, on the whole, I think the amendment meets the difficulties as well as they can be met."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before I put the question that this Bill be passed into law I should like to make a few observations with regard to it. I have been glad to notice the complete unanimity that has prevailed with

regard to the Bill in this Council—representative as it is of so many diverse and important interests. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta indeed would have preferred that this Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee—a contention to which I think that an adequate reply was given by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland. I also understood him to urge that it might have been desirable that further enquiry should have taken place with respect to the subject-matter of this legislation. Well, I have always heard it made a reproach against the Indian Government that it is perpetually conducting enquiries, and very seldom acting upon them; and that reproach I, at any rate, during my time of administration here, desire to escape.

"The answer to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta is that we have been conducting enquiries for a whole year past. We have received representations from every leading Chamber of Commerce in the country, and from most, if not all the important firms connected with this industry. We have addressed observations to, and received replies from, the Governments of all the provinces and districts of India concerned. We should have had, if my Hon'ble colleague's advice had been followed, to wait for the best part of another year before we introduced this legislation. We regarded the case as urgent, and we were not prepared to accept such a delay. At the same time I am glad to notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, although he delivered this criticism on a point of detail, did not withhold his assent, which I am certain that he is prepared to give, to the general principle of the measure. Then we have had on a previous occasion and again to-day a statement approving the Bill from the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the distinguished representative of European mercantile interests in this capital, and finally we have had two speeches from the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis and the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, which I take it we are entitled to regard as typical of the opinions that are held by those important sections of the Native community which they represent at this table. I am therefore, I think, justified in saying that at any rate within these walls complete unanimity has prevailed with regard to the principle of the Bill.

"This complete unanimity here reflects an almost equally complete unanimity outside. There are, it is true, certain interests and certain Chambers of Commerce—Bombay and Karachi I may name—in which those interests are strongly represented, which have not entirely concurred in the necessity for countervailing duties at this stage. Those representations are entitled to due consideration, but it is to be noted that they do not come from the areas where the sugarcane is grown, where the refineries exist, or where the real effect of the bounty system is felt. They represent in the main the interests neither of the producers nor of the consumers, but of the importing merchants. On the other hand, if I regard either the representations to which I have already referred, and which have been received by us from the Local Governments, or the reception which our proposals have met with alike in the English and the Native Press of India, I do not hesitate to say that few measures have ever passed through this Council with a greater weight of qualified and homogeneous opinion behind them.

"Now the first point that I desire to emphasise is this—that it is in the interests of India, and of India alone, that this legislation has been proposed by us, and that I have authorised the introduction of this Bill. It may be that our Bill may ultimately affect the action of other countries. It may more immediately touch the interests of certain of our own Colonies as well. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland in his speech to-day has alluded to the representations that we have received from the Colony of Mauritius, a Colony in which, in view of the enormous Indian population that is there engaged in labour, we here are bound to take a close interest, and whose welfare we should be glad, I am certain, consistently with our own, to subserve. It may be that this Bill will set an example of far-reaching significance. By some it may even be regarded as a factor in the Imperial problem. It is from such points of view that we may expect the measure to be examined, and perhaps criticised, in the British Parliament in London. I do not deprecate such examination, or such criticism, conscious that it will not weaken, but will rather strengthen, our

case. All I have to say here is that our conduct has not been determined by those considerations. We are exercising our own legislative competence, of our own initiative, though with the sanction and concurrence of the Secretary of State, to relieve India from an external competition, fortified by an arbitrary advantage, which can be shown to have already produced serious consequences upon our agriculture and manufactures, and which, if unarrested, is likely to produce a continuous and a dangerous decline.

"There is another point upon which I must, in passing, say a word. I have been glad to notice that no one in this Council has ventured upon the argument that we are guilty of an economic heresy in our proposal to meet bounties by a countervailing duty. Bounties are in themselves an arbitrary, and in my opinion a vicious economic expedient designed in exclusively selfish interests. They are inconsistent with free trade, because they extinguish freedom, and they reverse the natural currents of trade. To meet them by a countervailing duty is to redress the balance and to restore the conditions under which trade resumes its freedom. I do not think that we need pay much attention, therefore, to the mutterings of the high priests at free trade shrines. Their oracles do not stand precisely at their original premium. This is not a question of economic orthodoxy or heterodoxy; it is a question of re-establishing a fiscal balance which has been deflected for their own advantage and to our injury by certain of our foreign competitors.

" Moreover, if the utilitarian basis upon which the doctrines of free trade are supposed in the last instance to rest, *viz.*, that they regard the interests of the greater number, be examined, out of their own mouths would the prophets of those doctrines, in India at any rate, be condemned. For here we are dealing in the case of the sugar-industry with a population the vast majority of which are not consumers of a cheap imported article, but are themselves producers of the raw material, and in their capacity as consumers consume for the most part the article which they have themselves produced and worked up. In other words, the conditions that prevail in England are completely reversed. The majority in England consists of poor consumers to whom it is indispensable that the price of sugar should be low. The minority consists of capitalist producers. On the other hand, the majority in India consists of poor producers whose industry is at stake; the minority consists of well-to-do consumers of refined sugar who are not likely, in my judgment, to be affected seriously, if indeed they are at all affected, by enhanced prices resulting from our legislation, but who, if they were, could not claim that their interests should override those of the overwhelming majority of the population.

" Now I shall not recapitulate the figures which have been laid before you with so much ability and clearness by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland when he introduced the Bill at our last meeting; but let me remind you of the facts which have been established in this discussion. They are these:—firstly, that there has in the last few years been an enormous increase in the importation of beet-sugar into India from Germany and Austria—a fact which is unquestionably due to the loss by the American market of those countries in consequence of the imposition of countervailing duties by the Government of the United States in 1897; secondly, that in the same period the rupee price of sugar in this country has seriously fallen; thirdly, that there has been a contraction in nearly every part of India in the area under sugar-cultivation, the total reduction being estimated at as much as 13 per cent; fourthly, that there has been a widespread and a still unarrested closing of native refineries, a phenomenon which is capable of one explanation, and one alone; for while it may be argued that the decline in the total area under cultivation may be partially due to other causes such as famine and the low prices resulting from famine, that this is not the case in respect of the factories which have been closed is demonstrated by the fact that in districts where cultivation has increased, or remained stationary—in other words in districts which have remained unaffected by famine—the refineries nevertheless have been, and still are being, shut.

"From these facts it appears to me to be impossible to draw any other conclusion than that this decline in an Indian industry—in which I have seen it stated that two millions of people are employed and in which the value of the annual crop has been estimated at nearly twenty millions sterling—is due to the importation of beet-sugar at a price below the natural cost of production *plus* the cost of transport, in other words, to the unrestricted competition of a bounty-fed article.

"Now this is a state of affairs which neither the Government of India nor I, as the head of that Government, from whatever point of view we may regard it, can contentedly accept. If we look at it from the point of view of the agriculturist, we cannot sit still and look on while he is impoverished by the economic exigencies of Continental nations. If we regard it from the point of view of native manufactures, what would be the meaning and value of the speeches which I have made since I came to India about the encouragement of native enterprise, if I were to acquiesce in the tacit suppression of this promising branch of indigenous industry? We ought, on the contrary, I think, to stimulate and to encourage its development by every means in our power. Finally, if I approach the question from the point of view of the Government, while we should be strangely constituted if we could contemplate with equanimity the preventible growth of an agrarian and industrial grievance, which must sharply react upon the general prosperity of the people, we should also be poor stewards of our own estate if we were to acquiesce in a condition of affairs that must detrimentally affect both the land assessments and the canal returns, and in this way jeopardise the ultimate revenues of the State.

"These are the grounds—which I have endeavoured to state in their wider rather than in their narrower aspect—that have induced the Government of India to introduce this Bill, and that enable me confidently to recommend it to the acceptance of this Council and of the public."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN MINES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines. He said:—"The object of this Bill is to provide for the regulation of labour in, and for the general management and inspection of, mines in India. There is at present no law dealing with the subject on the Indian statute-book. The mining industry in India is of comparatively recent origin, but its progress in at least one province during the last fifteen years has been so rapid that the necessity for obtaining for the Government statutory powers of inspection of mines, for enforcing proper precautions in their working, and for assuring health and protection of life and limb to the operatives, has been repeatedly under the consideration of the Government. This obligation has been recognised in all countries in which mining operations on any considerable scale, with the risks inseparable from them, are carried on: and the hesitation of the Government of India to give it statutory form has been due not to any doubt as to the eventual necessity for legislation, but partly to a wish not to put difficulties of any kind in the way of a rising industry, and partly to the willingness evinced by those interested in the mining industry to permit their mines to be inspected by Government officials, and to the hope that precautions and improvements suggested on such inspections would in most cases be adopted without the coercion of law. It was also thought desirable to see how the Indian Factories Act worked in practice in a cognate sphere of industry, and to ascertain what degree of protection was really needed in this country for certain classes of operatives, and how far it could be given by law without unduly crippling manufacturing enterprise. This experience has been satisfactory. Protection has been given to factory operatives in various ways and the conditions of labour have been sensibly ameliorated, yet no unfair strain has been placed on the industry. Careful and considerate employers have no cause to fear the Inspectors' visits, and the labour regulations are as simple and moderate as are compatible with the health and well-being of the employés. The time has now come in the opinion

of the Government to take a similar step with regard to mines, to bring them under statutory inspection, and to enforce such rules of management and such labour conditions as a considerate and well-informed mine-owner already either adopts or is willing without compulsion to adopt.

"Five years ago, in order to satisfy itself as to the urgency for such legislation and to inform itself thoroughly as to the management and the labour conditions of Indian mines, the Government of India obtained from England a competent Inspector of Mines. Towards the close of 1894, Mr. Grundy submitted his first report, containing the results of his inspection of 67 mines, most of them collieries in Bengal. He showed that Indian mining was in many respects far below the standard reached in other countries, and far below what it ought to be in India. He found, to quote his exact words, that there was 'except in a very few mines an almost entire absence of such essential principles and practice of mining knowledge as ventilation, timbering, etc.' Ventilation, he said, was much neglected. Fire-damp was not properly tested. Used and unused shafts and machinery were often left unfenced. The winding machinery was not unseldom defective. In quite a number of mines no plans of the underground workings were maintained. Regular inspections of all underground working parts, with a view of testing for safety, were not carried out by the mine staff. Accidents were not properly and promptly reported. With regard to accidents he reported in 1896, after two years' further experience, that the accidents which he had investigated 'afforded ample proof that lives were lost that might have been saved, and that the reporting of accidents by the mine officials is one of the most necessary requirements of Indian mining.'

"These reports satisfied the Government that legislation was required and ought to be undertaken without delay; at all events, for the purpose of obtaining statutory powers to inspect and to make rules for the reporting of accidents, and for the technical management of mines. But the point on which the Government was doubtful was as to the necessity for placing restrictions on the employment of women and children employed in mines, or for regulating working hours, and the like. The provisions of the English Statutes are very precise. No boy under the age of twelve years, and no girl or woman of any age, may be employed in, or allowed to be, for the purpose of employment, in any mine below ground. The hours of employment below ground of boys over twelve and the intervals of rest during such employment are fixed. So likewise are the hours of employment above ground of boys, girls and women. These provisions generally correspond with the recommendations of the Berlin International Labour Conference of 1890, and although India, as it was not represented at the Conference, is not actually bound by the decisions of the delegates, it must obviously accord to them the very greatest consideration, and if it departs from them should do so only on the clearest evidence that they apply to social and labour conditions which do not exist in India. Now the Mining Inspector reported very fully and fairly on the subject of the underground employment of women and children in the mines inspected by him. He wrote with regard to the women to the following effect:—

'3. They generally work under circumstances in which they can enjoy the company and protection of their nearest relatives throughout a good part of the working shift. They work in gangs and families, and do not, as a rule, mix with any men other than relatives.

'4. Working in the mines provides them with labour that could not be got out of the mines, and for which they get a comparatively good rate of pay. And I did not find any distressing circumstances connected with the employment of females and children, but all appeared to be hearty and happy.

'5. A large majority of the females have little or no work to do at home; and, without their help in the mines, husbands and relatives would be put to great inconvenience and trouble in doing their work.

'6. Without the wages they earn, many families would become most miserably in want as compared with their present prosperity.

'7. When proper precautions are taken for proper ventilation and making the workings healthy, it is an advantage to them to be in the mines and out of the sun's heat during the hottest part of a summer's day, the mines being comparatively cool.

'8. Working in the mines has no more tendency to immorality than most other employments, but in a great number of cases it is of a protective nature.'

"But he added the important caution that there are parts of mines and kinds of work on which women ought not to be employed. With regard to children, he found only a very few boys under ten years of age employed in the mines, and he thought therefore that there would be little hardship in prohibiting their employment. But he pointed out that such prohibition would also prohibit the admission underground of all children under ten years, and that mothers found it convenient to take their babies into the mine with them.

"The Government of India accordingly decided to reserve these labour questions for further consideration, and to appoint a Committee to advise as to other matters on which legislation was necessary, and to draw up rules to be made under the proposed law. On this Committee the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Mining Association, and the Native owners of coal-mines were represented. The Committee accomplished a very laborious and useful piece of work, for which the Government of India have already expressed their acknowledgments. They prepared the draft of a Mines Regulation Bill, which was for the most part of an enabling character, and very full drafts of rules proposed to be made under it. These rules will be of the very greatest service if the Bill which I have asked for leave to introduce, should become law. On receipt of the Committee's report the Government of India remitted it to Local Governments for opinion and discussion, and at the same time especially invited opinion on the two questions of prohibiting underground employment in the case of women and restricting it in the case of children.

"The Bill which I propose to introduce represents the Bill prepared by the Committee, recast somewhat in language to bring it more into accord with the technicalities of drafting, and altered in some matters of comparatively minor importance, in the light of the criticisms which have been received. The Bill, like the Committee's Bill, will apply to the whole of British India and to mines of all sizes and all classes. But any inconvenience likely to arise from its far-reaching extent is avoided by power being taken to exempt any local area or any mine or class of mines, from any or all of its provisions. The appointment and powers of Inspectors of Mines are provided for on the general lines of the English Statutes, and call for no special observations. Then come certain provisions with regard to operatives which find no counterpart in the Committee's Bill. The Bill provides that children shall not be employed underground unless of the age of ten or upwards, and that children between the ages of four and ten shall not be allowed to go underground. This is followed by clauses which enable the Government of India or the Local Government to make rules in respect of all mines or of particular classes of mines for prohibiting, restricting or regulating the employment of children up to the age of fourteen years or of women, and of limiting the hours of employment of women or children. These provisions follow in the main the final recommendations made by the Government of Bengal after a very careful survey of the subject, and they are considered by the Government of India to represent the smallest amount of protection which should be afforded by law to these classes of workers. The only positive prohibition is in respect of the underground employment of children under the age of ten. The Government of India recognise the fact that in very many mines women in India may be employed underground, on the family gang system common to the country and in association with their husbands, without any objection on the ground of morality or of physical health. But it cannot ignore the fact that where the system does not prevail, or where the mine is dangerous or very deep, or the work dangerous or very laborious, children below fourteen or women should not be so employed. In such cases rules prohibiting or restricting or regulating the employment of women and children would be made. The objection may be taken that this is leaving too much to the discretion of the Executive Government. The reply to that is that mining conditions vary so greatly in India, and the mining industry is in a state of such rapid development, that unless large discretionary powers are left to the Government, either the whole mining industry must be unnecessarily stretched on a Procrustean bed, or defenceless classes must go without protection. The latter alternative the Government of India is unable to assent to. As a condition of reducing the absolute statutory prohibitions to the minimum, the Government must keep in its hands a large rule-making power.

"I explain this point at length because the same considerations apply to the absence of explicit provisions elsewhere in the Bill regarding such hotly disputed matters as the classification of mines, the appointment of certificated managers, the construction of shafts and the like, and their proposed regulation by rules. If the Bill be passed, the first step will probably be to frame rules applicable primarily to coal-mines, and to coal-mines of different working capacities and degrees of development. When this is done, the particular requirements of metalliferous mines, of mica-mines, of stone-quarries, and so on, will be brought under review and regulated. In all cases the object will be, not to secure absolute uniformity of equipment and management, but in every case the necessary protection of the workmen. Regulations which are essential in the case of large mines would, unless relaxed, be ruinously burdensome to the small mines.'

"The central part of the Bill defines the responsibilities of owners, agents and managers, requires notice to be given of accidents, enables the Government to hold formal enquiry into cases of accident and to publish the results, and provides for the appointment of Committees of reference in cases in which the requisition of the Mining Inspector is considered by the mine-owner to be in excess of the requirements of the rules which apply to his mine. I need not dwell on these provisions, nor say more than that they have been framed with advertence to the more elaborate provisions of the English Statutes.

"The penalties prescribed in the Bill have been framed on the side of leniency rather than severity, and a valuable safeguard against criminal prosecutions when technical points of mine-working and management are in question is provided in clause 26, which enables the proceedings to be stayed and the case referred to a Committee of reference.

"The only other point on which I need touch is the power proposed to be taken in clause 21 to make rules 'to provide for the safety of the public and the protection of public property and works from injury in respect of any mine, whether the mine is worked or not.' The object of this power is stated at length in the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, and though the precise form in which increased protection should be given by the Bill to the State and the public from the risk of injury from underground workings may be open to further consideration, there is no doubt that increased protection is urgently required, and that in some form or other it should be given.

"I must apologize for the length of these remarks, but the matters provided for in this Bill are of great importance, and it is desirable to afford a full explanation of the reasons for the proposed legislation. The Bill will be circulated for opinion in the usual manner, and it is intended to postpone its reference to a Select Committee until the next session of Council here in Calcutta. Ample opportunities will thus be afforded for its deliberate consideration by all interested in the matter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 27th March, 1899.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;

The 24th March, 1899.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 12. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1899-1900.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

PART II.

DETAILS OF ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

SUPPLEMENT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1899-1900.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting my Financial Statement of March 1898 I alluded to the calamities of famine, war, pestilence, and earthquake which had fallen upon us during the year then closing, and I went on to refer to the promise of brighter times introduced by the abundant harvest of 1897. The recovery of the country has been more rapid than any of us anticipated at the time I allude to; another good harvest has been gathered, and although the plague still casts a shadow over the land, the general condition of the people as evidenced by the Returns of Trade and of Revenue is prosperous, and the famine of 1896 and 1897 is now little more than a memory, its effects being obliterated by the return of prosperous seasons. I cannot, however, pass from the subject without deriving from it one lesson which it seems to me to afford—namely, that the margin between prosperity and adversity in India must be a very narrow one, for if we have learned that one bountiful harvest suffices to restore the country after a widespread and severe famine, we have learned also that the failure of the seasonal rains in a single month of the year is sufficient to set back a full tide of prosperity; and that this is a possibility which in the administration of India, and in its financial administration especially, we dare not leave out of account.

2. In the two calamitous years of which I told the history last March, namely, 1896-97 and 1897-98, I had to shew that the accounts of the Empire were in deficit to the aggregate amount of, as nearly as possible, seven crores of rupees (Rx. 6,988,100 since increased to Rx. 7,064,233). In the two succeeding years (those of which I present the estimates to-day) I am glad to say that this deficit has been, or will be, more than covered, for so complete is the reversal of last year's position that in passing from 1897-98 to 1898-99 we pass from a deficit of Rx. 5,359,211 to a surplus of Rx. 4,759,400, and in my Budget Estimates for next year I anticipate a surplus of Rx. 3,932,600. I lay these figures before the Council at the very commencement of my Statement, as I have no doubt they are anxious to know, as soon as possible, the general drift of the figures which I now proceed to explain in greater detail.

Accounts of 1897-98.

3. The Accounts of 1897-98 were, as usual, published in the first half of January, and the results then shewn compare as follows with the anticipations formed in March 1898:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Estimated in March 1898	96,561,500	101,844,600	5,283,100
Actual Accounts	96,442,004	101,801,215	5,359,211
Accounts { Better + / Worse — }	—119,496	+43,385	—76,111

The differences on the whole were very small, as the accounts under each of the heads of Revenue and Expenditure closely followed the Revised Estimate. Indeed, had it not been that we determined after the close of the year to make certain grants (aggregating Rx. 88,100) to the Provincial Governments of Bombay and of Bengal in further reimbursement to them of their famine expenditure, the difference in the whole account between Revised Estimate and Actuals would have been only Rx. 12,000.

Revised Estimates of 1898-99.

4. In the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 I estimated the results of the year to be a surplus of Rx. 891,400. But we now find that mainly through abundant revenue, military economies on the North-West Frontier, and very favourable exchange, the result of the year will be a surplus, as I have already stated, of Rx. 4,759,400. I shall explain afterwards that on a review of the financial position of the several Local Governments, whose balances have been exhausted by famine and plague, and who have still to meet pressing demands for expenditure while the expansion of their revenues has for a time been set back by the calamities referred to, we have decided to make them grants in aid of their resources, out of the surplus that has accrued to us on the Imperial account. The total amount of these grants is Rx. 700,000, and thus the surplus of the year is reduced from Rx. 4,759,400 to Rx. 4,059,400. The money may be described as expenditure brought to account by anticipation, that is to say, it goes at present merely to swell Provincial balances, and when actually spent on the purposes in consideration of which it is granted, it has not again to be charged against the surplus of the year, but passes through the Provincial adjusting entry.

5. The detail of the differences between the Revised Estimates for 1898-99, as now presented, and the amounts taken in the Budget Estimates prepared twelve months ago are set out in the following statement:—

Estimates of 1898-99.

	Budget.	Revised.	Revised Better.	Revised Worse.
ENGLAND.				
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . £	188,300	232,500	44,200	
Expenditure . . . . . . £	16,474,800	16,323,700	151,100	
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . Rx.	9,120,500	8,045,600	1,074,900	
NET CHARGE .	25,407,000	24,136,800	1,270,200	
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
REVENUES IN INDIA—				
Land Revenue	27,568,200	27,679,400	111,200	
Opium	5,329,800	5,669,400	340,000	
Salt	8,728,000	9,047,200	319,200	
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	24,033,800	24,583,200	549,400	
Post Office and Telegraph (net) . . .	711,000	610,700	...	103,300
Departmental Receipts (a)	4,278,600	4,374,700	96,100	
Railways, Net Earnings	12,036,100	12,814,200	778,100	
Irrigation	3,228,100	3,461,700	233,600	
Military Works	50,300	54,200	3,900	
Army	833,000	835,200	2,200	
TOTAL REVENUES .	86,599,900	88,939,900	2,340,000	
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,654,000	2,348,800	305,200	
Other heads	8,483,900	8,289,500	194,400	
Interest (b)	—1,128,900	—1,132,200	3,300	
Civil Departments	17,225,200	17,371,100	...	145,900
Famine Relief	85,100	44,600	40,500	
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt .	1,014,100	1,131,500	...	117,400
Railways, Charges against Net Earnings (net) .	4,951,700	4,881,800	69,900	
Irrigation	3,211,500	3,218,200	...	6,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,135,800	1,113,700	22,100	
Civil Works	4,702,100	4,493,600	208,500	
Army (Ordinary Charges)	16,625,800	16,541,500	84,300	
" Warlike Operations	1,458,000	1,023,700	434,300	
	60,418,300	59,325,800	1,092,500	
Provincial Adjustment—				
Addition (+) or Deduction (-) made for increase or decrease of Provincial and Local Balances	—116,800	+717,900	...	834,700
Special grant to Provincial Governments .	...	+700,000	...	700,000
NET EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN INDIA	60,301,500	60,743,700	...	442,200
Surplus .	891,400	4,059,400	3,168,000	

(a) Including interest and receipts under Civil Works.

(b) This entry in the Indian portion of the accounts is a *minus* one, as the interest passed to the charge of Railway and Irrigation is greater than the whole amount of interest payable in India.

6. The first point to note is that, except for a small falling-off under Stamps and Registration, every one of the Revenue heads shews better results than anticipated in the Budget Estimates. The improvement under Land Revenue is mostly in Burma and the North-Western Provinces. In Opium we have got much better prices in Bengal than we estimated for, namely, Rx. 4,164,000 against Rx. 3,900,000, and in Bombay the low rate of the pass-duty, as compared with previous years, has led to a revival of the export which last year shewed a very considerable decline. The increase in Salt Revenue, which now produces 9 crores against the 8½ which it gave us in the two famine years, is a satisfactory indication of the improvement in the condition of the people, and the Customs Revenue continues to increase as trade continues to flourish.

7. Post Office and Telegraph shew a falling-off, due in the latter case partly to the cessation of hostilities on the North-Western Frontier, but chiefly to the more extensive use of deferred telegrams which are now delivered by hand, and in the former case to reduction of rates of postage. We calculate that by the increase, from one tola to one-and-a-half, of the unit of weight for inland postage we diminish the annual revenue by Rx. 60,000, and by adopting the Imperial Penny Postage (for India, one anna) we give up Rx. 40,000. A considerable portion of this last item will be recovered for us by an arbitration given in our favour, in respect of the distribution, between the English and the Indian Post Offices, of the subsidy charges payable to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and by reductions of the scale of charge in respect of continental transit.

8. Under Railways—Net Earnings—we have received Rx. 778,100 more than we estimated, the important items being—

		Rx.
1. North-Western	Better	410,000
2. Great Indian Peninsula	Better	416,000
3. Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Better	210,000
4. Rajputana-Malwa	Better	70,000
5. Eastern Bengal	Worse	110,000
6. Southern Mahratta	Worse	80,000
7. South Indian	Worse	50,000
8. Madras	Worse	55,000
9. Assam-Bengal	Worse	31,000
Net of the above	Better	780,000

The improvement is due generally to large exports of grain consequent on good winter crops, and in one case to postponement of works of repair and renewal.

The Plague is responsible for the falling-off on the Railways in Southern India.

An inferior jute crop and the postponement of jute deliveries in Calcutta was the cause of the worse result on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and inclusion in the Working Expenses of the revenue share of repairs of earthquake damages caused the reduction on the Assam Bengal-Railway.

9. On the expenditure side, the first considerable improvement is under Opium, and is due to our failure to obtain as good a crop as we hoped. We have been able to recommence the building up of our Reserve, but the good season for which for many years we have waited has not yet come and the produce still remains short of our standard. There has also been a considerable saving in the expenditure of the Salt Departments, and fair amounts in the other Revenue Departments. The Civil Departments shew the usual considerable savings in their Budget Estimates, but the amount has been more than swallowed up in the expenditure caused by Plague. The head "Medical"

alone shews an excess over estimate of Rx. 327,800, most of which is in Bombay, and all of which for practical purposes falls on the Imperial Account, for the Provincial Governments are not able to bear the expenditure without assistance in the form of grants from Imperial.

10. The Army expenditure in India (ordinary) is less by Rx. 84,300 than estimated in the Budget, and of the Budget provision of Rx. 1,458,000 in India for Warlike Operations only Rx. 1,023,700 has been spent, the Military authorities having, from the very beginning of the year, found it practicable to reduce the forces maintained on the North-West Frontier.

Rate of Exchange.

11. The rate of exchange taken for the purpose of the Budget Estimate last March was $15\frac{3}{8}$ pence (or rather £1 = R15·6), that being the rate actually realized in 1897-98. At the opening of the year 1898-99 the current rate was $15\frac{13}{16}$ or $15\frac{7}{8}$, but under the influence of a strong demand in April and May (in each of which months the Secretary of State sold two millions sterling of Council Bills) it quickly rose to 16 pence and over. This demand was due mainly to unusually large exports of Rice, Wheat, and Seeds, the figures of which for the five principal months of export are shown in the following table :—

Exports (Value in Rupees) of Rice and Wheat (including Flour) and Seeds by Sea from British India during February to June 1896, 1897, and 1898.

		February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Rice .	1896 . .	2,30,79,157	2,35,35,019	1,28,19,258	87,78,324	1,05,82,552
	1897 . .	2,05,74,378	2,26,73,146	85,42,095	74,73,502	72,22,085
	1898 . .	2,11,33,697	2,39,73,430	1,74,35,984	1,39,93,271	1,00,28,152
Wheat .	1896 . .	13,68,050	14,41,371	20,32,888	27,38,742	21,72,359
	1897 . .	3,28,052	1,83,882	3,47,801	5,03,124	6,14,133
	1898 . .	9,99,271	55,10,941	1,09,23,719	2,85,78,798	2,28,64,833
Seeds .	1896 . .	68,45,149	96,72,087	1,08,31,633	1,27,32,470	1,10,86,314
	1897 . .	25,08,515	30,02,053	43,92,610	1,09,06,210	85,56,518
	1898 . .	58,76,128	74,23,872	88,45,785	1,25,27,552	1,16,97,108
Total all three.	1896 . .	3,12,92,356	3,46,48,477	2,50,83,779	2,42,49,536	2,38,41,225
	1897 . .	2,34,10,945	2,58,59,081	1,32,82,506	1,88,82,836	1,63,92,736
	1898 . .	2,80,09,096	3,69,08,243	3,72,05,488	5,50,99,621	4,45,90,093

12. The position thus gained at the beginning of the year has never been lost, and the rate has continually fluctuated about 16 pence, now a little over it and now a little under it. In the latter half of the year the rate has never been below $15\frac{15}{16}$ pence. The drawings have now for some time stood at Rx. 700,000 a week, and we expect when the year closes to have remitted by Council Bills £19,000,000 equal to Rx. 28,540,000, giving, as nearly as possible, an average rate of sixteen pence. The Revised Estimates for 1898-99 are accordingly made up at this rate.

13. For next year I have made the modest estimate of $15\frac{3}{4}d.$ I fully anticipate we shall realize, as this year, something closely approaching to 16 pence, but our continual practice in India is to avoid sanguine estimating, and following this principle I am loth to take a figure which may have the taint of being, under existing circumstances, the best possible.

14. It may be noted that not only are the remittances of the current year the largest on record (there being hitherto only one year, 1881-82, in which they exceeded £18 millions), but we have in addition to these remittances received in India in exchange for silver at the rate of Rs. 15 per £ sterling, Rx. 2,616,400 of gold which we now hold as part of the currency reserve in addition to Rx. 255,400 similarly held on 1st April 1898.

Budget Estimates, 1899-1900.

15. The Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the coming year 1899-1900 made up at this rate of exchange shew a surplus of Revenue of Rx. 3,932,600. It will be best perhaps to explain the figures by comparing them with the Revised Estimate for the current year, as exhibited in the Statement in paragraph 5 above.

Budget Estimates of 1899-1900 compared with the Revised Estimates of 1898-99.

ENGLAND.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	1899-1900, Better than 1898-99.	1899-1900, Worse than 1898-99.
STERLING IN ENGLAND—				
Revenue . . . . £	232,500	207,100		25,400
Expenditure . . . . . . £	16,323,700	16,531,600		207,900
NET EXCHANGE ON ABOVE . . . Rx.	8,045,600	8,550,900		505,300
NET CHARGE .	24,136,800	24,875,400		738,600
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
REVENUES IN INDIA—				
Land Revenue	27,679,400	27,641,900	...	37,500
Opium	5,679,400	6,003,700	324,300	...
Salt	9,047,200	8,757,200	...	290,000
Other Principal Heads of Revenue . .	24,583,200	24,414,400	...	168,800
Post Office and Telegraph (net) . . .	610,700	501,100	...	109,600
Departmental Receipts (a)	4,174,700	4,052,700	...	122,000
Railways, Net Earnings	12,814,200	13,382,600	568,400	...
Irrigation	3,461,700	3,451,100	...	10,600
Military Works	54,200	50,900	...	3,300
Army	835,200	816,600	...	18,600
TOTAL REVENUES .	88,939,900	89,072,200	132,300	...
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA—				
Direct Demands on Revenues—				
Opium	2,348,800	2,653,900	...	305,100
Other heads	8,289,500	8,622,900	...	333,400
Interest	—1,132,200	—1,319,800	187,600	...
Civil Departments	17,371,100	17,986,800	...	615,700
Famine Relief	44,600	5,700	38,900	...
Protective Works and Reduction of Debt .	1,131,500	1,123,900	7,600	...
Railways, charges against net earnings (net).	4,881,800	5,218,900	...	337,100
Irrigation	3,218,200	3,333,900	...	115,700
Military Works and Special Defences . .	1,113,700	1,299,600	...	185,900
Civil Works	4,493,600	5,350,800	...	857,200
Army (Ordinary Charges)	16,541,500	16,873,400	...	331,900
Warlike Operations	1,023,700	38,900	984,800	...
	59,325,800	61,188,900	...	1,863,100
Provincial Adjustment	1,417,900	—924,700	2,342,600	...
NET EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN INDIA.	60,743,700	60,264,200	479,500	...
Surplus .	4,059,400	3,932,600	...	126,800

(a) Including Interest and Receipts under Civil Works.

16. Under Revenue heads in India the collection of arrears of Land Revenue still goes on, but we do not expect next year quite so much as in the current year. Under Salt and Customs we expect a slight advance over the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, but have not estimated to receive so great an advance over these as we shall certainly receive in the current year. The current prices of Opium warrant our estimating for a considerable increase in the revenue under this head.

17. Under Railways the estimates are for a small advance in net earnings. The details are as follow:—

	Budget, 1898-99.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways—Gross	19,382,600	19,695,800	20,237,100
Working Charges	9,770,500	9,876,600	10,047,000
Net	9,612,100	9,819,200	10,190,100
Guaranteed Railways—Net	2,424,000	2,995,000	3,192,500
TOTAL NET	12,036,100	12,814,200	13,382,600

18. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway contributes Rx. 130,000, the Madras Railway Rx. 65,000, and the East Indian Railway Rx. 60,000 of the improvement shewn in Budget, and we expect the Eastern Bengal and Southern Mahratta Railways to recover from their low figures of 1898-99. The increasing mileage of the East Coast Railway will also bring in better returns; on the other hand, there are heavy renewals on the North-Western Railway to be provided for. Under Civil Departments we have to provide for considerable additions to Police expenditure (partly due to Plague); and we have also made fairly ample estimates for Plague expenditure, the charges under "Medical" in India being as follows:—

	Total.	Including Plague Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.
1894-95	1,003,438	...
1895-96	1,020,077	...
1896-97	1,065,158	19,000
1897-98	1,328,952	297,000
1898-99, Revised	1,542,900	508,900
1899-1900, Budget	1,678,100	354,200 + 209,500

The last-mentioned Rx. 209,500 is shewn separately, because it is in the nature of a reserve in the "India" Section of the Accounts, and if actually spent, it will not pass under "Medical" in the Imperial Portion of the Accounts, but be dealt with as a transfer.

19. We have increased the total provision for Military Works to Rx. 1,322,300, against expenditure in 1897-98 and 1898-99 of about Rx. 1,168,385 and Rx. 1,197,600, the purpose of the increase being to meet charges likely to fall upon us in respect of places of defence and similar works on the North-West Frontier.

20. The Military Estimates shew large savings in India as compared with the current year, the India figures being—

	Ordinary Expenditure.	Warlike Operations.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1896-97	17,243,137	18,206	17,261,343
1897-98	16,514,547	3,847,992	20,362,539
1898-99, Budget	16,625,800	1,458,000	18,083,800
1898-99, Revised	16,541,500	1,023,700	17,565,200
1899-1900, Budget	16,873,400	38,900	16,912,300

No Remission of Taxation.

21. In view of the surpluses as shewn in the Revised and Budget Estimates, the Government of India have carefully considered the question whether they should propose, at present, any remission of existing taxation. The conclusion to which they have come is that any such proposal would be premature, and this mainly on two grounds. The first is that we have, as it were, to make up for arrears. As stated in my opening paragraph, we have had in the past two years deficits aggregating Rx. 7,064,233, and we ought to regard ourselves as under an obligation to recover our position by accumulating counterbalancing surpluses. The second and weightier reason is that we have in contemplation, as is well known, certain extremely important measures of currency reform, which are under the consideration of a Committee sitting at the India Office in London. Whatever the advice of that Committee may be, we consider we are bound to prepare for any measures that may result from it by preserving as strong a financial position as possible, and we consider we would act unwisely if we were to reduce our financial strength by remitting existing taxation and run the risk of finding ourselves, by our own action, less free than we would otherwise be to undertake any measures of currency reform that may seem desirable.

Railway Construction.

22. I have, in former Financial Statements, referred to the policy recently established of laying down a programme of Railway Construction for three years in advance. The first of these programmes was for the three years ending 31st March 1899. This programme was at first intended to include an expenditure of 27 crores of rupees, but was afterwards extended to 29⅔ crores. Latterly, however, financial difficulties have obliged us somewhat to curtail the expenditure, and we expect to expend against the programme of 29⅔ crores the following amounts :—

	Rx.
In 1896-97 (actuals)	8,658,800
„ 1897-98 („)	8,145,500
„ 1898-99 (Revised Estimate)	8,387,500
TOTAL .	25,191,800

23. I leave to my Honourable Colleague Sir A. Trevor the task of stating in detail the results of the expenditure. It is sufficient here to set them out in the most general form (the figures of the Railways of Native States and of other Railways that lie outside our accounts being omitted) :—

	Standard Gauge.	Metre Gauge.	Special Gauges.	Total.
March 31, 1896—				
Mileage open . . .	10,430	6,842	36	17,308
„ under construction .	1,490	1,086	...	2,576
TOTAL .	11,920	7,928	36	19,884
March 31, 1899—				
Mileage open . . .	11,728	7,522	36	19,286
„ under construction .	814	971	77	1,862
TOTAL .	12,542	8,493	113	21,148

24. I divide the Railway Construction in the present estimates, for convenience sake with reference to our accounts, into four categories, namely:—

First.—State Railway Construction; money found by Government, but also by debentures in the case of the East Indian and Assam-Bengal Railway Companies.

Second.—Construction by Assisted and Working Companies out of funds raised by them or in some cases advanced by Government to them. Also Branch Line Companies under a firm guarantee.

Third.—Open line capital and new construction by the old Guaranteed Companies.

Fourth.—Construction by Companies outside the accounts of the Government, and also construction by Branch Line Companies on rebate terms.

The above classification slightly differs from that of last year's Statement, as under new arrangements every portion of the above comes within the programme, except the fourth category, *viz.*, Company construction outside the accounts of Government, and Branch Line Companies not under firm guarantee.

25. The Estimates of Capital construction for the two years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 now stand as follows, the figures for programme expenditure in the Revised Estimate of 1898-99 being modified so as to correspond with the new classification:—

	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.
FIRST CATEGORY—STATE RAILWAYS—		
Funds available by Famine Grant	695,400	490,000
Grant under—		
48.—State Railway Construction	2,882,200	3,465,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	1,573,800	750,000
TOTAL	5,151,400	4,705,000
SECOND CATEGORY—ASSISTED COMPANIES	3,155,300	3,009,900
THIRD CATEGORY—OLD GUARANTEED COMPANIES	851,600	1,107,800
TOTAL "PROGRAMME"	9,158,300	8,822,700
Add—FOURTH CATEGORY (outside programme)	1,470,100	950,300
TOTAL	10,628,400	9,773,000

N.B.—The Chittagong Port Works, connected with the Assam-Bengal Railway, shown in last year's Statement as Miscellaneous Public Improvements, are now included as "Railway Construction."

26. Having now carried to a fairly successful issue this policy of temporary activity in railway construction, we think it wise, both from a railway and from a financial point of view, to curtail for a time the rate of progress of railway construction. The nine or ten crores a year sanctioned in 1897 was not meant to be permanently adopted, and we deem it desirable now to allow a short time for the earning capacity of the lines recently constructed to develop itself, before again undertaking special burdens in the direction of capital outlay upon railways.

27. For these reasons we deemed it advisable to fix about 20 crores as the limit of our expenditure for the next three years; and a programme was accordingly prepared for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.
1899-1900	6,772,700
1900-1901	6,728,400
1901-1902	6,821,000
TOTAL	20,322,100

but we have had to alter these figures for the following reason. In the Budget Estimates of 1898-99, we proposed to spend under the first three years' programme a sum of Rx. 10,788,900 in the year 1898-99, but the inability of the workshops in England to meet the demands which were made upon them by ourselves and the various constructing companies has reduced the expenditure of 1898-99 to Rx. 8,387,500. Many of the orders, however, will be completed and paid for in 1899-1900, and we have therefore to provide, under the new three years' programme, in 1899-1900 not only the intended Rx. 6,772,700, but a considerable amount in addition, which may be regarded as arrears of the old programme handed on to the new one. The amount estimated for is therefore Rx. 8,822,700.

28. The following are the entries under the first category (State Railways) :—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Expenditure by State Agency—		
Open lines—	Rx.	Rx.
North Western	228,300	212,300
Oudh and Rohilkhand	95,700	72,800
Eastern Bengal	150,500	257,200
East Coast	60,000	40,000
Warora Colliery	—6,300	—2,100
Umaria Colliery	—7,100	—100,000
Stores transactions	—15,800	—7,500
TOTAL	505,300	472,700
Lines under construction—		
Rae Bareli-Benares	54,400	4,000
Bhatinda-Ferozepur Conversion	64,700	...
Mari-Attock	142,500	25,000
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur—(Land)	—100	...
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	238,000	332,600
Indus Bridge	108,400	35,000
Bezwada-Madras	669,200	30,000
Godavari Bridge	166,400	200,000
Lyallpur-Khanewal	90,200	75,000
Cooch Behar-Santrabari	30,300	12,500
Rajbari-Fareedpur	26,100	...
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	100,300	100,000
Rungpur-Dhubri including Teesta Bridge	46,100	211,500
Southern Punjab—Rolling-stock	202,800	2,700
Hurdwar-Dehra „	7,800	27,200
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur „	36,600	8,800
Mymensingh-Jamalpur „	40,700	9,400
Nowshera-Dargai	...	120,000
TOTAL	2,024,400	1,193,700
Expenditure by Agency of Companies—		
Open lines—		
East Indian including extensions	1,450,000	1,500,000
Rajputana-Malwa system	1,600	90,000
Tirhoot	157,000	40,000
Bhopal	5,400	10,000
Dhond and Manmad	5,500	16,000
South Indian	—200,000	50,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	—400	...
Madras-Ennore	200	...
TOTAL	1,419,300	1,706,000

		Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Lines under construction—		Rx.	Rx.
Assam-Bengal	Land, Part I	22,000	20,000
	Construction, Part II	1,134,400	762,000
	Chittagong Jetties	46,000	18,000
Hajipur Katihar Extension		250,000	200,000
Madura-Paumben		...	100,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon		...	70,000
TOTAL		1,452,400	1,170,000
Lump deduction on account of probable lapse		250,000	...
Reserve		...	162,600
TOTAL FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS		5,151,400	4,705,000

29. The items in the second category (Assisted Companies) are:—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur	1,861,000	1,770,000
Indian Midland	203,000	165,000
Burma Railways	700,000	800,000
Bengal Central	78,100	40,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	15,300	6,900
Southern Mahratta	44,900	40,000
Mysore	35,000	20,000
Hardwar-Dehra	150,000	88,000
Bhramaputra-Sultanpur	68,000	80,000
TOTAL	3,155,300	3,009,900

30. The estimate under the third category (old Guaranteed Companies) provides for:—

	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	Rx.
Open Line Capital—		
Great Indian Peninsula	73,600	74,000
Madras	20,100	60,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	459,100	410,000
Extensions—		
Calicut-Cannanore	70,600	200,400
Amalner Palgaon-Chalisgaon Dhulia	228,200	363,400
TOTAL	851,600	1,107,800

31. The principal projects classed under the fourth category and outside the "programme" are:—

	Revised, 1898-99. Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Bengal Dooars Extensions	40,000	200,000
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	445,000	365,000
Tapti Valley	650,000	230,000
South Behar	204,000	77,500
Smaller Branch Lines	131,100	77,800
TOTAL .	1,470,100	950,300

Capital Expenditure on Irrigation.

32. The amount of Rx. 750,000 has hitherto been provided for expenditure on Irrigation. In 1899-1900 a further amount of Rx. 100,000 is provided under this head. The grant for 1898-99 which was of the usual amount, Rx. 750,000, has not been fully worked up to, owing chiefly to the approaching completion of the Chenab Canal and partly to it not having been found possible to start work on the Jhelum Canal in the early part of the year.

33. The principal works under this head are at present:—

	Revised, 1898-99 Rx.	Budget, 1899-1900. Rx.
Mandalay Canal	90,000	100,000
Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	63,600	42,600
Chenab Canal	151,500	80,000
Jhelum Canal	36,200	210,000
Jamrao Canal	142,200	133,900
Other Projects	208,700	283,500
TOTAL .	692,200	850,000

Remittance and Debt.

34. The following account shews in a shortened form the requirements of the Secretary of State; the figures are drawn up so as to shew separately the transactions on account of Government, and the transactions arising out of the operations of Railway Companies:—

	Revised, 1898-99. £	Budget, 1899-1900. £
Requirements on Government Account—		
Excess of expenditure on Revenue Account	16,091,200	16,324,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue .	791,100	682,100
Net payments on Remittance Accounts, etc	225,400	268,800
Total Requirements	17,107,700	17,275,400
Transactions of Railway Companies—		
Net receipts on account of Capital . .	2,183,100	1,970,000
Payments for Stores, etc. . . .	2,718,000	3,181,700
Net Outgoings .	534,900	1,211,700
Net Funds required*.	17,642,600	18,487,100

35. The following figures shew the manner in which the above requirements have been or are to be financed:—

	Revised. 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
	£	£
By Council Bills (net Remittance) . .	19,000,000	17,000,000
By addition to Permanent Debt . .	1,912,800	...
Less reduction of Temporary Debt . .	—1,500,000	...
By reduction of Cash Balance . .	...	1,487,100
Deduct—Addition to Cash Balance .	—1,770,200	...
	17,642,600	18,487,100

36. In last year's Financial Statement I mentioned that the Secretary of State intended, besides renewing £6,000,000 outstanding temporary debt, to raise £6,000,000 permanent debt. This amount was raised in July in the form of India 2½ per cent stock, but it was issued at a considerable discount (namely at a rate of £88 10*s*. 5*d*. per cent), and produced only £5,297,700 in cash. With the money he discharged permanent debt to the extent of £3,384,900, so that the net amount raised by addition to sterling debt was £1,912,800. The Secretary of State has decided that the discount on the loan, *viz.*, £702,300, shall not be charged upon the revenues of the year, but shall be discharged by a Sinking Fund at the rate of interest borne by the loan, *viz.*, 2½ per cent, lasting over 50 years. There are already one or two Sinking Funds of the kind in connection with the sterling debt; £12,622 being the total charge appearing in the Accounts of 1897-98. The amount added by the new Sinking Fund is about £7,000.

37. The heavy drawings of the year, by Council Bills, enabled the Secretary of State to improve upon his intention of renewing the £6,000,000 outstanding temporary debt, and he renewed only £4,500,000 of it. The remainder of the excess of drawings went towards increase of the Cash Balance, which is estimated to stand, on 31st March 1899 at the unusually high figure of £4,304,400.

38. For next year, 1899-1900, the Secretary of State estimates to draw £17,000,000 by Council Bills, and though he does not estimate for any increase or decrease in either permanent or temporary debt, he considers that in view of the high balances which his Estimates, both Revised and Budget, show, he may find it possible to pay off some of the outstanding temporary debt.

39. In March last we estimated that we would have to raise a rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000 in India, but as the time approached for our doing so, we found both that improved revenues had added to our resources, and the market was not favourable for so large a loan. We therefore limited our proposed loan to an amount of Rx. 1,200,000 under 3½ per cent conditions, and this amount was raised on August 24th at an average rate of R94 12½ annas per cent. The price remained about this figure for some months, but has recently advanced to over par.

40. We reckon that in India we shall be able next year to meet all the demands upon our Treasuries without raising any new debt, but it must be understood that all these announcements about the amount of contemplated remittances and loans are subject to the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to alter his plans as he may find occasion.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE, 1892 to 1899.

(The tabulated figures in this part are hundreds of Rx., that is, two ciphers are omitted.)

41. The progress of Provincial Finance is easiest studied by considering separately:—

First.—The amount of net Revenue, of which a definite portion settled by the terms of the "Contract" is at the disposal of the Provincial Government for its expenditure on Civil Administration.

Second.—The modification of this Provincial share of net Revenue, caused by special arrangements, different in each Province, in connexion with certain portions of Irrigation and Railway Administration, involving in some cases a small net outlay and in some a small net revenue.

Third.—The appropriation of the funds thus obtained towards the Provincial Expenditure, and especially the relation between the increase of expenditure and the increase of available funds.

42. The first figures to be set out are, therefore, the totals of the net revenues, that is, the revenues less expenditure directly charged against them. They are as follow, the figures being quite independent of any considerations as between Imperial and Provincial:—

Total Ordinary Revenues—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Central Provinces	1,248,6	1,244,0	1,231,2	1,171,3	1,252,9	1,089,5	1,048,5	1,322,9	1,398,7
Burma (*a*)	3,643,3	...	...	...	...	...	3,948,2	4,147,0	4,012,8
Assam	814,0	842,9	962,5	992,1	1,003,4	1,015,3	995,8	1,047,3	1,047,3
Bengal	7,081,6	7,325,2	7,445,8	7,606,9	7,714,8	7,823,5	7,835,9	7,998,8	8,058,9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,677,8	7,716,1	7,778,9	7,589,1	7,866,2	6,655,6	7,264,8	8,419,1	8,470,1
Punjab	3,060,1	3,133,8	3,261,1	3,223,5	3,290,5	3,224,3	3,409,8	3,561,8	3,530,4
Madras	6,817,1	7,106,2	7,469,2	7,645,6	7,719,3	7,478,8	7,863,2	8,015,5	7,988,0
Bombay (*b*)	5,412,1	5,489,1	5,646,1	5,550,6	6,018,2	5,367,0	5,625,2	5,950,2	5,943,0

(*a*) The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

(*b*) The figures relating to alienated Land Revenue, an entry peculiar to Bombay, are omitted from both sides.

43. The next statement shews the portion of these revenues which, according to the Provincial contract in each case, is credited to Provincial Account. The figures stand as follows, and it may be noted that the revision of the contract made with effect from 1897-98 onward, was such as to cause little change in the total of the Provincial share, except in the two Provinces of Bengal and Madras where it was reduced by Rx. 90,000 and Rx. 130,000 respectively, and in the North-Western Provinces where it was increased by about Rx. 120,000, namely, the cessation of a temporary reduction of Rx. 50,000, and a direct addition of about Rx. 70,000. (The figures are as they stand before the addition of the contributions from Imperial entered at the end of the table in paragraph 47 and the special grants-in-aid and expenditure therefrom of which mention is made in paragraphs 65 and 66 below):—

Provincial Share of Revenues—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Central Provinces	653,3	652,5	647,2	623,9	649,6	598,9	566,1	713,1	750,8
Burma (*a*)	2,604,1	...	...	...	...	...	2,768,5	2,891,8	2,822,5
Assam	477,1	500,3	549,7	556,4	566,0	575,9	564,3	626,0	626,3
Bengal	2,767,1	2,899,4	2,941,4	3,049,2	3,102,6	3,160,9	3,552,1	3,517,5	3,549,3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,235,8	2,254,4	2,284,9	2,218,7	2,309,8	1,959,7	2,101,5	2,719,2	2,729,1
Punjab	1,382,6	1,414,0	1,451,2	1,440,0	1,476,8	1,483,5	1,571,3	1,631,2	1,611,6
Madras	2,368,7	2,491,0	2,587,9	2,653,5	2,676,7	2,627,1	2,588,5	2,655,7	2,632,4
Bombay	2,404,4	2,451,5	2,490,8	2,481,2	2,601,2	2,405,4	2,475,9	2,554,9	2,569,7

(*a*) The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

44. I offer some comments on these two statements, shewing them in parallel columns :—

	Total Imperial *plus* Provincial.	Provincial Share only.
Central Provinces.	Fairly continuous progress—a small drop in 1894-95 due, as the details shew, to failure of Land Revenue—Recovery in 1895-96. Then a serious loss of Revenue in the two famine years 1896-97 and 1897-98. But complete recovery in the early future is anticipated.	The Province obtained in the earlier years little or no margin of revenue beyond that allowed for in the Contract of 1892, and in the famine years there was very great loss as compared with that standard. If the anticipations for 1898-99 and 1899-1900 are realized, it will be very fairly off.
Burma .	No figures are here shewn for the years preceding 1897-98, the accounts having been completely changed in that year by the incorporation of Upper and Lower Burma as a single Province of account. The revenue is considerably in excess of that which was taken as the standard for the framing of the Provincial Contract of 1897. The falling-off in 1899-1900 is under "Forests," and may perhaps be due only to cautious estimating.	Revenue considerably in excess of the standard taken for the contract.
Assam .	Revenue steadily progressive. The effect of the earthquake in 1897-98 is shewn only in a slight slackening of the rate of progress.	Has all along enjoyed a considerable excess of revenue—at present nearly 30 per cent (Rx. 170 to 190 thousands) over the contract figure of 1892. But of this amount Rx. 33,000 represent a special addition made to meet the South Lushai expenditure transferred to Assam.
Bengal .	Also shews a steady progressive revenue. Owing presumably to the famine the progress from 1896-97 to 1897-98 was rather less than in other years. The falling-off was mainly under "Excise," as Land Revenue in Bengal is little subject to variation in consequence of famine.	The accounts of the Province were greatly affected by the withdrawal from the Province in 1897 of the extremely progressive revenue of the Eastern Bengal Railway the share of Revenue substituted therefor not being so progressive. Combining the ordinary revenue and the Railway account the figures stand thus:— Standard of 1892 . . . 2,806,3 1892-93 . . . . 2,962,4 1893-94 . . . . 3,011,0 1894-95 . . . . 3,193,2 1895-96 . . . . 3 235,7 1896-97 . . . . 3,328,0 1897-98 . . . . 3,297,8 1898-99 . . . . 3,238,7 1899-1900 . . . 3,267,0 which certainly may be called fairly progressive, the figures of the last two years being due in part, it may be hoped, to caution in estimating. The new contract, commencing from 1897-98, involved a reduction of about Rx. 90,000 in the Provincial share.

	Total Imperial *plus* Provincial.	Provincial Share only.
North-Western Provinces.	A fairly progressive revenue till the famine year, then a tremendous falling-off in Land Revenue (1896-97). Partial recovery in 1897-98 and in the following two years very high figures due to recovery of famine arrears.	The unequal operation of the Irrigation account and the change effected in it in 1897 renders it necessary to combine the figures for this Province as in the case of Bengal. They stand thus— Standard of 1892 . . . 2,215,4 1892-93 . . . 2,265,2 1893-94 . . . 2,314,5 1894-95 . . . 2,234,1 1895-96 . . . 2,170,3 1896-97 . . . 2,160,2 1897-98 . . . 2,432,4 1898-99 . . . 2,641,5 1899-1900 . . . 2,632,2 The story of these figures is shortly this,—At first a little improvement over the standard taken for settlement. In 1895-96 a failure of irrigation revenue, 1896-97 famine, and consequent failure of revenue. Thereafter the rapid recovery of the Province and the realizations of famine arrears of revenue bring in ample resources. The new contract, commencing from 1897-98, increased the assets by about Rx. 120,000.
Punjab .	Steady progress as reckoned over the whole period, but a slight set back in the famine year.	The same as in the other column.
Madras .	Shews a very progressive Revenue, the advance being only temporarily interrupted by famine.	Rapid increase of revenue up till the famine year—from that time figure fairly steady, but not advancing. The Provincial share from 1897-98 onwards would stand about Rx 130,000 higher but for the revision of contract which came into operation from that year.
Bombay .	An increase up to the famine year, then a considerable set back which has not yet been fully recovered.	The same remark as the first one in the case of Madras.

45. The sets of figures which I next shew are those relating to the Irrigation and Railway portion of the Provincial contracts, which I have described as coming in in modification of the amount of ordinary revenue otherwise at the disposal of the several Governments. The amount of modification thus imposed has, except in two cases, only slightly changed during the period under review, and the figures are, therefore, of no great importance except in the cases referred to, namely, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and these have been dealt with above:—

Railways and Irrigation Accounts—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Burma* . .	−125,0	...	...	...	...	...	−116,5	−130,5	−157,0
Assam . .	−9,5	−13,0	−10,5	−9,3	−10,2	−13,9	−14,2	−22,4	−0,5
Bengal . .	+39,2	+63,0	+69,6	+144,0	+133,1	+167,1	−254,3	−278,8	−282,3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	−20,4	+10,8	+29,6	+15,4	−130,5	+200,5	+330,9	−77,7	−96,9
Punjab . .	+2,0	−23,5	−6,2	−5,7	+5,1	+6,1	+9,3	+7,8	+8,0
Madras . .	−313,9	−409,1	−360,7	−319,0	−331,8	−396,6	−297,5	−319,9	−313,9
Bombay .	+5,1	−41,4	−15,6	−1,2	+3,7	−2,2	+7,7	+5,9	+8,7

* The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

C

46. The next step is to examine the expenditure of the various Governments and observe how far they have kept the increase of it within the limits imposed by the increase of revenue. I shew separately the ordinary expenditure and the direct expenditure upon famine and plague.

47. The details are as follow, and the figures have to be compared with the general statement of available resources in the right column under paragraph 44 above :—

Expenditure Account—

	Contract, 1892.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Expenditure, excluding Plague and Famine—									
Central Provinces	653,3	674,3	707,9	679,6	673,0	688,7	764,4	706,0	701,0
Burma* . .	2,479,1	...	...	...	...	...	2,419,9	2,460,4	2,755,5
Assam . .	467,6	478,0	567,7	558,5	542,2	587,4	675,7	707,6	671,7
Bengal . .	2,806,3	2,972,1	2,974,1	2,993,4	3,115,9	3,295,2	3,302,0	3,141,6	3,272,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	2,215,4	2,281,9	2,339,7	2,349,9	2,342,2	2,485,8	2,513,7	2,401,7	2,586,9
Punjab . .	1,384,6	1,496,6	1,467,7	1,459,1	1,489,0	1,522,4	1,486,7	1,558,5	1,621,0
Madras . .	2,054,8	2,216,6	2,193,4	2,212,1	2,327,6	2,383,9	2,286,8	2,266,3	2,331,2
Bombay . .	2,409,5	2,433,6	2,455,7	2,526,5	2,560,2	2,588,9	2,605,4	2,534,6	2,604,7
Plague and Famine Expenditure (Provincial)—									
Central Provinces	...	...	...	6,4	...	2	5,8	18,3	17,5
Burma . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,7	...	...
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . .	...	1	...	...	...	219,4	299,0	15,6	5,0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	...	...	2	17,9	...	21,4	19,8	20,8
Punjab . .	...	...	...	...	...	31,3	96,2	18,0	10,0
Madras . .	...	24,4	2	...	2	47,2	161,9	20,7	64,1
Bombay . .	...	4	...	...	...	35,4	191,5	354,8	126,4
Provincial Balances apart from grants-in aid by the Imperial Government—	*1st April 1892-93.*								
Central Provinces	205,4	183,6	122,9	17,8	37,4	—52,6	—256,7	—267,9	—236,5
Burma . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	481,6	782,5	692,5
Assam . .	135,9	145,2	116,7	89,3	119,8	94,4	—31,2	—135,2	—190,1
Bengal . .	235,3	225,5	262,4	432,2	582,0	395,4	92,2	173,7	163,7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	512,4	495,7	470,5	304,5	164,7	—160,9	—263,6	—43,6	—19,1
Punjab . .	277,1	171,0	148,3	123,5	116,4	52,3	50,0	112,5	100,5
Madras . .	419,1	260,0	293,6	386,0	430,1	229,5	71,8	129,6	52,8
Bombay . .	407,0	383,1	402,6	300,1	400,8	179,7	—133,6	—462,2	—614,9
Contributions from Imperial in aid of Provincial Balances—									
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	52,6	204,1	...	...
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,0	80,0	...
Bengal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,0	...
North Western Provinces and Oudh . .	...	...	...	...	...	160,9	102,7	...	...
Madras .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,7	64,1
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	183,6	278,6	126,4

* The figure against Burma in the column "Contract, 1892" represents the Contract of 1897.

48. *Central Provinces.*—The expenditure up to the famine year rose 2 or 3 lakhs (Rx. 20,000 or 30,000) above the standard of 1892; and since, as already observed, there was no margin of revenue, this resulted in the exhaustion of the ample balance, Rx. 205,400 with which the Province started. The strain of the famine year reduced the balance (apart from direct famine expenditure) still further to a deficit of Rx. 52,600 in 1896-97, and a further deficit of Rx. 204,100

in 1897-98, both of which were made up by grants from the Imperial Exchequer. The Province started in 1898-99 without any balance at all, and it is now expected that there will be a deficit in the year of Rx. 11,200, which must again be made up by a grant from Imperial Revenues. In 1899-1900 its estimated expenditure is well within its means.

The Province has taken practically no share of the cost of famine, which has been entirely Imperial—Rx. 1,640,245.

49. *Burma.*—Has not spent up to the rate of its increase of revenue, and has in consequence an ample and increasing balance. It is arranging now to expend part of the amount in meeting certain demands for Provincial Public Works, and has also made other proposals for expenditure on the public services.

50. *Assam.*—Had a comfortable balance, all along, of 10 lakhs (Rx. 100,000) more or less, keeping its increase of expenditure well up to, but not in excess of, its increase of revenue. The repair of earthquake damages imposed heavy charges in 1897-98 and 1898-99, which have largely exhausted the Provincial balance of Rx. 94,400 and absorbed also a grant of Rx. 160,000 by the Government of India; the balance being reduced for 31st March 1899 to about Rx. 25,000. In 1899-1900, after providing for absolutely necessary expenditure for Public Works and for the repair of earthquake damages, the estimates shew a deficit of Rx. 54,900.

The expansion of ordinary expenditure has been very considerable during the period under review.

51. *Bengal.*—The revenue of this Province, as above shewn, has afforded a margin for expansion of Provincial expenditure—namely, Rx. 2,806,300 in 1892 to (say) Rx. 3,300,000 in 1899-1900. The expenditure, however, was kept well in hand, so that the balance increased from Rx. 225,500 in March 1893 to Rx. 582,000 in March 1896. But this high balance sank to Rx. 92,200 two years later, as Rx. 518,400 out of it were spent in direct famine and plague charges. The ordinary expenditure in the two years now under estimate is taken at Rx. 3,141,600 and Rx. 3,272,000, which may be regarded as within the means of the Province, though it leaves a small deficit on the estimates of 1899-1900.

The Imperial Exchequer incurred famine charges in Bengal up to a total of Rx. 576,821 (about half of the total), but did not otherwise contribute by grants-in-aid to the resources of the Province.

The Province of Bengal has not had much plague expenditure to bear out of its own account, but we have made to it in 1898-99 a grant-in-aid of Rx. 20,000 which it will distribute to those Municipalities and Local Bodies whose funds have been most severely affected by expenditure on plague.

52. *North-Western-Provinces.*—The Province had the advantage of starting in 1892 with a large balance still remaining on the credit side, but the rate of its annual expenditure was in excess of its annual revenue (having been found by reduction of balances), and when in the year before the famine a very favourable monsoon caused a failure of irrigation revenue (an important item in North-Western Provinces finance), the Province found its balance on March 31, 1896, reduced below the stipulated minimum of 20 lakhs (Rx. 200,000), and, as already said, a rate of current expenditure in excess of its current revenue by between 10 and 15 lakhs. During the strain of the famine year nothing could be done to amend this state of things, and the balance was overspent by Rx. 263,600; the amount being accordingly made up by grants-in-aid out of the Imperial Exchequer in the two years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Under these circumstances, the Province contributed nothing towards the direct famine expenditure, the whole of which, Rx. 2,064,025, was found out of Imperial resources.

For 1898-99 it stands, as explained, without any balance to its credit, and its estimates stand as follows:—

	1898-99. Rx.	1899-1900. Rx.
Revenue Accounts	2,641,500	2,632,200
Expenditure Accounts	2,421,500 (a)	2,607,700 (b)
Results	+ 220,000	+ 24,500

(a) Includes Rx. 19,800, Plague. (b) Includes Rx. 20,800, Plague.

The handsome surplus which comes in in 1898-99 is due to the recovery by the North-Western Provinces of the arrears of the revenue due in 1896-97 and 1897-98, in compensation for the loss of which Imperial made the grants-in-aid of Rx. 263,600 above alluded to. In the coming year, 1899-1900, the Government, North-Western Provinces, propose to increase their scale of expenditure all round to a rate which they will not be able to maintain after the arrear collections (which add some lakhs to the present scale of revenue) are exhausted and the revenue falls back to its ordinary amount.

In anticipation of this surplus of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 it was stipulated that the benefit of these arrear collections was (*quoad* the Provincial share) to be considered as not applicable to current expenditure, but to be reserved (to the extent of 75 per cent of it) for building up the exhausted Provincial balance. The Government, North-Western Provinces, have fulfilled this pledge, and are now appropriating these arrears to a temporary increase of expenditure bearing in mind the impending diminution in the amount of their annual income as compared with the figures of 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

53. *Punjab.*—The Province has all along proceeded on fairly prosperous lines. The balances which were continually diminishing before the famine year are now on the rise, and the expenditure is within the amount of revenue available. The Province escaped any severe share in the calamities of 1896 and 1897, and the Imperial expenditure on famine was less than 3 lakhs (Rx. 30,000), the Province itself contributing about 12 lakhs (Rx. 120,000) or, including "Local," nearly 16.

54. *Madras.*—The expanding revenues of this Province have carried it through its period of disaster. It contributed moderately, that is, a total of a little over 20 lakhs (Rx. 200,000), towards its famine expenditure, the Government of India having undertaken all the rest (*viz.*, Rx. 732,995) so as to leave the Province with an opening balance of Rx. 71,800 in 1898-99. The Government of India further propose to make a grant to Madras of the amount of direct famine and plague expenditure incurred by it in 1898-99, namely, Rx. 20,700, and to estimate for next year a similar grant of Rx. 64,100. They also grant a further sum of Rx. 30,000 in 1898-99, placing the amount at the disposal of the Local Government for grants-in-aid to such Municipalities and Local Bodies as have been most affected by plague expenditure. With its famine and plague expenditure thus made up the Province shows a fair surplus on its transactions of 1898-99, and a small deficit in 1899-1900.

The detailed figures are:—

	1898-99. Rx.	1899-1900. Rx.
Revenue Accounts	2,655,700	2,632,400
Deduct—Railway and Irrigation Account	310,900	313,900
Net available Revenue	2,344,800	2,318,500
Proposed Expenditure, excluding Plague and Famine	2,266,300	2,331,200
Plague and Famine	20,700	64,100
TOTAL	2,287,000	2,395,300

55. *Bombay.*—The continuous advance of the expenditure of the Province while the advance of the revenue was entirely set back by the famine year, has brought a strain upon the finances, irrespective of the direct effect of famine and plague expenditure. The figures may be set out as follows :—

	Revenue Account as modified by Irrigation and Railway figures.	Ordinary Expenditure Account.	Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1892 standard	2,409,500	2,409,500		
1892-93	2,410,100	2,434,000	6,200	
1893-94	2,475,200	2,455,700		
1894-95	2,480,000	2,526,500		
1895-96	2,604,900	2,560,200		
1896-97	2,403,200	2,588,900	185,700	
1897-98	2,483,600	2,605,400	121,800	
1898-99	2,560,800	2,534,600	26,200	(Excess of Revenue.)
1899-1900	2,578,400	2,604,700	26,300	(Excess of Expenditure.)

The above figures exclude all direct Famine and Plague expenditure, and shew that the revenue and expenditure were in equilibrium for the first four years of the period under review, but that in the next two (the years of calamity), by reason of the falling-off in revenue, without an intermission of the increase in expenditure, the Provincial balance had to bear a reduction of Rx. 307,500.

The actual condition of the account till the end of 1897-98 was as follows :—

		Rx.
Balance, March 31, 1892		407,000
Reduced by excess of ordinary expenditure—	Rx.	
1892-93 to 1895-96	6,200	
1896-97	185,700	
1897-98	121,800	
		313,700
		93,300
Further reduction by direct famine and plague expenditure not included in the above—		
1896-97	35,400	
1897-98	191,500	
		226,900
Net over-expenditure of balance till 31st March 1898		133,600
Cancelled by general grant-in-aid in 1897-98 of		183,600
Leaving credit balance on 31st March 1898 of		50,000

The Revised Estimates for Bombay for 1898-99 show:—

Revenues Account	2,554,900	Surplus on ordinary account Rx. 26,200.
Irrigation and Railway Account	+ 5,900	
Expenditure Account, excluding Plague and Famine	2,534,600	
Plague and Famine Expenditure	354,800	

56. Putting the figures of the various provinces together, the following shews the facts up to March 31, 1898:—

Statement in Rx.	Famine and Plague Expenditure (direct). From Imperial sources.	From Provincial and Local sources.	Grants-in-aid by Imperial to Provincial.
Central Provinces	1,640,245	8,820	256,700
Burma	54,975	63,336	...
Assam	...	...	80,000 (a)
Bengal	576,821	553,951	...
North-Western Provinces	2,064,025	...	263,600
Punjab	27,502	157,920	...
Madras	732,995	228,601	...
Bombay	1,242,760	27,887	183,600

(a) For earthquake.

57. The Government of Bombay, both in respect of its Provincial account and in respect of its Municipalities, have been very hardly pressed by plague expenditure. They have submitted to us an examination of the financial condition of their principal Municipalities, and we have agreed to their giving out of their general revenues relief to their Municipalities to the extent of Rx. 228,078, of which the greater part goes to the City Corporation. Including this grant from their revenues, the Government of Bombay will have spent in direct charges of famine and plague—

	Famine. Rx.	Plague. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1896-97	24,000	11,400	35,400
1897-98	...	191,500	191,500
1898-99	24,800	330,000	354,800
Total			581,700

Out of the expenditure of the first two years, aggregating Rx. 226,900, the Provincial Government have met out of their ordinary revenues Rx. 43,300, and the balance Rx. 183,600 has been made up by special contributions by Imperial; in the same way its balance of Rx. 50,000, and Rx. 26,200, its surplus of 1898-99, fall far short of the charges Rx. 354,800 of 1898-99, and it is necessary for the Imperial Government to make a further grant-in-aid of Rx. 278,600 leaving the province, on April 1899, with an opening balance of *nil*. The total direct expenditure on plague and famine which has been borne by the province comes to Rx. 43,300 in the first two years and Rx. 76,200 in the last, or Rx. 119,500 in all.

It is anticipated that Rx. 126,400 of Plague expenditure will be incurred in Bombay in 1899-1900, and an equal amount of grant-in-aid from Imperial to Provincial has been estimated for in that year.

58. The grants shewn in the above paragraphs may be regarded as grants in the ordinary way of business, that is, grants made on the principle that in any case of extreme calamity, when Local aid has been exhausted, the charge must fall, as far as possible, on Provincial resources, and when they are exhausted the Imperial Government must bear the burden; and I think a liberal interpretation has been given to this Imperial responsibility, for we have taken over the direct Provincial expenditure on famine and plague of the two Provinces most affected by plague, without insisting upon their first defraying any part of it out of their own balances, and it is our desire at present to go still farther. On one or two past occasions, when Imperial finances have been subjected to great stress, we have called upon the Provincial Governments to give us aid out of their resources,

and under present circumstances, when Imperial finance by the recovery of exchange and from other causes is prosperous, and Provincial finance has been sore smitten by the consequences of famine and plague, we consider that a portion of our surplus cannot be better employed than in restoring the financial condition of the various provinces and relieving them from the financial difficulties which accompany the emergence from a state of famine and plague, so as to enable them to carry on their ordinary administration and meet their ordinary administrative necessities.

59. In the case of Bombay, though, as above described, we have made large grants towards the direct expenditure on famine and plague, yet the effect of these two calamities is still shewn in the falling-off in revenue and in indirect expenditure (on police and the like) which accompanies plague measures. We propose on these considerations to make to Bombay a grant of Rx. 150,000.

60. Bengal has not been affected by plague expenditure to anything like the same extent as Bombay; but, on the other hand, its finances have suffered from the very large extent to which the famine expenditure was met from Provincial and Local resources. We propose to make to it a similar grant of Rx. 150,000. This is in addition to the assistance already undertaken to be given from Imperial sources towards the European General Hospital at Calcutta, and also in addition to Rx. 20,000 mentioned in paragraph 51.

61. In Assam the only immediate difficulties arise in connection with earthquake damages. Towards this we have already given Rx. 160,000, and the Chief Commissioner has asked for Rx. 67,500 more. We propose now to close this account by a grant of Rx. 100,000.

62. The accounts of the Central Provinces are weighted only in respect of the very small balance it at present possesses, and the Estimates of 1898-99, as already stated, produces a deficit of Rx. 11,200; we propose to make it a grant of Rx. 50,000.

63. The claim of Madras arises mainly in respect of the fact that, at the last revision of the Provincial contracts, a larger resumption of revenue was made from it than from any other province. We propose to make a grant to it of Rx. 100,000, besides the above mentioned grants for the Famine and Plague expenditure, namely, Rx. 50,700 in 1898-99 and Rx. 64,100 in 1899-1900.

64. Burma in our opinion requires no assistance, nor, if we make a strict reckoning, do the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab. But the expenditure in these two provinces has been limited by the consideration of their general financial position, and they have also had to bear some expenditure, both direct and indirect, upon plague. We propose to give to the former a grant of Rx. 100,000, and to the latter a grant of Rx. 50,000.

65. All these amounts will be granted in the accounts of the year 1898-99, and the same amount (less the excess expenditure in the Central Provinces, Assam, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay already provided for by the Provincial Governments in their estimates) will be entered in the Estimates of 1899-1900 as expenditure out of Provincial balances under the head of Civil Works,—not as an invitation to the several Local Governments to expend the amounts in that year, but as a permission to them to do so (by re-appropriation or otherwise), if on a consideration of their general financial position and of the necessity of keeping a balance in hand, they deem it advisable. The amounts thus entered include in the case of Bengal and Madras the payments they may make against the grants of Rx. 20,000 and Rx. 30,000 referred to in paragraphs 51 and 54. The Provincial Governments should, however, bear in mind that the grants now made are grants made once for all, and that it will be dangerous for them to take them as warranting any expenditure of a recurring character; also that the Government of India in making the grants admits against itself no liability to make

good to Provincial Governments the loss or expenditure incurred by them in respect of the kinds of expenditure to which it has had regard in assessing the distribution of the grants; but admits merely that as in times of Provincial financial prosperity it has called upon the provinces to come to the aid of the general exchequer, so in times of Imperial financial prosperity it is reasonable and expedient that it should depart from a strict interpretation of its financial relations to the Provincial Governments and aid them when at the same time they have had, and have, special financial misfortunes pressing on them. Perhaps I may refer in this connexion to paragraphs 127, 128 and 129 of Major Baring's (Lord Cromer's) financial statement of 1883.

66. These several free grants, as they may be called, are specially entered in the figures attached to the Financial Statement and are in addition to those entered at the end of the statement in paragraph 47. They are:—

	Rx.
Central Provinces	50,000
Assam	100,000
Bengal	150,000
North-Western Provinces	100,000
Punjab	50,000
Madras	100,000
Bombay	150,000
TOTAL	700,000

67. We have made fairly ample provision next year, namely, Rx. 126,400 in connection with the estimates of Bombay, Rx. 64,100 in Madras, and Rx. 209,500 not yet appropriated, for expenditure on combating the plague, which we may not unlikely have to meet in the future out of Imperial resources as we have done in the past. But we are not prepared, in a general way, to pay, out of Imperial resources, all the direct expenditure which the plague may cause, or to relieve Municipalities and other Local Bodies from the burden which necessarily falls upon them in respect of sanitary and medical expenditure caused by the approach or the advent of plague. Still less can we undertake to make up to Provincial Governments the excess expenditure which may have to be incurred under Police or in the other ordinary departments of Provincial Administration, or invite them to deal with ordinary administrative demands upon them with the same freedom which might be possible and even advisable, were we not all in the presence of a threatening calamity that necessitates our husbanding our resources as far as is possible.

TWENTY YEARS' FINANCE.

68. Following up a purpose which I set before myself in last year's Financial Statement, I published, contemporaneously with the Finance and Revenue Accounts of last year, a summary of these accounts for the twenty years ending March 31, 1898. The summary was necessarily a statement of figures only, with no attempt at criticism, and I desire here to give some continuous account of the results which the figures shew, and explain where our Revenue and Expenditure have during these twenty years increased or decreased. The plan I adopt is to take one set of figures as the standard of the Revenue and Expenditure at the beginning of the period (or rather, say, for the year 1879), and another set as representing the standard for 1896 (that is, before the famine burst on the land). These seventeen years may be taken as a period of practically continuous financial history.

69. For the first of these two standards I take the average of the figures of 1878-79 and 1879-80. If we eliminate the war figures of these two years, which

in a comparison such as the present ought to be excluded, we obtain the following figures:—

		1878-79.	1879-80.
		Rx.	Rx.
Surplus or Deficit . . .		+ 2,134,098	– 1,227,893
War Expenditure, India . .		600,109	4,591,644
" England . .	£	76,110	174,480
Surplus if war be excluded . .		2,810,317	3,538,231

But we have still further to modify these figures by reason of the fact that they did not provide for the full famine liability of Rx. 1,500,000, the Famine Insurance being at the time in suspense, owing to the heavy war expenditure. This consideration adds Rx. 1,187,177 and Rx. 1,396,353 to the expenditure and reduces the surpluses to Rx. 1,623,140 and Rx. 2,141,878; or an average of Rx. 1,882,509.

That is, if we exclude consideration of war expenditure, and if we take Rx. 1,500,000 as the proper annual measure of famine liabilities, we had in 1879 a surplus of revenue of Rx. 1,882,500.

70. To find the similar figure for 1896, I take the figures of the Budget of that year which may be taken as expressing the standard of Revenue and Expenditure at the time. They are as follows, namely:—

		Rx.
Revenue in India (Budget)		97,316,800
Expenditure, England, net (Budget)	£	15,735,300
Exchange (according to rate actually realized) .		10,222,300
India (Budget), less Rx. 20,000 war . .		69,368,500
Add—Amount wanting to make up Rx. 1,500,000 Famine Insurance . .		500,000
Total . . .		95,826,100
Surplus of Revenue		1,490,700

71. We have therefore, comparing the standard of 1879 with that of 1896, a slightly worse position in the latter of the two years. I have made a careful analysis both of the increase of Revenue and of the increase of Expenditure between the two years, and I find it to be as follows:—

Imperial Account.

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Increase of Revenue under Salt, Customs, Tributes and Miscellaneous	...	3,810,000	
Imperial Share of Increase of Revenue under Revenues provincially administered	...	5,429,400	
Increase of net Revenues under Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint . .	...	457,400	
Improvements under Debt Services, Railways, and Irrigation (excluding consideration of exchange) . .	6,327,500		
Deduct—Loss by exchange charged against Railway Liabilities . .	2,608,300		
		3,719,200	
Famine Insurance reduced in account by transfer to the preceding head of charges for interest on Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways .	...	401,500	
Cessation of Railway Construction out of Revenue	...	845,800	
Total available Improvement .	...	...	14,663,300

Absorbed as follows:—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deterioration of Opium Revenue .	...	3,679,800	
Addition to charges for exchange. (Rate diminished from 19·85 pence to 14·45 pence)	7,337,300		
Deduct—Amount taken to Railway Account	2,608,300		
		4,729,000	
Deficit on Civil Administration of Upper Burma	...	455,300	
Army Services: net Charges increased from Rx. 16,693,700 to Rx. 22,167,800 (irrespective of exchange)	...	5,474,100	
Charges under "Political" increased from Rx. 427,100 to Rx. 898,700 .	...	471,600	
Civil and Miscellaneous charges in India increased from Rx. 1,189,200 to Rx. 1,541,300	352,100		
Less—Savings by decrease under Assignments and Territorial Pensions and Stationery . . .	223,800		
		128,300	
Sterling Expenditure other than Army, Debt Services, and Railways increased (excluding exchange) from £2,486,400 to £2,920,200 . .	...	433,800	
Total .	...	...	15,371,900
Excess of demand over available means	...	...	708,600

Provincial Account.

Increase of Provincial share of Revenue under Revenues provincially administered (*a*)	...	4,102,700	
Increase in net charges for Provincial Civil Administration from Rx. 14,374,900 to Rx. 18,160,800	...	3,785,900	
Balance of increase of Revenue not absorbed	...	...	316,800

(*a*) That is, ¼ of Land Revenue and of Excise: ½ of Assessed Taxes, Forest, and Registration: ¾ of Stamps.

The deterioration on Imperial Account, Rx. 708,600, less the improvement on Provincial Account, Rx. 316,800, gives a net deterioration of Rx. 391,800, namely, a reduction in the surplus of Revenue from the standard of Rx. 1,882,500 in 1879 to that of Rx. 1,490,700 in 1896.

72. This list shews that the resources made available by increased revenue and careful administration have practically been absorbed by (1) Loss of Opium Revenue, (2) Increase of Exchange Charges, (3) Increase of Military Expenditure, (4) Increase of Political Expenditure, (5) Increase of Provincial Expenditure, *i.e.*, of charges of Civil Administration, (6) Net Charges on account of Upper Burma.

73. On the first two of these no remark need be made here; they are misfortunes we have had to accept. The last may also be passed over without remark; the occupation of Upper Burma was a measure forced upon us by

political necessity, apart from any question of finance. The Province will, we trust, shortly meet the expenses of its civil administration, but naturally it does not as yet fully pay its way. The other three heads call for special explanation.

74. The subject of Military Expenditure is too vast to be entered on in detail. A general explanation of its increase was given by Sir Henry Brackenbury in the Budget Debate of 26th March 1896 and by Sir Edwin Collen on the same date in 1897. In respect of their military charges the Government of India feel the same necessity which presses upon all other Military Powers, and which has imposed upon even the most pacific nations increased burdens. Both our military system in its details and our general military and defensive policy are closely linked with those of England; and we cannot escape the necessity of increasing our defensive expenditure in the same way, though not perhaps to the same extent, that England does.

75. In illustration of this point I present the following figures; the English ones are taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom, 1882 to 1896, pages 10 and 11:—

	Defensive Expenditure, United Kingdom (a.)			Defensive Expenditure, India (b.)
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Army and Military Works.
	£	£	£	Rx.
1882-83	15,133,451	10,259,853	25,393,304	16,928,587
1883-84	16,095,326	10,728,781	26,824,107	18,079,134
1884-85	18,600,338	11,427,064	30,027,402	16,955,165
1885-86	17,027,084	12,660,509	29,687,593	17,340,369
1886-87	18,429,272	13,265,401	31,694,673	19,413,293
1887-88	18,167,196	12,325,357	30,492,553	20,548,766
1888-89	15,919,738	12,999,895	28,919,633	20,305,140
1889-90	17,345,812	13,842,241	31,188,053	20,511,504
1890-91	17,550,023	14,125,358	31,675,381	20,821,160
1891-92	17,258,900	14,150,000	31,408,900	22,570,532
1892-93	17,541,700	14,302,000	31,843,700	23,705,932
1893-94	17,939,700	14,048,000	31,987,700	23,537,693
1894-95	17,899,800	17,545,000	35,444,800	23,966,973
1895-96	18,459,800	19,724,000	38,183,800	23,976,714
1896-97	18,269,800	22,170,000	40,439,800	24,384,447

(a) Excluding Expeditions and Naval Defence Fund.

(b) Excluding Special Defences and the following Expeditions: (1) Egypt, (2) Quetta, (3) Burma, (4) Chin-Lushai, (5) Chitral.

76. The result of these figures is to shew that while the Defence Expenditure in the United Kingdom has increased by 59 per cent, that in India has increased by only 44 per cent, even including the increase due to the fall of exchange, which affects Indian Military Expenditure in a special degree, owing to the large proportion of it that is measured by a sterling standard. The statement of expenditure in the United Kingdom is free from disturbance by this cause; while, on the other hand, the increase of Indian expenditure includes Rx. 2,526,000 directly due to this cause alone; and if this amount were excluded, the percentage of increase would be reduced to 29.

	£
Net English Expenditure	4,000,000
British Soldiers' pay	1,590,000
Total	5,590,000
	Rx.
Difference of exchange 19·85*d.* and 14·45*d.*	2,526,000

77. The two most recent measures causing considerable increase of Military Expenditure were the raising of the pay of native soldiers in 1895, and of that of British soldiers in 1898. The former of these concessions had been delayed on financial grounds for a length of time which all our military advisers considered to be open to objection. The second measure, the increase of British soldiers' pay, is the

result of the determination of Her Majesty's Government on a question of general imperial policy.

78. Under the head of Political Expenditure, the increase measured by percentage is even more considerable; in amount it is Rx. 471,600. A few remarks will shew that this increase has been caused solely by the necessities of external policy. Two-fifths of the whole amount arises from the one item of Rx. 180,000 for the subsidy of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan; and the Afghan Refugees' cost at least Rx. 60,000 more. The period under consideration, moreover, has witnessed the rise and development of the Baluchistan Agency, which now accounts for Rx. 130,000 of the outlay charged under this head; the appointment of an Agent on the Perso-Afghan Frontier (Rx. 13,000); the occupation of the Gilgit and Chitral Frontier (Rx. 16,000); and considerable new expenditure, say, Rx. 40,000, in controlling the tribes and employing levies along the North-Western Frontier. The head "Political" contained also in 1896 Rx. 14,000 expended on the African Coast of the Gulf of Aden (the corresponding revenues are under Miscellaneous), and the scheme of Imperial Service Troops has caused a further increase of Rx. 22,000.

79. I pass to the figures shewn against Provincial (including Local) net expenditure, which has increased during the period under review from Rx. 14,374,900 to Rx. 18,160,800. These are the charges of Civil Administration generally, and under such heads increasing outlay is not only justifiable but inevitable, in every country in which civilization is not stationary or retrograding. The system of Provincial finance is based on the theory that the increase in the Provincial share of the Revenues can be set aside for increase of expenditure upon Civil Administration, and that, if the increase is kept within this limit, we have by this limitation, under ordinary circumstances, sufficiently taken into consideration the financial difficulties arising from falling exchange, from the necessities of Military and Political Expenditure, from wars and famines. We proceed, therefore, on the assumption that there is no objection to the Provincial share of the normal growth of Revenue being, as fast as it accrues, spent on administrative improvements. As has often been pointed out, a Provincial Government can do nothing with its money except spend it; it cannot, for example, utilize a surplus for remission of taxation.

Conclusion.

80. The statement which I have laid before the Council exhibits, I think, a very favourable condition of Indian Finance. Some of these favourable elements are, I admit, temporary only, and due in a large measure to a specially active trade, others however are permanent and betoken the return of the prosperity and progress which I noted in my statement of March 1896, and which were so rudely interrupted by the outbreak of famine. The plague, though it is a great anxiety to both Imperial and Provincial Administrations, is, financially speaking, well within our power to cope with, and as the first responsibility for the measures taken in connexion with it rests with the Provincial Administrations, I have been particular to examine the position of the Provincial Financial Accounts, and trust that the measures of relief and assistance sanctioned by the Government of India and set out in the statement will enable them to face the difficulties in which they are placed, though I take for granted they do not claim relief from their share in the anxieties which are inseparable from financial administration in India.

PART II.

DETAILS OF THE ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Section I.—The Accounts of 1897-98.

Accounts of 1897-98.

81. The Revised Estimate of 1897-98 was framed for a deficit of Rx. 5,283,100; in the closed Accounts this figure rises to Rx. 5,359,211, or Rx. 76,111 worse than was anticipated when the Revised Estimate was framed.

The variations between the figures finally entered in the Accounts of the year and those assumed for the purposes of the Budget and the Revised Estimate are explained in the Appropriation Report published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th instant.

The following statement compares the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year :—

		Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	Accounts, better.	Accounts, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	96,262,000	96,139,287	...	122,713
England	£	192,000	193,662	1,662	...
Exchange	Rx.	107,500	109,055	1,555	
TOTAL .	Rx.	96,561,500	96,442,004	...	119,496
EXPENDITURE.					
India— Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	77,136,300	76,939,069	197,231	...
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	Rx.	—705,700	—457,678	...	248,022
NET . .	Rx.	76,430,600	76,481,391	...	50,791
England	£	16,201,000	16,198,263	92,737	...
Exchange	Rx.	9,123,000	9,121,501	1,499	...
TOTAL .	Rx.	101,844,600	101,801,215	43,385	...
DEFICIT .	Rx	—5,283,100	—5,359,211	...	76,111

1897-98. General Results.

82. The Revenue in India was less than the sum anticipated in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 122,713, and the Expenditure finally chargeable against that Revenue, after making allowance for the adjustment of the sums by which Provincial and Local Revenues were in surplus or deficit, exceeded the forecast by Rx. 50,791. In India, therefore, the Accounts as a whole turn out worse than the Estimate by Rx. 173,504. Against this must be set an improvement in Revenue in England of Rx. 3,217, and a decrease in Expenditure in England of Rx. 94,176—in all Rx. 97,393, including exchange. The sum of Rx. 76,111, being the difference between the results obtained in India and England, represents the total falling-off in the Accounts as compared with the Revised Estimate of the year.

1897-98. Revenue in India.

83. The Land Revenue actually realised fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 248,658. In the North-Western Provinces the collections were over-estimated by Rx. 157,820, and in Bombay by Rx. 104,384; while in Burma a sum of Rx. 46,270 was collected in excess of the Estimate. Owing to the fact that the largest instalment of Land Revenue falls due towards the close of the financial year, there is at all times a difficulty in making a precise forecast of the March collections, and in the past year the Estimate was also indirectly affected by the

famine, which left it uncertain to the last moment to what extent it would be possible to enforce any given measure of compliance with the revenue demand of the year.

The Opium Revenue proved worse than the Estimate by Rx. 62,528, due to a decline in the exports of Malwa Opium to China. On the other hand, the realisations under Customs show an improvement of Rx. 63,895, and the Railway Revenue rose by Rx. 90,857 owing to a slight increase of traffic on some of the Railways towards the close of the year.

1897-98. Expenditure in India.

84. On the Expenditure side the outlay on Famine Relief during the last weeks of the year was less by Rx. 66,112 owing to the cessation of operations earlier than had been anticipated. In the Railway Revenue Account there was a saving of Rx. 125,704 on the Revised Estimate mainly under Working Expenses. Army Expenditure shows an excess of Rx. 62,239 due to increased payments to Native Troops on account of compensation for dearness of provisions and forage.

1897-98. Revenue and Expenditure in England.

85. The reduction in Expenditure in England of £92,737, or including Exchange Rx. 94,176, consists for the most part of a saving under Army Charges of £67,773. The increase in Revenue in England comes to the trifling sum of £1,662, or including Exchange Rx. 3,217, and consists mainly of recoveries on account of stores.

86. The Expenditure not charged to Revenue amounted to Rx. 4,328,541 as compared with Rx. 4,604,600 entered in the Revised Estimate.

Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1898-1899.

1898-99. Statement of the gross figures.

87. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimates with the Revised Estimates of 1898-99:—

		Budget.	Revised.	Revised, better.	Revised, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	98,791,700	101,217,400	2,425,700	
England	£	188,300	232,500	44,200	
Exchange	Rx.	105,400	116,200	10,800	
TOTAL	Rx.	99,085,400	101,566,100	2,480,700	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	72,610,100	71,603,300	1,006,800	
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit	Rx.	−116,800	+1,417,900	...	1,534,700
NET	Rx.	72,493,300	73,021,200	...	527,900
England	£	16,474,800	16,323,700	151,100	
Exchange	Rx.	9,225,900	8,161,800	1,064,100	
TOTAL	Rx.	98,194,000	97,506,700	687,300	
SURPLUS	Rx.	891,400	4,059,400	3,168,000	

1898-99. General features.

88. The leading characteristic of 1898-99 is the rapid recovery of the revenue from the effect of the unfavourable conditions prevailing in the two preceding years. Under all heads of Revenue, except Stamps and Registration, the sums actually realised are largely in excess of the forecast framed a year ago. The general prosperity of the people has added to the receipts under Salt and Customs; abundant harvests have increased the Railway Revenue; Opium has sold for higher prices and has cost less to produce; the burden of famine

relief has been removed; military expenditure has been reduced earlier and to a larger extent than was anticipated; and the charge for exchange has been less by a crore of rupees than that assumed in framing the Budget. The only adverse feature is the revival and extension of plague which has increased the medical expenditure in every Province and injuriously affected some branches of revenue.

1898-99. General Results.

89. The Revenue in India is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by Rx. 2,425,700, and besides this there will be a reduction of expenditure of Rx. 1,006,800 made up of Rx. 518,600 under Army, Rx. 305,200 under Opium, and Rx. 208,500 under Public Works—Buildings and Roads. Of this total improvement in India of Rx. 3,432,500, Rx. 1,534,700 occurs under Provincial and Local, and Rx. 1,897,800 under Imperial. The Revenue in England shows an increase of £44,200, and the Expenditure a decline of £151,100. Adding to these a reduction of the net charge for exchange by Rx. 1,074,900, the final result is an increase of the surplus of the year by Rx. 3,168,000 from Rx. 891,400 to Rx. 4,059,400.

1898-99. Increase of Revenue in India.

90. The more important increases of Revenue in India occur under the following heads:—

	Rx.
Land Revenue	111,200
Opium	349,600
Salt	319,200
Provincial Rates	92,100
Customs	307,900
Forests	102,400
Miscellaneous	102,100
Railway Receipts	884,200
Irrigation Major Works	193,200

1898-99. Land Revenue.

91. The increase of Rx. 111,200 in the collections of Land Revenue includes the following amounts in excess of the Estimate:—

	Rx.
Burma	100,800
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	52,000
Bombay	33,600

In Burma the continuous expansion of cultivation induced by a fertile soil and light settlements and the revision of assessment-rates have added to the ordinary revenue, and the yield of the Capitation Tax has been raised by the natural increase of population. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh large sums are expected to be realised on account both of ordinary arrears and of revenue suspended during the famine. The enhanced collections in Bombay include arrears due to plague in some districts and to bad seasons in others; while in Sind the revenue has been raised not only by these causes, but by a favourable inundation greatly extending the area under spring crops.

Account must also be taken of the following decreases:—

	Rx.
Madras	12,100
Central Provinces	35,000
India	10,900

The decrease in Madras is due to a fall in the sales of lands benefited by the Periyar Irrigation Scheme in Madura; the Central Provinces figures are affected by suspensions of revenue and smaller recoveries of arrears; and the decline under India General is caused by the failure of the rains and general scarcity in Ajmir, and by drought, locusts, and low prices in Baluchistan where the Land Revenue is collected in produce.

92. Although the collections of Land Revenue in 1898-99 are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate, the Imperial share of the total collections will be considerably less by reason of the special contributions given in aid of Provincial resources which involve a re-adjustment of the Imperial and Provincial shares of the revenue.

The following table compares the respective shares as they appear in the Budget and Revised Estimates :—

	Land Revenue, Budget of 1898-99.		Land Revenue, Revised Estimates of 1898-99.	
	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Distribution according to Provincial Settlement	16,237,900	11,330,300	16,264,300	11,415,100
Add or *Deduct*— Special contribution in aid of Plague and Famine expenditure and of General Resources of Provincial Governments	—150,000	+ 150,000	—1,129,300	+ 1,129,300
Distribution according to Estimates	16,087,900	11,480,300	15,135,000	12,544,400

The contribution of Rx. 150,000 entered in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 includes Rx. 80,000 granted to Assam in aid of expenditure incurred on the repair of Earthquake damages, and Rx. 70,000 to Bombay in aid of Plague expenditure. The amount in the Revised, Rx. 1,129,300, is made up as follows :—

	Rx.
General contribution in aid of Provincial resources as stated in paragraph 66 of this Statement	700,000
Special contribution in aid of Earthquake expenditure in Assam	80,000
Special contribution in aid of Plague expenditure by Local Bodies in Bengal	20,000
Special contribution in aid of Famine and Plague expenditure in Madras (Provincial and Local)	50,700
Special contribution in aid of Famine and Plague expenditure in Bombay	278,600
TOTAL	1,129,300

1898-99. Opium Revenue.

93. The receipts from Opium in Bengal are likely to exceed the estimate by Rx. 264,500, the bulk of which represents the difference between R1,000 a chest, the price assumed in the Budget for Bengal Opium, and R1,055, the average actually realised. At the same time the quantity sold during the last three months of the year has risen by 450 chests, representing an increase in revenue of Rx. 51,600. More favourable conditions in the China market, aided by the reduction of the pass-duty on Malwa Opium from R600 to R500 per chest, which took place in October 1897, seem to have brought about a substantial recovery of the trade, though the exports have as yet hardly returned to the

level at which they stood before the great decline of 1896-97 and 1897-98. The result is an increase in the receipts over the estimate of Rx. 84,000.

94. Of the increase of Rx. 319,200 under Salt, the sum of Rx. 215,000, which has been realised in Madras, represents mainly the recovery of revenue deferred under the credit system from the previous year. The revenue brought to account during the year has probably also been to some extent enhanced by the fact that the rise in the price of Government paper during the last few months has tended to discourage resort to the credit system and to stimulate cash sales. *1898-99. Salt Revenue.*

The receipts of the Northern India Salt Department show an increase of Rx. 52,200 due partly to normal development, but mainly to the revival of trade in Kohat salt consequent on the pacification of the frontier.

95. An increase of Rx. 23,200 in Bengal is due to the receipts under Local having been under-estimated in the Budget. In the North-Western Provinces Rx. 17,100 and in Madras Rx. 22,900 have been added in the collection of arrears, and in Bombay the increase of Rx. 17,600 has followed the rise in Land Revenue. *1898-99. Provincial Rates.*

96. Of the rise of Rx. 307,900 under Customs, Rx. 199,100 occurs in Burma, —Rx. 66,200 under Imports, chiefly Manufactured Articles, Liquors, and Articles of Food and Drink, and Rx. 130,000 under Export Duty on Rice. Bengal accounts for Rx. 105,000 distributed over Articles of Food and Drink, Silver Bullion and Coin, Oils, and Liquors; and Bombay shows Rx. 37,000 comprising considerable increases under Oils, Liquors, Silver Bullion and Coin, Articles of Food and Drink, and Excise on Cotton Goods, and substantial decreases under Manufactured Articles and Import Duty on Cotton Goods. A decline of Rx. 34,200 in Madras occurs under Spirits and Liquors, Imported Cotton Goods, and Miscellaneous Exports. *1898-99. Customs Revenue.*

97. The increase of Rx. 102,400 under Forests is made up of a rise of Rx. 199,500 in Burma, mainly due to the large demand for, and high market value of teak timber, which has added Rx. 111,500 to the royalty paid by the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation for the forests from which they derive their supplies. The increase also includes a sum of Rx. 12,000 paid by the same Company in connection with mal-practices committed by their employés. A reduction of Rx. 71,400 in Bombay is ascribed to the depression in trade caused by the continuance of plague, and to the smaller demand for locomotive fuel in Sind and for forest produce in general. *1898-99. Forest Revenue.*

98. The increase of Rx. 102,100 under Miscellaneous Revenue includes one sum of Rx. 57,400 recovered from the Burma Railway Company for the value of work done by famine labour on the Meiktila-Myingyan Railway, and another of Rx. 37,500 realised in Madras by the sale of cloth manufactured at Government expense during the recent famine in order to afford relief to weavers in distress. *1898-99. Miscellaneous.*

99. The great rise of Rx. 884,200 in Railway Revenue in India is mainly due to the general development of traffic of all kinds which results directly and indirectly from the opening of new sections of line, and to the large export of grain which was rendered possible by the harvesting of good winter crops. The more important increases occur on the following lines:— *1898-99. Railway Revenue.*

	Rx.
North-Western	310,000
Great Indian Peninsula (net)	416,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (net)	210,000
East Indian	200,000
Rajputana-Malwa	160,000

and the more important decreases on the following:—

	Rx.
Eastern Bengal	110,000
Southern Mahratta	115,000
South Indian	70,000
Mysore	55,000
East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	60,000
Madras (net)	55,000

The reduction on the Eastern Bengal State Railway was due to a short jute crop, and that on the Railways in Southern India to the effect of plague on the passenger traffic. The falling-off on the East Coast Railway was caused by delay in opening the Bezwada-Madras Section.

1898-99. Irrigation Revenue.

100. The increase of Rx. 193,200 in Irrigation Revenue is distributed as follows:—

	Rx.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	56,200
Punjab	120,800
Other Provinces	16,200

In the North-Western Provinces the area irrigated during the past *Kharif* season was larger than had been anticipated. A similar expansion of irrigation occurred on the Bari Doab, Sirhind, and Swat River Canals in the Punjab and on the Deccan and Guzarat Canals in Bombay, while in Sind a better supply of water produced an enhanced demand. The receipts were also raised by the recovery of outstanding balances on the Western Jumna Canal and in the Deccan and Guzarat.

1898-99. Telegraph Revenue.

101. The only decrease of any moment in the revenue of the current year occurs under the head of Telegraph Receipts, which show a falling-off of Rx. 154,800 made up as follows:—

	Rx.
Indian Telegraph	114,400
Indo-European Telegraph	40,400

The falling-off under the former head is due partly to the cessation of military operations on the North-West Frontier, but chiefly to the fact that, since the practice of delivering deferred telegrams by hand instead of sending them by post has been introduced, this class of message has gained greatly in popularity, and has to a considerable extent taken the place formerly occupied by ordinary and urgent messages. The decline in the Indo-European receipts occurs in the message traffic with the Indian Telegraph Department transferred at Karachi.

1898-99. Increases of Expenditure in India.

102. The more important increases of expenditure in India are:—

	Rx.
Medical	327,800
State Railways: Working Expenses	106,100
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	106,100
Mint	49,000

1898-99. Medical Expenditure.

103. The large increase under Medical is due to the impossibility of making an accurate forecast of the expenditure required to guard against the spread of the plague in new directions, and to combat the disease where it has once become established. The cost of these operations continues to be far heavier in Bombay than elsewhere, and out of the total increase of Rx. 327,800 in the expenditure entered under Medical no less than Rx. 268,200 has been incurred in that province. The following statement gives an estimate of the cost in each province under Imperial, Provincial, and Local heads of the preventive and remedial

measures undertaken in 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, and contemplated in 1899-1900:—

Statement of direct and indirect expenditure connected with the plague under the various heads of Accounts for the years 1896-97, 1897-98, 1898-99, and 1899-1900.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
Accounts, 1896-97.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
3.—Land Revenue . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
18.—General Administration .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,100	3,100
19A.—Courts of Law . .	...	...	...	200	...	...	200	400
19B.—Jails	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
20.—Police	...	...	...	100	...	...	900	1,000
24.—Medical	...	200	4,300	500	200	...	13,800	19,000
TOTAL .	...	200	4,400	800	200	...	18,100	23,700
Accounts, 1897-98.								
3.—Land Revenue . .	...	...	...	300	600	...	2,100	3,000
5 and 7.—Salt and Excise .	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
9.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	600
11.—Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
18.—General Administration .	4,100	...	...	...	100	...	9,300	13,500
19A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	...	...	700	300	200	700	1,900
20.—Police	200	...	1,500	1,100	1,000	100	12,800	16,700
22.—Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
24.—Medical	6,100	6,000	30,700	23,800	13,400	6,400	210,600	297,000
25.—Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
30.—Stationery and Printing .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200
45.—Civil Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,300	14,300
TOTAL .	10,400	6,000	32,200	25,900	15,400	6,700	252,000	348,600
Revised Estimates, 1898-99.								
3.—Land Revenue . .	...	...	...	300	6,500	500	1,700	9,000
5 and 7.—Salt and Excise .	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
9.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	800
15.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
18.—General Administration .	2,900	...	...	...	100	400	10,400	13,800
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	...	...	300	2,400	100	700	3,500
20.—Police	700	...	4,000	7,000	9,500	600	16,800	38,600
24.—Medical	16,000	17,200	15,600	19,800	29,600	56,500	354,200	508,900
25.—Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
30.—Stationery and Printing .	600	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	2,000
45.—Civil Works . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,800	3,800
TOTAL .	20,200	17,200	19,600	27,400	48,100	58,300	390,100	580,900
Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.								
3.—Land Revenue . .	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	1,100	5,200
5 and 7.—Salt and Excise .	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	700
9.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400
15.—Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
18.—General Administration .	1,700	...	...	...	...	400	10,500	12,600
19A.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	400
20.—Police	1,400	...	8,800	5,000	...	2,900	13,800	31,900
24.—Medical	223,500	17,800	5,000	20,800	5,500	139,100	152,000	563,700
25.—Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100
30.—Stationery and Printing .	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,500
TOTAL .	227,600	17,800	13,800	25,800	5,500	147,700	179,400	617,600
GRAND TOTAL, FOUR YEARS	258,200	41,200	70,000	79,900	69,200	212,700	839,600	1,570,800

104. The Statement illustrates the gradual spread of plague since its first appearance in Bombay in 1896-97. In that year the measures undertaken to check the progress of the disease cost Rx. 23,700, of which Rx. 18,100 was spent in the area where it was actually prevalent, the balance representing outlay on railway inspection and similar measures designed to guard against its extension to provinces not then infected. In 1897-98 the total expenditure rose to Rx. 348,600, including Rx. 252,000 in Bombay and Sind. In addition to this, Bengal devoted Rx. 32,200 to the development of protective measures on lines of railway and to watching arrivals from infected areas; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh spent Rx. 25,900 in suppressing the outbreak of plague at Hardwar; and the Punjab spent Rx. 15,400 on preventive operations in the districts of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. In 1898-99 there was a further increase of the total expenditure, as shown in the Revised Estimate, to Rx. 580,900, including Rx. 390,100 in Bombay, Rx. 58,300 in Madras where the plague has appeared in several districts, Rx. 48,100 in the Punjab, Rx. 27,400 in the North-Western Provinces, Rx. 19,600 in Bengal where protective arrangements were maintained and an outbreak occurred in Calcutta, and Rx. 20,200 under India General which includes the cost of combating the outbreak in Bangalore.

105. The estimate for next year amounts to Rx. 617,600, and provides for an increase of expenditure in Madras from Rx. 58,300 to Rx. 147,700; while the charges in Bombay are taken at Rx. 179,400, or Rx. 210,700 less than the Revised figures of the current year. A provision of Rx. 209,500 has been made under India General in order to meet requirements which cannot now be foreseen.

106. During the four years covered by the Statement the total expenditure by Government and District Funds in India amounts to Rx. 1,570,800, to which must be added £22,560 (including Exchange Rx. 34,862) spent in England on payments to doctors and nurses engaged for service in India. Even where plague itself has not appeared the necessity of maintaining inspection camps on the chief lines of communication imposes a severe burden on Provincial finances and strains the resources of the medical staff. The Statement takes no account of the heavy expenditure incurred by Native States and Municipalities except in so far as it includes grants made by the Bombay Government in aid of municipal outlay on plague.

The expenditure from the Home Treasury on account of pay, passage, etc., of medical officers and lady nurses in each of the four years has been or will be as follows:—

	Sterling. £	Exchange. Rx.	Total. Rx.
1896-97	1,013	669	1,682
1897-98	11,247	6,333	17,580
1898-99 (Revised)	5,300	2,700	8,000
1899-1900 (Budget)	5,000	2,600	7,600
TOTAL	22,560	12,302	34,862

1898-99. State Railways: Working Expenses.

107. The rise in the Working Expenses of State Railways represents for the most part the cost of earning the increased revenue mentioned in paragraph 99 above. It is due chiefly to the heavier traffic worked, the greater lengths of mileage open, and to more extensive renewals of stock and permanent-way. Some lines have also had to provide for special repairs of the damage caused by the earthquake of 12th June 1897 and by floods. The more important increases occur on the following Railways:—

	Rx.
East Indian	190,000
Rajputana-Malwa	90,000
Assam-Bengal	36,000

These are, however, to some extent counterbalanced by a decrease in the Working Expenses of the other lines noted below:—

	Rx.
North-Western	100,000
East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	40,000
Southern Mahratta	35,000
Mysore	23,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	20,000

108. The increase of expenditure under Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision is made up of an increase under Surplus Profits of Rx. 197,200 and a decrease under Land and Supervision of Rx. 91,100. Under the former head no provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the payment of surplus profits to the Madras Railway Company, and the goods earnings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula were under-estimated. The charges under Land and Supervision are reduced owing to less land being taken up for the Calicut-Cannanore Branch in Madras and certain minor lines in Bombay than had been originally expected. *1898-99. Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.*

109. The increase in Mint expenditure occurs partly under temporary establishment and overtime allowances for the recoinage of Bhopal and Kashmir rupees—an outlay more than counterbalanced by an increase in the Mint receipts. But the major portion of the increase is due to a loss of Rx. 40,000 on copper coinage in 1898-99. The gain or loss on copper coinage represents the difference between the face value of the coins actually put into circulation and the cost of making and distributing them. Of the enormous quantity of copper coin issued in the famine years for relief payments, a large proportion is now returning from circulation because it is in excess of the normal requirements of the people. The Estimate provides for the resulting loss on the coins so returned. *1898-99. Mint Expenditure.*

110. The more important decreases of expenditure occur under the following heads:— *1898-99. Decreases of Expenditure in India.*

	Rx.
Land Revenue	59,600
Opium	305,200
Salt	53,400
Education	60,300
Political	83,000
Subsidised Railway Companies: Land and Subsidy	81,200
Civil Works	208,500
Army	518,600

111. The decrease of Rx. 59,600 under Land Revenue occurs for the most part under the heads of Salaries, Exchange Compensation Allowance, Establishments, and Savings under Survey and Settlement in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma. The decrease of Rx. 15,400 in Madras is mainly under Local, and arises from delay in giving effect to a scheme for raising the pay of village accountants. *1898-99. Land Revenue Expenditure.*

112. Under Opium the reduction of Rx. 305,200 in the estimated expenditure is almost wholly under Payments to Cultivators, which vary from year to year with the yield of the crop. The greater part of it occurs in Behar, where the sums likely to be required seem to have been greatly over-estimated. *1898-99. Opium Expenditure.*

113. Of the decline of Rx. 53,400 under Salt, Madras accounts for Rx. 25,100, more than half of which is under the Purchase and Freight of Salt. A decrease of Rx. 12,500 in Bengal is due to the whole of the Preventive Staff sanctioned for Orissa not having been appointed during the year. A similar decline in the expenditure of the Northern India Salt Department is due to smaller payments of salaries, reduction of charges for manufacture, and to the abolition of the Indus Preventive Line. *1898-99. Salt Expenditure.*

1898-99. Education Expenditure.

114. The decline of expenditure on Education is, largest in Bengal (Rx. 17,200), owing to the charges on account of salaries being over-estimated, and in Bombay (Rx. 12,700) where the outlay was affected by the prevalence of plague.

1898-99. Political Expenditure.

115. Of the reduction of Rx. 83,000 under Political Expenditure, more than half is due to the subsidy to the Amir of Kabul not having been drawn in full. An apparent saving is also caused by the charges for the escort of the Burma-China Boundary Delimitation Commission being adjusted in the Military Accounts.

1898-99. Subsidised Railway Companies: Land and Subsidy.

116. The decrease in the payments to Subsidised Railway Companies occurs wholly in the item of land, and is due to the programme of the year not having been worked up to in the case of the Bengal and North-Western, Bhagalpur-Baidyanath, Mymensingh-Jamalpur, Amritsar-Sarhali, Jullundur-Hoshiarpur, and several other Railways.

1898-99. Civil Works.

117. Of the entire saving of Rx. 208,500 anticipated under the head of Civil Works, Rx. 118,800 occurs in the Local Section of the Estimates, and is due partly to the failure of District Boards to work up to their estimates, and partly to the estimates themselves having been revised in Bombay and Madras in order to provide funds for plague purposes. The former cause accounts for differences of Rx. 35,000 in Bengal, Rx. 21,400 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Rx. 12,400 in Burma; and the latter for decreases of Rx. 26,100 in Bombay, and Rx. 22,000 in Madras.

In the Provincial Section the savings amount to Rx. 69,600, of which the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contribute Rx. 9,000, Bombay Rx. 13,500, and Madras Rx. 18,400. In the North-Western Provinces the decrease is due partly to expenditure proceeding at a slower rate than was expected, and partly to the transfer of the Ghazipur Steam Ferry to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. In Bombay grants were reduced on general financial grounds after the Budget was passed, and in Madras savings were caused by a transfer to the Educational Department and by the non-payment of grants to Municipalities for water-supply projects.

1898-99. Army Expenditure.

118. The large decrease of Rx. 518,600 in Army Expenditure in India comprises the following important reductions:—

	Rx.
Military operations and special services due to the demobilisation of the Tirah Expeditionary Force in April 1898, and the substitution of the Khyber Brigade with moveable column for the Khyber Force as originally constituted	291,100
Saving on Exchange Compensation Allowance owing to the rise in exchange	41,200
Reduced expenditure under Army and Garrison Staff and Regimental Pay and Allowances with reference to recent actuals	24,500
Saving arising from the short strength of the Army . .	55,700
Saving on account of Troops serving in East Africa and Mauritius and charged to the Imperial Government . .	33,400
Transfer to the Civil Estimates of charges for the pay of officers on plague duty	24,100
Lapse of provision for increase of Commissariat-Transport Officers	20,000
Reduced price of food and forage	65,000

119. One cause of saving which affects not only Army Expenditure, but most of the important heads of Expenditure in India, is the rise in the rate of exchange, on the basis of which the Exchange Compensation Allowances have been calculated. The average rate assumed in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 for this calculation was $15\frac{1}{2}d.$; but the four quarterly rates with reference to which the allowances have been actually paid are $15\frac{29}{32}d.$, $15\frac{31}{32}d.$, $15\frac{27}{32}d.$, and $15\frac{31}{32}d.$, yielding an average for the whole year of $15\frac{59}{64}d.$ The consequent saving amounts to Rx. 119,000. *1898-99. Exchange Compensation Allowances.*

120. The Sterling receipts are expected to exceed the Budget Estimate by £44,200. The three important items composing this increase are: £18,000 under Interest on temporary investments of Cash Balance, the rates of interest realised being higher; £9,000 representing larger miscellaneous receipts connected with the supply of stores to India; and £10,400 under Army receipts, mainly in connection with the Indian Troop Service and other effective services. *1898-99. Revenue in England*

121. The Sterling expenditure is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by £151,100. The important variations comprising this difference are (1) a reduction of £83,300 in the charge for interest on loans; (2) a saving of £145,200 in the Army effective and non-effective charges; and (3) increases of £36,300 and £24,400, respectively, under Civil Furlough Allowances and Military Works. *1898-99. Expenditure in England.*

The Interest charges are less by £83,300, of which £35,400 represents a decrease in interest on India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock owing to the loan this year not having been issued so early as was expected; £44,900 comes under reduction in interest on India Bills, due to a smaller amount of Bills being issued; while in addition to these savings, £10,000 provided to meet interest on temporary loans from the Bank of England was not required. On the other hand, the discount on the loan of £6,000,000 India $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock issued in July 1898 amounted to £702,300. As this sum is exceptionally large, it has been decided to depart from the usual practice of entering the whole of it as a charge on the Revenue of the year, and to reduce the amount of debt incurred in excess of the money actually raised by means of a Discount Sinking Fund spread over 50 years, the rate of interest adopted in the calculation for the Sinking Fund being $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A sum of £7,000 has accordingly been entered in the Revised Estimate as the first investment towards this Sinking Fund.

As regards Army charges, the reduction in the demands for stores—mainly Ordnance stores—amounted to £105,000, and the payments for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service and for furlough allowances of officers of that service are expected to be less than the Estimate by £88,000. On the other hand, arrear payments of £34,500 due to the War Office for effective and non-effective Army charges of the year 1897-98 have been made in the current year; there has also been an excess charge of £17,000 under the head of Troop Service.

The payments for Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances have exceeded the Estimates owing to the exceptionally large number of officers on furlough, and the demands for stores required for the Bangalore Water-works have swelled the expenditure on account of Military Works.

122. The net charge for Exchange on Sterling expenditure is less than in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 1,074,900. The net Sterling expenditure is less by £195,300, and the Exchange on this difference at the rate of £1 = R 15·6, the rate of the Budget Estimate, is Rx. 109,400, which is the saving in Exchange due to the decrease in Sterling payments. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of Exchange from £1 = R 15·6 to £1 = R 15 is, therefore, Rx. 965,500. *1898-99. Exchange.*

Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1899-1900.

1899-1900. Statement of the gross figures.

123. The following is a general comparison of the Budget Estimate of 1899-1900 with that of 1898-99:—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1899-1900, better.	1899-1900, worse.
REVENUE.					
India	Rx.	98,791,700	101,645,900	2,854,200	
England	£	188,300	207,100	18,800	
Exchange	Rx.	105,400	108,500	3,100	
TOTAL .	Rx.	99,085,400	101,961,500	2,876,100	
EXPENDITURE.					
India—					
Imperial, Provincial, and Local	Rx.	72,610,100	73,762,600		1,152,500
Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit .	Rx.	—116,800	—924,700	807,900	
NET .	Rx	72,493,300	72,837,900		344,600
England	£	16,474,800	16,531,600		56,800
Exchange	Rx	9,225,900	8,659,400	566,500	
TOTAL .	Rx.	98,194,000	98,028,900	165,100	
SURPLUS	Rx.	891,400	3,932,600	3,041,200	

1899-1900. Main features.

124. The year opens with fair promise. Except in limited areas in the Central Provinces and the Punjab the agricultural prospects are good, and the bulk of the population have returned to the standard of living which prevailed before the scarcity compelled them to reduce their consumption of all but absolute necessaries. An expansion is accordingly looked for under all the principal heads of Revenues, except Registration fees, which are really payments for services rendered; and Railway receipts, which are a good test of general prosperity, are expected to show a corresponding increase. The only serious rise of expenditure is in the medical charges connected with the plague: the other increases represent improvements of administration, or outlay required to earn increased revenue.

1899-1900. General Results.

125. The Revenue in India is expected to exceed the estimated receipts of 1898-99 by Rx. 2,854,200, while the Expenditure, after allowing for the adjustment of Provincial and Local surpluses or deficits, will be increased by Rx. 344,600. In England an improvement of £18,800 in Revenue is anticipated against a rise in Expenditure of £56,800. At the same time the net charge for exchange will be reduced by Rx. 569,600, so that the combined account works out to a surplus of Rx. 3,932,600, being Rx. 3,041,200 in excess of the estimated surplus of 1898-99.

1899-1900. Increases of Revenue in India.

126. The following are the most important increases of Revenue in India:—

Land Revenue	73,700
Opium	673,900
Excise	60,900
Provincial Rates	91,500
Customs	58,200
Assessed Taxes	55,900
Forest	55,100

Railways—	
State, Gross Receipts	854,500
Guaranteed, Net Traffic Receipts	768,500
Irrigation—	
Major Works—Direct Receipts	139,800
Land Revenue due to Irrigation	71,100

127. The growth of Land Revenue is most marked in Burma, where Rx. 107,900 is expected to accrue from revision of assessments and increase in cultivation. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rx. 110,300 will be gained by enhancements of revenue resulting from the regular revision of settlements. An increase of Rx. 34,300 in the Central Provinces is due to provision having been made for the recovery of famine arrears. Decreases of Rx. 113,500 in Madras and of Rx. 25,400 in Bombay are caused by the reduction of the arrear balances which swelled the receipts in the current year added in the latter case to a less favourable inundation in Sind. *1899-1900. Land Revenue.*

128. The Estimate anticipates an increase of Rx. 587,300 in the Opium Revenue in Bengal. Prices show an almost unbroken rise throughout the past year; the average per chest has gone up from R1,023 in 1897-98 to R1,055 in the current year and the price realised at the sale of March 1899 is R1,149 against R948 at the same time a year ago. R1,100 has accordingly been taken as the average price for the ensuing year. In Bombay it is assumed that the revival of the trade in Malwa Opium, which has followed on the reduction of duty, will continue unabated, and that the number of chests exported will be the same as in the current year. On this basis an increase in revenue of Rx. 84,000 is looked for. *1899-1900. Opium Revenue.*

129. The Excise Revenue has been slow to recover from the depression caused by the famine, and the Estimate anticipates only the moderate increase of Rx. 60,900. To this the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contributes Rx. 67,500 due to the normal growth of revenue and to the introduction of administrative reforms, while Burma, Bengal, and Bombay look forward to increases of about Rx. 25,000 apiece. On the other hand, the actuals of the current year in Madras point to a decline in revenue which is estimated at Rx. 110,000. *1899-1900. Excise Revenue.*

130. Of the increase of Rx. 91,500 under Provincial Rates, Bengal contributes Rx. 38,700 arising from the completion of revaluations in the Districts of Dinajpur and Backerganj. In Madras an increase of Rx. 21,600 is looked for from Village Service Funds. *1899-1900. Provincial Rates.*

131. In Bengal an increase of Customs Revenue, amounting to Rx. 55,000, is anticipated, mainly under Liquors, Articles of Food and Drink, and Silver Bullion and Coin. In Burma an aggregate improvement of Rx. 51,200 is expected under Export Duty on Rice and various heads of Import Duty, specially Liquors, Articles of Food and Drink, and Manufactured Articles. The Estimate for Madras shows a decline of Rx. 34,200, chiefly under Liquors, Imported Cotton Goods, and Exports. *1899-1900. Customs Revenue.*

132. The increase under the head of Assessed Taxes is largest in Bengal (Rx. 25,000) and in Madras (Rx. 15,000), and is due to progressive revision of the assessments and to general improvement in the administration of this head of revenue. *1899-1900. Assessed Taxes.*

133. An increase of Rx. 69,700 under Forest Revenue anticipated in Burma really represents a decline from the abnormal receipts for which credit has been taken in the Revised Estimates. The demand for teak at the present high prices is expected to fall off; the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation will reduce their exports of timber from the Pyinmana forests, and the revenue obtained in the form of royalty will be diminished in proportion. *1899-1900. Forest Revenue.*

1899-1900. Railway Revenue.

134. The Railway Revenue of the coming year is estimated at Rx. 1,623,000 in excess of the amount taken in the Budget of 1898-99. The forecast is justified by the excellent promise of the spring crops and by the additional mileage likely to be opened for traffic during the year.

1899-1900. Irrigation Revenue.

135. The Estimate of Irrigation Direct Receipts for 1899-1900 is based upon the normal expectations of Revenue, and anticipates a falling-off from the exceptionally high returns indicated by the Revised Estimate of the current year. As compared with the Budget of 1898-99, it provides for an increased Revenue of Rx. 139,800, which includes an increase of Rx. 80,200 in the Revenue from the Canals in the Punjab, and Rx. 54,100 from Canals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, due in each case to the growth of the demand for canal irrigation.

1899-1900. Decrease of Revenue.

136. The only important decrease of Revenue in India occurs under Telegraph Receipts, which show a falling off of Rx. 130,400 as compared with the Budget of 1898-99. This, however, represents an advance of Rx. 24,400 on the Revised Estimate of the current year, and indicates that the growth of operations in India is overtaking the decrease of Revenue brought about for the time being by the cessation of military operations, the extended use of deferred messages, and the falling-off in the Indo-European message traffic transferred at Karachi.

1899-1900. Decreases of Expenditure.

137. The chief reductions in Expenditure in India occur under the following heads:—

	Rx.
Army Services	1,171,500
Interest on Ordinary Debt	202,000
Famine Relief	79,400
Construction of Protective Railway	178,300

1899-1900. Army Expenditure.

138. The following are the principal causes which have contributed to bring about the important decrease of Rx. 1,171,500 in Army charges:—

	Rx.
Reduction of Military Operations and Special Services .	1,176,500
Saving under pay of British troops due to exchange being taken at 1*s*. 4*d*. instead of 1*s*. 3¼*d*. the rupee . .	120,000
Saving in Exchange Compensation	20,800
Saving under Regimental Pay and Allowances . . .	45,000
Fall in the prices of food-supplies	60,000
Saving due to the cost of the 1st Bengal Infantry stationed at Mauritius being debited to Her Majesty's Government	21,200
	1,443,500

Against the above important decreases in expenditure the following increases are provided for:—

Provision of messing allowance made for the whole year instead of for part only as in 1898-99	114,600
Smaller deduction in India on account of excess provision in the Home Estimates	48,300
Mobilisation Equipment of the additional corps included among the extra units of the field Army	39,500
Reserve of compressed fodder to facilitate mobilisation operations	37,600
Re-establishment of Cantonment Hospitals . . .	20,700
	260,700

139. As was explained in last year's Financial Statement, the decrease of Interest charges represents for the most part the interest on the difference between the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Protective Works and ordinary loans contracted in India. *1899-1900. Interest on Debt.*

140. Except in a small portion of the Central Provinces where the people have not yet recovered from the famine of 1897-98, and in the South eastern districts of the Punjab where both the *kharif* and the *rabi* have suffered from want of rain and the area protected by irrigation is small, the prospects of the coming year are excellent, and it has not been found necessary to make any substantial provision for the relief of scarcity. Out of Rx. 85,000 provided last year to meet the probable wants of certain districts in Madras where the cold weather rains had partially failed, only Rx. 1,700 was spent and the small sum of Rx. 5,700 now entered is almost entirely intended to meet the possible requirements of Hissar and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab. *1899-1900. Famine Relief.*

141. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 provided Rx. 668,300 for outlay on the construction of Protective Railways, and this was raised during the year to Rx. 695,400 distributed as follows:— *1899-1900. Construction of Protective Railways.*

	Rx.
East Coast Railway	60,000
Bezwada-Madras	669,400
Godavari Bridge	166,400
Guntakul-Mysore	— 400
South Indian	— 200,000
	695,400

For the coming year the Expenditure has been placed at Rx. 490,000 allotted to—

	Rx.
East Coast Railway	40,000
Bezwada-Madras	30,000
Godavari Bridge	200,000
South Indian	50,000
Madura-Paumben	100,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon	70,000
	490,000

If to this latter sum be added Rx. 370,400, being the net charge for the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur, two Protective Railways constructed by Companies; Rx. 603,900 set apart for Reduction of Debt; Rx. 30,000 allotted for Protective Irrigation Works; and Rx. 5,700 for the relief of distress, the resulting total makes up the sum of Rx. 1,500,000 set apart for expenditure on Famine Insurance.

142. The rate of exchange assumed in the Budget Estimates for 1899-1900 for the purpose of calculating Exchange Compensation Allowances is 15⅜*d.* the rupee, and the total saving under the various heads of Expenditure affected by this item of charge, amounts to Rx. 56,400. *1899-1900. Exchange Compensation Allowances.*

1899-1900. Increases of Expenditure in India.

143. The chief increases of Expenditure in India anticipated in the Budget occur under the following heads :—

	Rx.
3.—Land Revenue	65,600
Police	102,600
Medical	463,000
Reduction of Debt	278,100
State Railways :	
Working Expenses	276,500
Interest on Debt	98,900
Guaranteed Companies :	
Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision	250,700
Irrigation, Minor Works and Navigation	51,500
Military Works	163,800
Civil Buildings and Roads	648,700

1899-1900. Land Revenue Charges.

144. The Madras Estimate under 3.—Land Revenue includes an increase of Rx. 38,700 mainly intended to provide for a long standing scheme for the improvement of the position of Taluk Gomastahs, for the revision of Village Establishments, and the extension of Survey and Settlement. In Burma the charges of District Administration are being raised by Rx. 27,800 to meet the increased demands of a young Province with a growing Revenue.

1899-1900. Police Charges.

145. In Bengal an addition of Rx. 30,200 has been allotted under Police charges for improving the investigating staff of the District Police, and for strengthening the force in Calcutta. A provision of Rx. 27,200 has been made in the North-Western Provinces for adding to the number of Assistant District Superintendents and introducing reforms in the Rural Police System of Oudh. There are also smaller increases in the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Assam due partly to plague charges and partly to the reorganisation of the force and the cost of supplying improved arms and accoutrements.

1899-1900. Medical Charges.

146. Every Province, except the Punjab, anticipates a rise in Medical Expenditure, the largest increases being Rx. 131,500 in Madras and Rx. 79,200 in Bombay, both mainly on account of the plague expenditure shown in detail in paragraph 103 above. As the general resources of both these Governments have been seriously reduced by famine and plague, the Government of India have as is explained above, come to their aid with contributions from Imperial Revenues. The specific contributions thus passed in the Estimates through the Land Revenue head are Rx. 64,100 in Madras, and Rx. 126,400 in Bombay. In addition to the increases shown under Provincial expenditure on plague a reserve of Rx. 209,500 has been provided under India General in order to meet any unforeseen necessities which may arise during the year.

1899-1900. Reduction of Debt.

147. As no necessity for the relief of Famine is anticipated and the expenditure on Protective Railways and Irrigation Works has been reduced, an additional sum of Rx. 278,100 required to make up the Famine Insurance grant to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000 will be charged under Reduction of Debt.

1899-1900. State Railways.

148. The increase of Rx. 276,500 under the Working Expenses of State Railways is due to provision being made for heavier traffic, a greater length of open line, and extensive renewals of permanent-way and other works which have been left unfinished during the current year.

1899-1900. Railway Interest.

149. The increase in the Railway Interest represents the interest payable on the new capital outlay to be undertaken on Railways.

1899-1900. Guaranteed Companies.

150. The increase of Rx. 250,700 under Guaranteed Companies is accounted for by the fact that the moiety of surplus profits payable to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is estimated at Rx. 187,000 against Rx. 117,000 in

1898-99, while the amount due to the Great Indian Peninsula is expected to rise from Rx. 60,000 to Rx. 270,000. It is improbable that the Madras Railway will earn surplus profits during the coming year, but a small provision of Rx. 10,000 has been made to cover the contribution to the Provident Fund and any small amount of surplus profits that may be declared. *Surplus Profits, Land, and Supervision.*

151. The greater portion of the increase under Minor Works and Navigation occurs in Burma and Bombay, and is due to the gradual extension of the works classified under this head. *1899-1900. Minor Works and Navigation.*

152. The increase of Rx. 163,800 on account of Military Works includes a sum of Rx. 150,000 which has been added to the ordinary grant for Military Works in order to provide for defensive works beyond the administrative frontier of India. *1899-1900. Military Works.*

153. The increase under Civil Buildings and Roads is occasioned by the fact that the greater part of the free grants made to Provincial Governments in aid of their general resources have been entered under this head with the object of rendering them available for immediate expenditure if the financial position of the Governments concerned admits of it. *1899-1900. Civil Buildings and Roads.*

154. The increase of £18,800 in Sterling receipts in England occurs almost entirely under Army Receipts, and is due to larger receipts under the head of Indian Troop Service and larger recoveries on account of the value of clothing, accoutrements, etc., in the possession of Regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment. *1899-1900. Revenue in England.*

155. The Sterling expenditure in England is estimated at £16,531,600 as compared with £16,474,800, the forecast for the current year. *1899-1900. Expenditure in England.*

Of the variations which bring out this result, reduced interest payments account for £45,100. The charges on account of the Post Office are less by £17,400 owing to a more favourable adjustment of the cost of the Eastern Mail Service as between the English and Indian Post Offices.

The payments of interest on capital deposited by Railway Companies show an increase of £42,600 due to further deposits of capital made by the East Indian Railway, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the Indian Midland Railway. A decline in the charges on account of the Assam-Bengal Railway is owing to the rate of interest guaranteed on the Company's share capital having been reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The Civil Superannuation and Pension Charges show an increase of £43,300, owing to a gradual increase in the claims to pension.

Under Effective Army charges the total in 1899-1900 is about the same as in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99, but the cost of the Indian Troop Service and the Miscellaneous charges will be less by £8,000, while, on the other hand, the estimate of the payments to the War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India is higher by £9,000.

Under Non-Effective Army Charges there will be a total increase of £21,000 made up of an increase in the payments to the War Office of £37,000, of small increases under Miscellaneous Pensions and other charges aggregating £4,000, and a reduction of £20,000 in the charges for pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service.

156. The charge for Exchange on the net Sterling expenditure during the coming year is less by Rx. 569,600 than in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99. The net Sterling expenditure is more than in the Estimate of 1898-99 by £38,000, and the exchange on this difference at the rate of £1=R15·6, being the rate assumed in the Budget Estimate for 1898-99, is Rx. 21,300. The direct saving from the rise in the rate of exchange from £1=R15·6 to 15·75*d.* the rupee, the rate taken for the coming year, amounts, therefore, to Rx. 590,900. *1899-1900. Exchange.*

Section IV.—Statements comparing the figures of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure with those of past years.

LAND REVENUE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
REVENUE—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Including that due to Irrigation— India General	145,711	147,471	148,654	150,500	139,600	143,500
Central Provinces	767,332	660,493	667,754	920,000	885,000	954,300
Burma	2,485,004	2,396,961	2,646,270	2,657,000	2,757,800	2,764,900
Assam	597,671	606,231	596,123	626,000	620,000	620,000
Bengal	3,905,221	3,876,838	3,978,219	4,087,300	4,080,400	4,078,500
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,134,442	5,104,374	5,719,678	6,667,900	6,719,900	6,778,200
Punjab	2,440,115	2,329,755	2,510,892	2,614,100	2,626,300	2,617,500
Madras	5,592,141	5,250,372	5,612,878	5,856,100	5,839,400	5,784,700
Bombay	4,954,982	4,473,802	4,767,912	4,961,300	5,000,700	4,943,400
TOTAL	27,022,619	24,846,297	26,648,380	28,540,200	28,669,100	28,685,000
Shown under XXIX.—Irrigation	821,664	871,808	964,738	972,000	989,700	1,043,100
Shown under I.—Land Revenue	26,200,955	23,974,489	25,683,642	27,568,200	27,679,400	27,641,900
EXPENDITURE—						
District Administration	1,875,769	1,893,376	1,944,042	1,884,000	1,868,500	1,917,800
Other Charges	2,221,348	2,216,227	2,243,559	2,259,900	2,216,500	2,291,600
TOTAL	4,097,117	4,109,603	4,187,601	4,143,900	4,085,000	4,209,400

157. Throughout the period covered by the statement the Land Revenue of the area included under India General, has been below the standard of Rx. 175,000 attained in 1893-94. It escaped the influence of the famine of 1896-97, but during the present year there has been a marked drop in the revenue owing to a failure of the rains and general scarcity in Ajmir. An improvement is looked for in the coming year.

158. In the Central Provinces the whole area was affected by famine which began earlier and lasted longer than anywhere else in India. The effect on the Land Revenue was marked and extended over 1896-97 and 1897-98. Since then there has been a return of prosperity and the Revised Estimate includes Rx. 56,000 and the Budget Rx. 36,000 on account of famine arrears. Recent information shows that there has been some failure of crops in the wheat-growing areas of Saugor and Damoh, and the Budget has been framed on more cautious lines than was proposed by the local officers.

159. The Land Revenue in Burma received only a slight check in 1896-97 and then resumed its normal course of steady progress due to extension of cultivation, revision of low assessments based on provisional data, and the enhanced yield of the capitation tax which follows the growth of population in a new Province with large areas of fresh land.

160. Assam was untouched by the famine, and the figures of 1896-97 show an increase in the Land Revenue. In the following year the revenue was affected by the earthquake which reduced for the time being the tax-paying capacity of the people, while in Kamrup and Nowgong large tracts of land have been rendered uncultivable by the sand that has been thrown up. The reduction of revenue from this cause is estimated by the Chief Commissioner at not less than a lakh of rupees. Allowance has been made for this in framing the Budget of 1899-1900.

161. In Bengal the Land Revenue being permanently settled at very low rates is to a great extent beyond the reach of famine, but the calamity of 1896-97, which extended to the whole of North Behar, to a large part of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal and to isolated tracts in Central Bengal, directly affected the rental of Government Estates where the State is itself the landlord, and reduced the recoveries of survey charges in Behar.

162. Distress in the North-Western Provinces began early and was widely diffused but the recovery of the country has been rapid. The Revised Estimate includes Rx. 440,000 on account of suspensions of revenue, and the Budget anticipates recoveries of Rx. 417,300 on this account besides Rx. 77,800 due to revision of settlements.

163. In the Punjab the revenue rose directly the famine was over, and although during the current year the estimate has not been worked up to and suspensions of revenue have been necessary in Hissar and the neighbouring districts, it is hoped that this will be counteracted by extension of cultivation along the Chenab Canal and in the Montgomery district.

164. The Revenue in Madras is improving in the manner characteristic of the Province. The balance in arrear at the close of 1896-97 has been steadily reduced and the Budget anticipates an increase of Rx. 70,900 from the resettlement of the Kistna and Godavari districts and from extension of cultivation.

165. In spite of famine and plague in Bombay arrears of revenue amounting to Rx. 250,500 have been recovered in the current year and a favourable inundation in Sindh has swelled the revenue by expanding the cultivated area. In the coming year there will be smaller arrears to collect, and the conditions in Sindh are expected to be less favourable, but Rx. 51,000 will be added to the demand by revision of settlements.

OPIUM.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Revenue—						
Bengal—Sale of Opium	5,240,349	4,850,352	3,991,048	3,900,000	4,164,000	4,488,000
Bombay—Pass Fees	1,655,907	1,334,847	966,985	1,200,000	1,284,000	1,284,000
Excise Opium and other Revenue	227,666	224,039	221,739	229,800	231,400	231,700
TOTAL . Rx.	7,123,922	6,409,238	5,179,772	5,329,800	5,679,400	6,003,700
Expenditure—						
Payments to Cultivators, including purchase of Opium . Rx.	1,867,400	2,264,886	2,157,247	2,400,000	2,135,800	2,400,000
Other Charges . Rx.	200,573	210,341	228,974	254,000	213,000	253,900
England . £	550	882	1,853	1,400	1,600	2,200
Exchange . Rx.	418	583	1,043	800	800	1,100
TOTAL . Rx.	2,068,941	2,486,692	2,389,117	2,656,200	2,351,200	2,657,200
Statistics—						
Bengal—						
Chests sold	37,695	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,450	40,800
Average price . R	1,390	1,244	1,023	1,000	1,055	1,100
Chests produced	35,953	45,041	45,500	...	44,075	...
Chests in Balance, March 31st	23,551	29,587	36,080	...	40,705	...
Reserve, December 31st	—2,652	—5,699	330	6,830	6,830	10,105
Bombay—						
Chests passed for export	25,475½	21,751½	17,432½	24,000	25,680	25,680
Rate of Duty . R	650	650 & 600	600 & 500	500	500	500

166. Throughout the period comprised in the table, the revenue derived from the sale of Bengal Opium follows the average price per chest offered at the Calcutta sales, which in its turn is determined mainly by the dollar and tael prices obtained in China. The growing competition of the Chinese drug has prevented the prices in China from rising in proportion to the increased value of the rupee due to the Currency legislation of 1893. The trade has also been handicapped by the uncertainties of exchange and the stringency of the Indian money market. These latter conditions have now improved and somewhat larger stocks are available for the China market. It is therefore hoped that the rise of Opium revenue in the current year, which was due largely to a scanty crop in China, may continue.

The decline in the exports of Malwa Opium which the table brings out, and its recent revival, are due to the same causes as those which affected Bengal Opium. The revival has been helped by the reduction of the pass-duty, which was found to be more than a declining trade could bear, to R500 per chest.

The receipts from Excise Opium are governed by the same causes as Excise Revenue generally, but as the consumers of opium are a comparatively well-to-do class, the returns are perhaps somewhat less sensitive to the influence of famine.

167. The main items of expenditure are payments to cultivators, the amount of which varies directly with the number of chests of Bengal Opium produced, and the quantity of Malwa Opium purchased for excise purposes which depends on the anticipated demand. The increase in charges is also due to the fact that the position of the officers of the Opium Department, which had long been admitted to be unsatisfactory, has of late years been bettered.

SALT.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
				Budget.	Revised.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Northern India (a)	1,905,325	1,848,755	1,947,810	1,975,000	2,027,200	2,002,600
Burma (b)	156,032	140,928	156,744	160,000	161,000	160,000
Bengal (b)	2,488,620	2,500,119	2,463,315	2,500,000	2,524,000	2,500,000
Madras (a)	1,997,489	1,094,164	1,726,961	1,770,000	1,985,000	1,793,100
Bombay (a)	2,314,379	2,237,739	2,299,395	2,323,000	2,350,000	2,301,500
TOTAL	8,861,845	8,421,705	8,594,225	8,728,000	9,047,200	8,757,200
Charges	521,044	523,352	473,747	519,600	466,100	537,300

(a) Chiefly excise on local manufacture. | (b) Chiefly duty on imported salt.

168. The fluctuations of the aggregate Salt Revenue correspond closely to the material condition of the mass of the people who consume salt. A sharp decline in the famine year 1896-97 has been followed by a gradual rise which in the Revised Estimate for the current year exceeded the standard of the revenue of 1895-96. The Bengal statistics, however, follow a somewhat different course. There the receipts rose in 1896-97 and fell in 1897-98 when the revenue of every other Province shows a rise. In explanation of this it may be observed, first, that large portions of the area supplied from Bengal escaped famine altogether, while the cultivating classes found their purchasing power greatly augmented by high prices; secondly, that the demand of 1897-98 was affected by the earthquake and cyclone of 1897; and thirdly, that imported salt is less sensitive to local influences than salt produced in the country.

The increase in the revenue in Northern India during the current year is mainly due to the revival of traffic in Kohat Salt since the cessation of the frontier disturbances. It is doubtful, however, whether the demand will continue on the same scale during the coming year; and reduced receipts are also expected from the salt produced at Sambhar, Didwana and Pachbudra. For Burma and

Bengal the estimate is normal; in Madras it assumes a consumption of about 70 lakhs of maunds. The Bombay estimate has been taken at a moderate figure in view of the uncertainty arising from the prevalence of plague.

STAMPS.

		Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
REVENUE.							
Court Fees and Plain Paper		3,221,216	3,216,005	3,305,376	3,301,100	3,411,000	3,142,800
Commercial and other Stamps		1,418,875	1,476,870	1,456,034	1,478,900	1,396,300	1,425,800
Other Revenue		83,964	84,867	75,633	75,900	32,600	28,500
TOTAL	Rx.	4,727,055	4,777,742	4,837,043	4,855,900	4,839,900	4,897 100
Charges—							
India	Rx.	95,158	97,006	97,998	99,700	97,100	100,400
England (Stores)	£	43,492	40,808	35,844	37,800	36,500	39,300
Exchange	Rx.	33,044	26,967	20,185	21,100	18,200	20,600
TOTAL	Rx.	171,694	164,781	154,027	158,600	151,800	160,300

169. The Stamp Revenue depends on such a wide variety of transactions that fluctuations in its aggregate yield can hardly be ascribed to any single cause. Scarcity, for example, exercises a converse effect on the demand for the two main classes of Stamps. On the one hand it compels self-denial in the pursuit of litigation, on the other it promotes the execution of documents for the purpose of raising money. Both these tendencies are reflected in the revenue returns. The receipts from Court-fees drop sharply in the famine year, but they recover at once, and their progress is so rapid that its effect was greatly under-estimated in framing the Budget of the current year. In the case of Commercial Stamps the course of development is reversed. The revenue rises in the famine year and falls continuously from that time to a level below that of 1895-96. It was over-estimated in the Budget of the current year, and the figure taken for 1899-1900 represents only a moderate advance on the standard of 1895-96.

EXCISE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
REVENUE.						
Bengal	1,337,850	1,339,931	1,274,775	1,325,000	1,335,000	1,350,000
North-Western Provinces	549,459	446,444	451,496	490,000	557,500	557,500
Madras	1,438,405	1,489,657	1,461,945	1,530,000	1,390,000	1,420,000
Bombay	1,164,147	1,099,650	1,094,996	1,120,000	1,146,000	1,146,000
Other Provinces	1,232,556	1,238,518	1,206,242	1,252,300	1,302,500	1,304,700
TOTAL	5,722,417	5,614,200	5,489,454	5,717,300	5,731,000	5,778,200
Charges	207,957	212,855	240,463	250,200	243,000	261,800

170. The progress of Excise Revenue, like the growth of the receipts from Court-fees, is a fair test of the ability of the people to spend money on luxuries. The years of scarcity show accordingly a marked decline, and in Bombay, owing probably to plague and the apprehension to which it gives rise, the

standard of 1895-96 has not yet been regained. In Madras, on the other hand, the effect of the famine and apprehended plague in reducing revenue was for a time neutralised by the extension of the tree-tax system of raising revenue from toddy. This system attained its present maximum application in 1897-98. The increase of charges is due to the adoption of more efficient methods of administration and prevention.

PROVINCIAL RATES.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
District Local Funds	2,184,443	2,086,080	2,269,731	2,326,600	2,402,300	2,374,400
Provincial Cesses, including Famine Insurance	664,081	657,260	641,731	671,600	670,000	675,600
Village Service and Patwaris	734,443	667,487	678,399	726,400	737,100	748,600
Other Cesses	124,038	126,028	133,429	135,400	142,700	152,900
TOTAL	3,707,005	3,536,855	3,723,290	3,860,000	3,952,100	3,951,500
Charges	52,675	54,301	52,530	52,400	55,700	60,600

171. As was pointed out last year, the revenue from Provincial Rates is determined by the causes affecting Land Revenue, to which in most Provinces the rates bear a definite relation. The rise of revenue in the last three years corresponds therefore to the recovery of Land Revenue from famine influences. It should be added, however, that in tracts where the Land Revenue is permanently settled the revenue from Provincial Rates is increased independently of the Land Revenue by the periodical revaluation of the aggregate rental of a district for the purpose of levying these cesses.

CUSTOMS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
IMPORT DUTIES—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	33,867	37,215	35,728	36,200	33,700	34,200
Liquors—Spirits	591,003	599,045	606,088	583,200	627,000	598,300
Other sorts	71,583	60,120	55,224	65,800	66,000	65,200
Articles of Food and Drink	311,108	305,953	387,063	319,500	380,900	357,400
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, etc.	102,397	92,108	106,933	96,700	104,500	103,400
Silver Bullion and Coin	355,869	326,481	433,899	253,300	328,500	237,000
Other Metals and Manufactures of Metals	257,871	202,480	222,424	223,100	204,800	218,700
Oils	408,690	429,067	556,015	411,600	510,300	449,400
Manufactured Articles	541,946	508,799	436,591	518,300	492,500	484,800
Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	113,027	88,081	99,480	103,900	80,600	94,100
Cotton Goods	1,183,443	917,816	795,720	938,300	871,700	902,100
TOTAL IMPORT DUTIES	3,970,804	3,567,165	3,735,165	3,549,900	3,700,500	3,544,600
Excise Duty on Cotton Goods	63,915	112,344	116,188	115,700	134,400	132,900
EXPORT DUTIES—						
Rice	930,616	755,167	724,819	862,400	1,002,200	900,000
LAND CUSTOMS AND MISCELLANEOUS	51,943	56,801	65,123	62,500	61,300	71,200
GRAND TOTAL	5,017,278	4,491,477	4,641,295	4,590,500	4,898,400	4,648,700
Charges	202,948	203,386	211,379	215,400	215,300	232,300

172. The decline in the revenue from import duties in 1896-97 was due not merely to the effect of the famine in reducing the demand for manufactured articles and metals but also to the exemption of cotton yarns from duty and the reduction of the duty on cotton manufactures from 5 to 3½ per cent. The volume of the trade in cotton goods was not affected until the following year when the imports declined greatly. Since then business has revived, but it is still suffering from the effects of the plague in Bombay, a great producing and distributing centre, and from the overstocking of markets in China and Japan. The revenue from oils is derived chiefly from kerosene. The trade in this article fluctuates greatly and the cheaper oils from Russia and Sumatra are now beginning to compete successfully with the finer American oil. The increase under articles of food and drink is due to the imports of beet-sugar, principally from Germany and Austria, which has been poured into India in considerable quantities. The extraordinary rise in the imports of silver, especially in a year when the effects of the famine were still severely felt, is a phenomenon of which no satisfactory explanation has been found, but the trade is now diminishing and with a large demand springing up for gold, the decrease next year is expected to be considerable. The export duty shows a great contraction in 1896-97 and 1897-98 owing to great quantities of Burma rice, which would otherwise have been exported to foreign countries and have paid duty accordingly, being diverted to India to meet the famine demand. The large exports of 1898-99 followed on a bumper crop in Burma, the chief exporting province, but such a harvest is not expected to recur and the surplus available for export to foreign countries during 1899-1900 is likely to be considerably less than in the previous year.

ASSESSED TAXES.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Deduction by Government from Salaries, Pensions, and Interest payments	447,688	439,259	444,494	479,800	447,400	449,700
Other Collections	1,387,501	1,433,550	1,450,971	1,413,100	1,482,700	1,499,100
TOTAL	1,835,189	1,872,809	1,895,465	1,892,900	1,930,100	1,948,800
Charges	29,868	30,323	32,278	32,700	33,100	33,500

173. The progress of this branch of revenue depends upon the general prosperity of the classes from which it is collected and upon the improvements constantly being introduced in the methods of assessing and levying the tax. The people by whom it is paid are to a great extent either independent of adverse seasonal influences, or derive a profit from their direct or indirect results, and the revenue accordingly does not show any distinct variation in relation to scarcity.

FOREST.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	1,660,504	1,733,869	1,739,514	1,735,600	1,838,000	1,790,700
Expenditure	911,161	993,955	1,001,689	1,050,500	1,010,200	1,067,700
NET	749,343	739,914	737,825	685,100	827,800	723,000

174. The revenue under Forest has recovered from the effects of the famine and has resumed its normal rate of progress. The great increase shown in the Revised Estimate of the current year is due to the exceptional demand for teak timber which is not expected to be maintained during 1899-1900.

INTEREST RECEIPTS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
India . . Rx.	801,267	912,766	840,681	914,200	928,100	913,600
England . . £	13,516	102,231	20,190	10,000	28,000	10,000
Exchange . Rx.	10,269	67,558	11,370	5,600	14,000	5,300
TOTAL . Rx.	825,052	1,082,555	872,241	929,800	970,100	928,900

175. On the subject of interest receipts there is nothing to be added to the explanations already given in paragraph 120 above.

INTEREST EXPENDITURE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Interest on Debt— India . . .	3,731,433	3,753,460	3,819,724	3,985,000	3,930,000	3,919,500
Deduct charged to— Irrigation .	*1,222,409*	*1,253,479*	*1,284,249*	*1,314,500*	*1,313,600*	*1,345,900*
Railways .	*3,686,287*	*3,873,401*	*4,079,009*	*4,319,400*	*4,267,500*	*4,454,500*
Balance charged to Interest Rx.	—1,177,263	—1,373,420	—1,543,534	—1,648,000	—1,651,100	—1,850,900
England . £	2,622,695	2,630,704	2,879,215	2,889,200	2,805,900	2,844,100
Exchange . Rx.	1,992,644	1,738,458	1,621,343	1,618,000	1,402,900	1,489,700
Interest on other Obligations— On Savings Bank Balances . Rx.	338,497	346,555	327,043	327,500	325,700	336,600
Other items—including Exchange . "	268,226	111,656	188,193	192,800	193,400	194,700
TOTAL . Rx.	4,044,799	3,453,953	3,472,260	3,378,600	3,076,800	3,014,200
Debt outstanding, March 31st— Sterling . £	115,903,732	114,883,233	123,274,680	125,995,833	124,389,780	124,389,780
Rupee Debt— 4 per cent . Rx.	5,436,298	5,316,380	5,196,204	5,316,380	5,076,204	4,956,204
3½ per cent "	96,462,450	90,918,610	93,937,030	} 107,873,430	95,137,030	95,137,030
3 per cent " "	...	10,954,820	10,972,350		10,972,350	10,972,350
Other Debt "	1,890,180	1,925,243	1,590,050	1,170,743	1,464,850	1,394,850
Savings Bank Balances . "	11,121,252	10,886,792	10,556,734	10,970,492	10,792,134	11,255,234

176. The reduction in the Interest expenditure which has taken place during the period is due on the one hand to an increase in the amount of interest charged against Railways and Irrigation, and on the other to the reduction in the rate of exchange.

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
POST OFFICE—						
Revenue	1,713,495	1,783,474	1,879,163	1,893,700	1,896,200	1,903,300
Expenditure	1,643,798	1,703,111	1,729,474	1,776,300	1,731,100	1,791,200
NET	+69,697	+80,363	+149,689	+116,900	+165,100	+112,100
TELEGRAPH—						
Revenue Accounts—						
Revenue	1,085,940	1,071,524	1,309,330	1,231,900	1,081,700	1,101,400
Expenditure	737,907	770,977	819,580	827,800	808,700	830,200
NET	+348,033	+300,547	+489,750	+404,100	+273,000	+271,200
Capital Expenditure	159,946	175,782	231,914	261,800	236,100	297,300
MINT—						
Revenue	40,918	156,635	182,055	78,800	76,500	60,500
Expenditure	53,229	61,823	88,557	66,100	115,000	65,700
NET	−12,311	+94,812	+93,498	+12,700	−38,500	−5,200

177. The Postal revenue displays unbroken progress throughout the period, and its advance in the coming year would have been more marked but for the introduction of the one-anna rate of postage to the United Kingdom and British Possessions and the concurrent reduction in the Inland rates of letter postage. At the same time a substantial addition has been made to the expenditure in order to provide for administrative improvements which have been needed for a long time.

178. The Telegraph receipts of 1897-98 were abnormally high owing to the great use of the telegraph in connection with frontier wars, famine, and plague. The decline experienced in the current year and anticipated in the next year is due partly to the cessation of military operations and partly to the increased popularity of deferred telegrams.

179. The increase in the Mint expenditure in 1898-99 is explained in paragraph 109 above.

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
General Administration — India	1,594,089	1,587,278	1,588,016	1,567,700	1,580,900	1,579,200
General Administration — England	243,955	260,322	257,745	255,300	253,300	253,300
General Administration — Exchange	185,350	172,030	145,141	143,000	126,700	132,700
Law and Justice — Courts	3,090,807	3,096,893	3,137,191	3,120,300	3,076,800	3,155,600
Law and Justice — Jails	956,762	1,082,246	1,118,703	1,075,000	1,028,800	1,083,900
Police	4,040,817	4,156,560	4,233,923	4,201,600	4,175,200	4,303,900
Marine — Imperial (a)	597,702	561,396	499,015	495,600	477,300	503,400
Marine — Provincial	145,410	158,870	180,025	177,400	177,500	193,000
Education	1,536,489	1,576,150	1,581,072	1,652,300	1,592,500	1,675,500
Ecclesiastical	192,410	189,385	173,962	188,200	171,700	185,800
Medical	1,030,915	1,076,696	1,355,417	1,225,600	1,558,900	1,693,800
Political	1,062,183	1,008,401	933,820	1,014,400	932,200	1,016,400
Scientific and Minor Departments	495,971	523,969	535,517	578,400	564,100	606,600
TOTAL Rx.	15,172,860	15,445,196	15,739,547	15,694,800	15,715,900	16,383,100

(a) Includes Upper Burma charges up to 1896-97.

180. The progressive increase of total expenditure during the first three years of the period was partially arrested in 1898-99, but has been resumed in the Budget for the current year. This includes a large increase under Medical rendered necessary by the persistence of plague in Bombay and its spread to Madras, and likely to be further enhanced by the recent appearance of the disease in Calcutta. Provision has been made in Burma for the appointment of an additional Judicial Commissioner and for increasing the salaries of the Civil Administrative Staff, while in Bengal two Additional District and Sessions Judges and several temporary Subordinate Judges and Munsifs are to be appointed. The Police are to be strengthened in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Territorial and Political Pensions . . .	454,082	437,397	442,458	430,000	436,500	427,700
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances—						
India . . .	793	746	763	700	1,700	700
England . .	223,537	225,783	187,640	226,000	262,300	226,000
Exchange . .	169,837	149,205	105,664	126,300	131,100	118,400
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—						
India . . .	969,146	1,005,961	1,048,595	1,072,300	1,068,200	1,093,200
England . .	1,817,694	1,874,519	1,901,744	1,925,700	1,944,000	1,969,000
Exchange . .	1,381,029	1,233,745	1,070,910	1,078,400	972,000	1,031,400
Stationery and Printing	685,187	679,523	724,093	689,000	708,300	721,800
Miscellaneous . .	232,027	244,830	234,959	229,000	250,100	255,300
TOTAL Rx. .	5,933,332	5,856,709	5,716,826	5,777,600	5,774,200	5,843,500

181. The causes affecting this group of charges continue to operate on their usual scale and no special explanatory remarks are called for.

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Famine Relief	18,301	2,079,525	5,325,608	85,100	44,600	5,700
Construction of Protective Railways.	529,867	...	...	668,300	695,400	490,000
Ditto ditto Irrigation Works	38,317	46,830	37,517	20,000	13,500	30,000
Reduction or avoidance of Debt .	...	...	...	325,800	422,600	603,900
TOTAL .	586,485	2,126,355	5,363,125	1,099,200	1,176,100	1,129,600
Net Charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways shewn in the Railway Revenue Account . . .	413,515	438,857	352,948	400,800	323,900	370,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT . .	1,000,000	2,565,212	5,716,073	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

182. These charges have been fully explained in other parts of this statement.

RAILWAY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
State Railways—						
Gross Receipts . . . Rx.	18,558,699	17,639,604	19,044,525	19,382,900	19,696,100	20,237,400
Working Expenses . . Rx.	9,040,836	8,819,553	9,201,202	9,770,500	9,876,600	10,047,000
Interest and other Charges—						
India . . . . . Rx.	3,700,813	3,888,549	4,095,593	4,336,500	4,283,600	4,471,800
England . . . . £	3,586,219	3,629,600	3,687,127	3,714,700	3,711,700	3,751,200
Exchange . . . . Rx.	2,724,699	2,398,561	2,076,294	2,080,300	1,855,900	1,964,500
Net Result . . . . "	—493,868	—1,096,659	—15,691	—519,100	—31,700	+2,500
Guaranteed Railways—						
Net Traffic Receipts . . Rx.	3,275,238	2,634,164	2,201,392	2,424,000	2,995,000	3,192,500
Surplus Profits, Interest and other Charges—						
India . . . . . Rx.	533,137	483,610	135,112	321,600	429,800	571,700
England . . . . £	2,161,563	2,160,967	2,154,784	2,171,500	2,162,500	2,185,300
Exchange . . . . Rx.	1,642,290	1,428,040	1,213,401	1,216,000	1,081,200	1,144,700
Net Result . . . . "	—1,061,752	—1,438,453	—1,301,905	—1,285,100	—678,500	—709,200
Other Receipts . . . . "	25,252	24,052	14,969	16,700	45,300	31,000
Other Charges . . . . "	89,900	148,921	129,989	310,300	213,200	204,900
Statistics—						
State Railways—						
Capital Expenditure to March 31—						
Expenditure by Government Rx.	122,701,781	126,978,761	130,614,851	136,512,261	134,196,651	138,155,251
Ditto by Companies £	25,721,568	27,538,341	29,684,713	31,850,541	31,569,513	33,415,713
Outlay on the East Indian Railway from debentures raised by the Company . Rx.	271,698	1,707,399	2,688,083	3,632,399	4,261,883	5,011,883
TOTAL .	148,695,047	156,224,501	162,987,647	171,995,201	170,028,047	176,582,847
Miles open on April 1 . .	14,146	14,721	15,378	15,671	15,583	16,696
Guaranteed Railways— Miles open on April 1 . .	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,588	2,592

183. The Revised Estimate of net receipts on State Railways is better than the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 by Rx. 207,100. The improvement is chiefly on the North-Western and Rajputana-Malwa Railways, due to a large traffic in grain, seeds and cotton.

184. The reduction in the Interest charges in India follows on the smaller outlay on Construction due to short shipments of stores from England. The rise in the rate of Exchange has caused a considerable saving on the Sterling charges, thus making the net result considerably better than in the original estimate.

185. The net receipts from State Railways in 1899-1900 are estimated at Rx. 370,900 higher than the Revised Estimate for 1898-99 in anticipation of a further improvement in traffic based on the excellent prospects of the spring crops and on the additional mileage which it is expected will be opened during the year. The increase in the Estimate of Working Expenses amounts to Rx. 170,400 and is due to heavier traffic, increased open mileage, and provision

for heavy renewals of way and works unfinished in 1898-99. There is also an increase in Interest charges, chiefly in India, due to the progress of Capital Outlay.

186. The Revised Estimate of net receipts from Guaranteed Railways exceeds the original Estimate by Rx. 571,000. This result is due to a marked improvement in goods traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways following on an amelioration of the unfavourable conditions which obtained during the last two years, as well as to a reduction in the outlay on renewals on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

The increase in Surplus Profits and other charges in India is more than covered by the saving in Exchange on Sterling Interest, leaving the net result, Rx. 606,600, better than the original Estimate.

A further improvement in traffic is expected in 1899-1900, but owing to the increase in Surplus Profits, etc., payable in India, and to the lower rate of Exchange adopted, the net result falls short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 30,700 only.

IRRIGATION.

IRRIGATION.	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MAJOR WORKS.						
Revenue — Direct Receipts	1,279,408	2,067,961	2,377,744	2,032,000	2,225,200	2,171,800
Revenue — Land Revenue	821,664	871,808	964,738	972,000	989,700	1,043,100
Expenditure — Working Expenses	787,301	871,180	892,119	918,600	931,000	958,100
Expenditure — Interest	1,222,409	1,253,479	1,284,249	1,314,500	1,313,600	1,315,900
NET	+91,362	+815,110	+1,166,114	+770,900	+970,300	+910,900
MINOR WORKS.						
Receipts—Direct	198,881	210,870	227,382	224,100	246,800	236,200
Expenditure	966,601	1,126,350	967,717	980,000	977,500	1,030,800
STATISTICS OF MAJOR WORKS.						
Capital Outlay to March 31	31,101,556	31,897,139	32,639,803	33,418,839	33,362,403	34,259,003

187. The Revised Estimate of direct receipts from Major Works is better than the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 by Rx. 193,200. The increase occurs chiefly in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is due to a larger area having been irrigated in the past *kharif* season than was anticipated. The small increase of Rx. 22,700 in the receipts from Minor Works is due partly to the same cause, and partly to the revenue in the Montgomery District which was hitherto shown as Indirect, having been treated as Direct receipts in accordance with the new Schedule of Water-rates. The Budget Estimate for 1899-1900 has been based on normal demands for water in the *kharif* season of 1899 and besides allowing for an increase of Rx. 30,800 in the revenue from the Chenab Canal due to development of irrigation, provides also for favourable *rabi* irrigation in the Punjab generally. The increase of irrigation in 1898-99 caused a small increase in Working Expenses. The increase of Rx. 27,100 in Working Expenses provided for in 1899-1900 is due to additional lengths of canals and distributaries being opened for irrigation.

188. The financial results obtained during 1896-97 and 1897-98 from Irrigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, are given below :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . { During the year . .	831,509	775,125
Direct and Indirect . { To end of year . .	33,352,211	34,127,336
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	2,976,795	3,382,684
Maintenance and Working	964,522	993,250
Net Revenue .	2,012,273	2,389,434
Interest	1,253,542	1,284,250
Net Profit .	758,731	1,105,184
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	6·03	7·00
MINOR WORKS.		
Capital Outlay—		
Direct and Indirect . { During the year . .	196,930	132,200
Direct and Indirect . { To end of year . .	5,208,360	5,292,447
Revenue Account—		
Gross Revenue	585,180	588,693
Maintenance and Working	259,175	239,512
Net Revenue .	326,005	349,181
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital Outlay to end of the year	6·14	6·60

The figures in this table are taken from the administrative accounts. In the case of Minor Works interest on the Capital Outlay is not charged, as the Capital Expenditure is incurred from Revenue.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

	Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
MILITARY WORKS—						
Expenditure	1,205,938	1,157,006	1,168,385	1,185,100	1,197,600	1,322,300
Receipts	49,699	61,268	52,561	50,300	54,200	50,900
Net .	1,156,239	1,095,738	1,115,824	1,134,800	1,143,400	1,271,400
CIVIL WORKS—						
Imperial—						
Expenditure	763,458	809,383	428,523	559,800	556,300	519,200
Receipts	66,421	59,537	55,631	54,700	55,600	55,600
Provincial—						
Expenditure	2,063,159	2,131,781	2,258,018	2,531,000	2,461,400	3,251,400
Receipts	305,041	279,888	278,562	280,300	291,900	289,500
Local—						
Expenditure	1,777,057	1,685,125	1,564,010	1,745,600	1,626,800	1,713,500
Receipts	292,671	295,521	281,069	293,400	294,700	292,900

189. The expenditure on Provincial and Local Civil Works during 1898-99 is expected to fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 69,600 and Rx. 118,800. This is due partly to the expenditure having been over-estimated in some Provinces, and partly to the restriction of outlay in Bombay and Madras in order to provide funds for expenditure in connection with plague.

190. The estimated expenditure on Military Works in 1899-1900 is higher than the Budget Estimate of the previous year by Rx. 137,200. This is chiefly due to provision to the extent of Rx. 150,000 having been made for defensive works beyond the administrative frontier.

191. Under Imperial Civil Works the expenditure in 1899-1900 is less than the Budget Estimate of the previous year by Rx. 40,600, owing for the most part to the completion of the Bangalore Water-works.

In the Provincial and Local Section of the Estimates, the provision for expenditure depends chiefly on the state of the Provincial and Local balances, and in 1899-1900 considerable additions have been made in the Provincial Section in connection with the free grants to Local Governments of Rx. 700,000, as explained in paragraph 65; the total increase over this year in the Provincial Section is Rx. 790,000, and in the Local Section Rx. 86,700.

ARMY SERVICES.

		Accounts, 1895-96.	Accounts, 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99.		1899-1900, Budget.
					Budget.	Revised.	
EFFECTIVE SERVICES—							
Regimental Pay and Allowances—							
India	Rx.	8,697,465	8,598,670	8,278,218	8,400,200	8,140,700	8,104,900
England	£	1,048,930	1,056,598	1,029,498	1,059,000	1,058,400	1,068,000
Exchange	Rx.	796,945	698,236	579,731	593,000	529,200	559,400
TOTAL	„	10,543,340	10,353,504	9,887,447	10,052,200	9,728,300	9,732,300
Less—Receipts	„	7,695	7,405	6,148	7,400	6,200	6,800
Net	„	10,535,645	10,346,099	9,881,299	10,044,800	9,722,100	9,725,500
Commissariat—							
India	Rx.	3,079,399	3,900,588	3,747,552	3,624,200	3,729,300	3,847,700
England	£	21,838	40 832	32,197	21,400	24,600	48,600
Exchange	Rx.	16,592	26,983	18,131	12,000	12,300	25,500
TOTAL	„	3,117,829	3,968,403	3,797,880	3,657,600	3,766,200	3,921,800
Less—Receipts	„	437,966	452,322	389,493	458,200	424,100	465,300
Net	„	2,679,863	3,516 081	3,408,387	3,199,400	3,342,100	3,456,500
Ordnance—							
India	Rx.	846,935	921,362	852,006	773,500	817,100	823,700
England	£	245,124	299,233	278,984	386,200	289,700	352,200
Exchange	Rx.	186,238	197,743	157,101	216,300	144,800	184,500
TOTAL	„	1,278,297	1,418,338	1,288,091	1,376,000	1,251,600	1,360,400
Less—Receipts	„	185,502	143,277	132,403	117,100	125,500	114,300
Net	„	1,092,735	1,275,061	1,155,688	1,258,900	1,126,100	1,246,100
Other Heads—							
Expenditure	Rx.	5,485,002	3,674,561	7,326,279	5,150,400	4,719,600	4,027,200
Receipts	„	235,933	235,375	242,742	220,300	255,800	226,100
Net	„	5,249,069	3,439,186	7,083,537	4,930,100	4,463,800	3,801,100
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES—							
India	Rx.	897,132	906,263	922,385	957,500	945,600	912,600
England	£	2,316,527	2,368,852	2,414,845	2,475,800	2,426,700	2,496,800
Exchange	Rx.	1,760,027	1,565,417	1,359,847	1,386,400	1,213,300	1,307,800
TOTAL	„	4,973,689	4,840,532	4,697,077	4,819,700	4,585,600	4,717,200
Less—Receipts	„	110,855	114,951	111,078	106,900	113,200	106,800
Net	„	4,862,834	4,725,581	4,585,999	4,712,800	4,472,400	4,610,400
GRAND TOTAL—							
India	Rx.	18,120,112	17,261,343	20,362,539	18,083,800	17,565,200	16,912,300
England	£	4,135,794	4,211,135	4,244,227	4,469,300	4,324,100	4,493,100
Exchange	Rx.	3,142,251	2,782,860	2,390,008	2,502,800	2,162,000	2,353,500
TOTAL	„	25,398,157	24,255,338	26,996,774	25,055,900	24,051,300	23,758,900
Less—Receipts	„	978,011	953,330	881,864	909,900	924,800	919,300
Net	„	24,420,146	23,302,008	26,114,910	24,146,000	23,126,500	22,839,600

192. The variations in the above figures have been explained in paragraphs 118, 120, 121, 138, 154, and 155 above.

Section V.—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.

193. In paragraph 177 of the Financial Statement for March 1898 the programme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the construction of Railways in India during the three years 1896-97 and 1897-98 and 1898-99, which involved the expenditure of 29⅔ crores of rupees, was referred to and explained.

The year 1898-99 being the last of the three years to which the programme of 29⅔ crores applied, it was considered necessary to prepare a new programme of Railway Construction for the three years from 1899-1900 to 1901-2. The large Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries, which justified the policy of extending Railway Construction which was adopted in 1895-96, have now been exhausted. The new estimate of expenditure has accordingly been framed at a moderate figure, and a programme for the next three years working up to Rx. 20,322,100 has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. In consequence, however, of the heavy lapse on the grant for 1898-99, amounting to Rx. 2,401,400, much of which is due to short outlay in England consequent on the engineering strikes and the failure of contractors to complete orders placed with them for stores, it has been decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to add a sum of Rx. 1,060,000, representing a portion of this lapse, to the grant for 1899-1900. A further addition of Rx. 1,090,000 has since been provisionally sanctioned under certain conditions, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. This new programme includes all Railway Construction for which Government undertakes any responsibility or gives any guarantee, and includes therefore, in addition to the classes of outlay provided for in the earlier programme, (1) the Capital expenditure of the three old Guaranteed Companies, and (2) outlay on branch lines of Railway incurred by Private Companies on firm guarantee by Government. The details of the new programme may be compared as follows with the corresponding expenditure in the three years ending with 1898-99:—

	1896-97, Actuals	1897-98, Actuals.	1898-99, Revised.	Total.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—State Lines—								
(i) Managed by the State.	3,705,834	2,354,102	2,379,500	8,439,436	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	5,249,200
(ii) Managed by Companies.	1,973,841	2,258,587	2,771,900	7,004,328	2,876,000	2,552,000	2,755,500	7,183,500
II.—Lines of three old Guaranteed Companies.	285,348	437,819	851,600	1,574,767	1,107,800	550,000	471,400	2,129,200
III.—Lines of other Guaranteed or Assisted Companies.	2,979,194	3,526,515	2,937,300	9,443,009	2,841,900	1,820,000	1,921,100	6,583,000
IV.—Branch Lines on firm guarantee.	1,008	124,251	218,000	343,259	168,000	59,200	...	227,200
TOTAL .	8,945,225	8,701,274	9,158,300	26,804,799	8,822,700	6,728,400	6,821,000	21,372,100

194. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 provided for an expenditure of Rx. 13,051,300 on Railways, Irrigation Works, and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, including Rx. 1,129,900 on account of expenditure under the head of Open Line Capital by the three old Guaranteed Companies and Rx. 334,500

for Branch Lines with a firm guarantee. The total sum was distributed as follows:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	668 300
48.—State Railways—Construction	4,951,300
49.—Irrigation	750,000
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	48,000
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	3,475,000
Guaranteed Railways—Open Lines	1,129,900
„ „ Extensions	750,000
Branch Line Companies	334 500
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	944,300
TOTAL	13,051,300

195. During the course of the year it became apparent that, owing to the late arrival of English stores consequent on the engineering strikes in England and other causes, it would be impossible to work up to the amount of the Budget Estimate. It was also decided that expenditure on the jetties at Chittagong should not be treated as Miscellaneous Public Improvements not charged to Revenue, but should form a part of the expenditure under "48.—State Railways—Construction," the necessary adjustment in regard to previous expenditure being duly carried out. The Revised Estimates for Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works during 1898-99 have accordingly been prepared as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	695,400
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,882,200
49.—Irrigation	692,200
Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies	2,937,300
Guaranteed Railways—Open Lines	552,800
„ „ Extensions	298,800
Branch Line Companies	218,000
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	1,573,800
TOTAL	9,850,500

or for a sum less by Rx. 3,200,800 than the amount of the Budget Estimate.

In addition to the above sum, the Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a firm guarantee and the Companies whose accounts are outside the Government accounts are expected to spend during the year Rx. 1,470,100 as under:—

	Rx.
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij	600
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	70,000
South Behar	204,000
Tapti Valley	650,000
	924,600
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	445,000
Segowlie-Raksaul	20,500
Nilgiri	40,000
Bengal Dooars Extensions	40,000
	545,500

Thus making a total of Rx. 11,320,600 for all Railways and Irrigation Works in India.

196. In Despatch No. 351 (Financial), dated 10th November 1898, from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State, it was proposed to incur expenditure to the extent of Rx. 20,322,100 on the construction of Railways during the three years 1899-1900 to 1901-2, distributed as under:—

	Rx.
1899-1900	6,772,700
1900-1	6,728,400
1901-2	6,821,000
TOTAL	20,322,100

The Secretary of State's approval to this forecast was conveyed in his telegram dated 10th January 1899.

197. The programme of proposed expenditure during 1899-1900 provides for a sum of Rx. 6,772,700. The reasons for the heavy lapse on the grant for 1898-99, amounting to Rx. 2,401,400, have already been stated in paragraph 193 above, and it has been explained that a sum of Rx. 2,150,000 has been added to the grant for 1899-1900. With this addition the total amount available for expenditure on construction of Railways will stand at Rx. 8,922,700. From this figure, however, it will be necessary to deduct a sum of Rx. 100,000 on account of the Capital cost of the Umaria Colliery which will be transferred to the Rewa Durbar with effect from 1st April 1899. The net amount entered in the Estimates for construction of Railways therefore stands at Rx. 8,822,700.

This sum has been distributed for expenditure on Railways as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	490,000
48.—State Railways—Construction	3,465,000
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	2,841,900
Branch Line Companies	168,000
Guaranteed Railways and Extensions	1,107,800
East Indian Railway Company's Debentures	750,000
Total amount available	8,822,700

In addition to the above, further Capital expenditure will also be incurred in 1899-1900 by Branch Line Companies not in receipt of a firm guarantee, and other Companies whose accounts are outside the Government accounts, to the extent of Rx. 950,300 as under:—

	Rx.
Branch Line Companies—	
Ahmedabad-Parantij	2,100
Mymensingh-Jamalpur	60,000
South Behar	77,500
Tapti Valley	230,000
TOTAL	369,600
Outside the Government Accounts—	
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extensions	365,000
Segowli-Raksaul	10,700
Nilgiri	5,000
Bengal Dooars Extensions	200,000
TOTAL	580,700

The provision for Irrigation Works amounts to Rx. 850,000.

The total Capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works in 1899-1900 accordingly amounts to Rx. 10,623,000.

48.—State Railways—Construction.

198. The Budget grant for 1897-98 amounted to Rx. 5,838,600 as under:—

		Rx.
Total provision in Forecast		10,130,000
	Rx.	
Deduct—Capital of Indian Railway Companies (Rx. 3,710,000 *less* Rx. 1,200,000 for East Indian Railway)	2,510,000	
Provision for Burma Railways . .	1,000,000	
Additional provision for expenditure in England on the Assam-Bengal Railway (Rx. 199,300—Rx. 80,000)	119,300	
		3,629,300
		6,500,700
Deduct—Amount provided for East Indian Railway from debentures raised by Company . . .		662,100
Grant available .		5,838,600

The whole amount was shown under the head 48.—State Railways—Construction.

The Revised Estimate provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 3,903,400 under the same head, against which the actual expenditure incurred amounted to Rx. 3,632,005, thus falling short of the Revised Estimate by Rx. 271,395 and of the Budget provision by Rx. 2,206,595.

199. The amounts provided for Railway Construction this year and next are —Revised Estimate, 1898-99, Rx. 5,151,400, and Budget Estimate, 1899-1900, Rx. 4,705,000. These figures include provision to the extent of Rx. 695,400 and Rx. 490,000, respectively, under the head 34.—Construction of Protective Railways. The distribution of the above totals is given in paragraph 28 of this Statement.

200. The distribution of the total expenditure on Railway Construction through State and Companies' agency in each of the three years from 1897-98 to 1899-1900, as given in paragraph 193, is as follows :—

	1897-98, Accounts.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Expenditure in England.			
1. State Lines	809,010	788,000	681,000
2. Old Guaranteed Railways	761,182	937,600	818,800
3. Extensions of ditto	763	86,300	130,900
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways .	748,921	756,800	996,000
TOTAL . £	2,319,876	2,568,700	2,626,700

	1897-98, Accounts.	1898-99, Revised.	1899-1900, Budget.
Exchange on Expenditure in England.			
1. State Lines	455,570	394,000	356,700
2. Old Guaranteed Railways at contract rate .	69,198	85,200	74,500
3. Extensions of ditto at average rates .	466	44,000	68,200
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways at contract rates	462,842	394,100	517,700
TOTAL . Rx.	988,076	917,300	1,017,100
Expenditure in India.			
1. State Lines . . . . . . Rx.	3,348,109	3,969,400	3,667,300
2. Old Guaranteed Railways (net repayments) . . . . . . Rx.	—398,838	— 470,000	—349,300
3. Extensions of ditto . . Rx.	5,048	168,500	364,700
4. Other Guaranteed or Assisted Railways . . . . Rx.	2,314,752	1,786,400	1,328,200
5. Branch Lines on firm guarantee . Rx.	124,251	218,000	168,000
TOTAL INDIA .	5,393,322	5,672,300	5,178,900
TOTAL OF PROGRAMME .	8,701,274	9,158,300	8,822,700
To the above should be added the following amounts on account of expenditure on other Companies' lines and expenditure on Railway Construction from Provincial Revenues :—			
Other Branch Lines . .	563,685	924,600	369,600
Railways outside of Government accounts	903,550	545,500	580,700
Provincial State Lines . ,	3,792	4,200	3,600
GRAND TOTAL .	10,172,301	10,632,600	9,776,600

49.—Irrigation—Construction.

201. The figures are:—

Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
692,431	750,000	692,200	850,000

The expenditure during the current year is likely to fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 57,800 owing chiefly to delay in starting work on the Jhelum Canal. In order to meet the heavy demands for expenditure on this and other projects, the Budget grant for 1899-1900 has been fixed at Rx. 850,000.

50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	Revised, 1898-99.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4,105	48,000	—4,100

202. As was explained in paragraph 185 of the Financial Statement of March 1898, this head was opened in the Accounts of 1897-98 to record the expenditure on the construction of certain jetties and landing-sheds at Chittagong in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway. It has now been decided to classify this expenditure under the head "48.—Railways—Construction," and the expenditure of Rx. 4,105 recorded in 1897-98 has accordingly been written back in 1898-99.

Section VI.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

203. The following table sets out the transactions of the Home Treasury as they appear in the Budget and Revised Estimate for 1898-99 and in the Budget for the coming year :—

	Budget, 1898-99.	Revised, 1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills	16,000,000	19,000,000	17,000,000
Permanent Debt incurred	6,000,000	5,297,700	...
Temporary Debt incurred	6,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—			
for discharge of debt	1,491,600	805,500	1,248,600
" expenditure	1,676,000	1,226,300	1,473,000
Deposits and Advances, net	...	200	...
Add—Opening Balance	2,168,254	2,534,244	4,304,444
TOTAL	33,335,854	33,363,944	28,526,044
OUTGOINGS.			
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	16,286,500	16,091,200	16,324,500
Expenditure not charged to Revenue	1,119,900	791,100	682,100
Permanent Debt discharged	3,384,700	3,384,900	...
Temporary Debt "	6,000,000	6,000,000	4,500,000
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account—			
for discharge of debt	1,491,600	805,500	1,248,600
" expenditure	2,316,500	1,823,900	1,948,700
Remittances from India, net—			
(*a*) Railway Companies' Remittances	302,500	—62,700	736,000
(*b*) Family and other Remittances	191,300	225,600	268,800
Add—Closing Balance	2,242,854	4,304,444	2,817,344
TOTAL	33,335,854	33,363,944	28,526,044

204. In the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 the net disbursements of the Home Treasury, excluding Loans and Council Bills, were taken at £18,540,700. The intention then was to provide £16,000,000 of this by the sale of Bills on India, and to meet the balance, £2,540,700, by raising Sterling loans in England. According to the Revised Estimates the net disbursements, apart from the discount on the loan raised during the year by means of 2½ per cent India Stock, will be £17,642,600, so that if the sales of Council Bills had been restricted to £16,000,000, loan funds would have had to meet only £1,642,600, instead of £2,540,700 as originally contemplated. But the new loan of the year was

raised at a heavy discount, amounting to £702,300, on a total debt of £6,000,000; while, on the other hand, the Secretary of State has taken advantage of the improvement in the cash balances in India and of the favourable prospects of the season to raise his drawings in 1898-99 to £19,000,000. The larger balances thus made available have enabled the Secretary of State to reduce temporary borrowing on India Bills from £6,000,000 to £4,500,000, and the cash balance of the Home Treasury at the end of the year is now expected to exceed the opening balance by £1,770,200. Although, for the reasons explained above, the sale of Bills on India to the extent of £18,000,000 only would have been more than sufficient to cover the net disbursements of the Home Treasury in 1898-99, the Secretary of State has drawn a million in excess of this sum with the object of fully meeting the large mercantile demand for remittance arising from the brisk trade of the year. The drawings of 1899-1900 will be reduced by a corresponding amount.

1898-99. Sterling Loans.

205. In accordance with the intention announced in paragraph 194 of the last Financial Statement, India Stock for £6,000,000 was issued in July 1898. The new stock was issued at 2½ per cent: but owing to the unfavourable state of the money market at the time, the loan was taken up at the heavy discount of £11 9*s.* 7*d.* per cent. The total amount tendered was £22,385,300, and the minimum rate of accepted tenders was £88 5*s.* 6*d.* It is usual, when the amount of discount on a new loan is moderate, to charge off the whole amount against the Revenues of the year in which the loan is raised; but as in the present case the discount comes to the large sum of £702,300, it has been decided, in accordance with an arrangement sanctioned in 1836, to create a Sinking Fund for its discharge by annual payments for 50 years at an interest of 2½ per cent per annum. Accordingly, the money actually raised by the loan, namely, £5,297,700, is shown in the table in paragraph 203 as a receipt on account of the loan, and the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, amounting to about £7,000, is, as already explained in paragraph 121, shown as expenditure.

In accordance with the programme settled at the beginning of the year, 384,700*l.* of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 4 per cent Debenture Stock was discharged on the 6th May 1898, and 3,000,000*l.* India Debentures bearing interest at 3½ per cent were also discharged on their expiry on 16th August 1898.

1898-99. Temporary Debt.

206. In March last it was intended to raise 6,000,000*l.* in 1898-99 by means of India Bills so as to replace an equivalent amount falling due in the year; but in consequence of the larger amount received for Bills of Exchange on India only 4,500,000*l.* of temporary debt had to be replaced, and the remainder was discharged by a reduction in the cash balances. Of the 4,500,000*l.* India Bills issued during the year, 2,500,000*l.* were issued in May 1898 and 2,000,000*l.* in September, both issues being for twelve months. The results of the loans were as follows:—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered.	Amount accepted.	Average rate of interest per cent per annum.
	£	£	£ s. d.
May 1898	18,809,000	2,500,000	2 2 6
September 1898	7,175,000	2,000,000	2 12 0

Capital of Railway Companies.

207. The net issues to Railway Companies in England in 1898-99 are now estimated to be 597,600*l.* against 640,500*l.* entered in the Budget Estimate, showing a reduction of 42,900*l.* only. The following are the usual details:—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed Capital—		
(*a*) State Lines	1,335,100	1,151,800
(*b*) Guaranteed Lines	1,829,500	836,800
Miscellaneous	3,000	43,200
TOTAL .	3,167,600	2,031,800

ISSUES.	Budget. £	Revised. £
For discharge of Debentures—		
(a) State Railways	835,100	600,000
(b) Guaranteed Lines	656,500	205,500
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
(a) State Railways	865,300	759,700
(b) Guaranteed Lines	1,451,200	1,064,200
TOTAL	3,808,100	2,629,400

Debentures of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon, Southern Mahratta, Madras, and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Companies, aggregating £686,100, were renewed instead of being replaced by fresh Capital as was contemplated in the Budget programme. The Capital receipts from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Madras Railway were less by 541,700*l.* than the original estimate. On the other hand, the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways raised 51,800*l.* more, making the net decrease in the amounts of new Capital 1,176,000*l.* as shown above. The item "Miscellaneous" includes 37,490*l.* received from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as contribution from the Fire Insurance Fund towards the cost of renewing Warren girders.

The estimates of the demands of the Companies for stores, establishment charges, etc., have proved too high except in the case of the Bengal Central, the Bengal-Nagpur, and the Burma Railways.

208. The following are the details of the remittance transactions of Railway Companies working State lines in India, to which advances of funds are made in England for the purchase of stores, etc., against adjustment in India by debit to the Railway Accounts :—

	Budget. £	Revised. £
Advances for purchase of Stores—		
East Indian Railway	700,000	714,400
Rajputana-Malwa	65,000	70,600
South Indian Railway	65,000	47,300
Bengal and North-Western Railway	75,000	107,000
	905,000	939,300
East Indian Railway Debentures	600,000	1,000,000
Transfer Fees, etc.	2,500	2,000
	602,500	1,002,000
Net Remittance from India	302,500	—62,700

The East Indian Railway has been authorised to raise 1,000,000*l.* instead of 600,000*l.* entered in the Budget Estimate, and the advances for purchase of stores are now expected to be largely in excess of the original estimates furnished by the several Companies.

Family and other Remittances.

209. The increase in the net payments on account of family and other remittances of £34,300 is the result of a number of large differences. The demands for Railway stores required by Native States have greatly exceeded the estimates sent from India, and the Revised Estimates also include 10,000*l.* estimated to be refunded to the Imperial Government in settlement of the expenses attending the employment of Native Indian Troops at Suakin. On the other hand, the repayments by Her Majesty's Government of expenses attending the employment of Indian Native Troops sent to Mombassa are expected to exceed the original estimate by 18,600*l.*

210. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1899-1900, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £18,487,100 against £18,540,700 in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99. As already stated in paragraph 204, the Secretary of State's present estimate of the drawings in 1898-99 will produce a large increase in his cash balances during the year, and this increase will be drawn upon to a considerable extent to meet the requirements of 1899-1900. It is therefore the present intention of the Secretary of State to draw during 1899-1900 £17,000,000 by Bills on India. *1899-1900. Home Treasury. Ways and Means.*

No increase in the Sterling debt in 1899-1900 is contemplated at present, nor is it proposed to issue any India Stock in the year; but India Bills falling due in 1899-1900 will be covered by fresh issues of a corresponding amount.

According to the programme now announced, the net disbursements of the Home Treasury will be met, in the year 1899-1900, by the sale of Bills on India to the amount of £17,000,000 and by a reduction in the cash balances of £1,487,100.

211. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

212. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India:—

	1898-99.		1899-1900.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue over the Expenditure charged against it	26,298,400	28,196,200	28,808,000
2. Rupee Loan	3,000,000	1,200,000	...
3. Increase of Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net . .	538,800	291,600	521,900
4. Other items, net	—86,700	1,122,500	844,500
5. *Remittances to Secretary of State, net—*			
(*a*) *Railway Companies' Remittances* .	302,500	—62,700	736,000
(*b*) *Other Remittances*	244,300	230,800	222,100
Add—Opening Balance .	16,722,352	15,982,443	17,072,043
TOTAL .	47,019,652	46,960,843	48,204,543
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances	116,800	—1,417,900	924,700
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue .	4,002,300	2,383,700	3,275,600
8. Rupee Debt discharged	325,000	245,200	190,000
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net . .	—62,200	—262,500	248,800
10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net*	1,468,800	873,300	781,300
11. Council Bills—*Sterling Amount* .	16,014,500	18,695,200	17,152,100
Exchange . . .	8,945,500	9,371,800	8,952,600
Add—Closing Balance .	16,208,952	17,072,043	16,679,443
TOTAL . .	47,019,652	46,960,843	48,204,543

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

1898-99. General Summary.

213. The excess of revenue in India over the expenditure charged against it was taken in the Budget Estimate of 1898-99 at Rx. 26,298,400, and it was assumed that it would be possible to pay Rx. 24,960,000 on account of Council Bills during the year with the help of a rupee loan of Rx. 3,000,000 and with a reduction in the cash balances of Rx. 513,400. The early cessation of warlike operations on the frontier, the partial failure of the opium crop which reduced the payments to cultivators, and a satisfactory improvement in Railway and other revenues so far improved the cash balances as to enable Government to reduce the rupee loan of the year to Rx. 1,200,000 without curtailing the drawings of the Secretary of State in the early part of the year. As the year advanced, a steady increase of the revenue and large lapses in the grants for Capital expenditure added constantly to the balances and rendered it possible to meet without difficulty payments for Council Bills considerably in excess of the Budget Estimate. It is now estimated that the revenue in excess of expenditure will amount to Rx. 28,196,200; that the balances of Provincial Governments and Local Funds will be increased by Rx. 1,417,900 instead of being reduced by Rx. 116,800 as anticipated in the Budget; and that the Capital expenditure of Government not charged to Revenue will be Rx. 1,618,600 less than the original estimate. The net result of these and other variations is that in spite of the proposed rupee loan having been reduced by Rx. 1,800,000, Rx. 28,067,000 will be paid on account of Council Bills, and the year will close with a cash balance of Rx. 17,072,043, being Rx. 1,089,600 in excess of the opening balance of the year.

Rupee Loan of 1898-99.

214. It was announced in paragraph 200 of the last Financial Statement that a new loan of Rx. 3,000,000 would be raised in India in 1898-99. But owing to the scarcity of loanable Capital, due partly to famine and plague and partly to the Exchange Banks having remitted their surplus balances to England, the prospects of raising such a large amount in the Indian market were unfavourable. As a review of the Ways and Means in June 1898 showed that owing to a general improvement in revenue prospects a loan of Rx. 1,200,000 might be sufficient, it was decided to borrow that amount only. The state of the market made it impossible to attempt a 3 per cent loan, and the loan was therefore raised at 3½ per cent as in 1897-98.

The loan of Rx. 1,200,000 was issued on 30th July 1898, and tenders for it were received on 24th August 1898. The unfavourable state of the money market affected the result, and the loan was raised at a discount of R5-3½ annas per cent.

1899-1900. Main features.

215. The Revenue Account for 1899-1900 as now made up closes with a surplus of Rx. 3,932,600. The Capital expenditure on Railways and Canals not charged to Revenue must of necessity be provided for either from the surplus revenue, or by reducing the cash balances, or by contracting a loan. In 1899-1900 the requirements for Capital expenditure are—

	Rx.
(1) Government expenditure in India . .	3,275,600
(2) Government expenditure in England (£ 682,100 converted at 15¾d. the rupee)	1,039,400
(3) Net disbursements to Railway Companies in India .	1,355,600
(4) Net disbursements to Railway Companies in England (£475,700 converted at 15¾d. the rupee) . . .	724,900
TOTAL .	6,395,500

Of the total sum of Rx. 6,395,500 thus required in England and in India for the purpose of Capital expenditure during 1899-1900, £1,487,100 or

Rx. 2,266,100 has already been rendered available in the manner explained in paragraph 210 above by the increase in the Secretary of State's balances resulting from the larger drawings of Council Bills during the current year, and the remainder Rx. 4,129,400 will be more than covered by the surplus revenue estimated at Rx. 3,932,600 and an estimated reduction in the cash balances in India of Rx. 392,600. Accordingly no new rupee loan will be required in India for the purpose of Capital expenditure in 1899-1900.

Apart from the revenue surplus mentioned above, there will be a net receipt on account of Unfunded Debt—chiefly Savings Bank deposits—of Rx. 521,900, and Rx. 603,900 (included in "Other items" in the table in paragraph 212) out of the Famine Insurance Grant of Rx. 1,500,000 will be available for appropriation in reduction of debt. Against these important receipts there will be taken the expenditure of Provincial Governments from accumulated balances (Rx. 924,700), the payments for rupee debt discharged (Rx. 190,000), and the loans by Government (Rx. 248,800). The payments of Council Bills in 1899-1900 as entered in the Estimates will be Rx. 26,104,700 including exchange, or Rx. 1,144,700 more than the corresponding figure in the Budget Estimates of 1898-99.

216. As above stated, no rupee loan in India will be required in 1899-1900, and it is not the present intention of the Government of India to raise any such loan in the year. Full liberty is, however, reserved as usual to alter the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

Savings Banks, etc.

217. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1898-99 and 1899-1900:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	368,000	547,900
1894-95	—84,500	297,000	212,500
1895-96	247,700	338,500	586,200
1896-97	—581,100	346,600	—234,500
1897-98	—657,100	327,000	—330,100
1898-99, Budget	156,700	327,500	484,200
1898-99, Revised	—90,300	325,700	235,400
1899-1900, Budget	126,500	336,600	463,100

218. The Budget Estimate of 1898-99 anticipated a small addition of Rx. 156,700 to the net deposits, but according to the present estimates there will be a net withdrawal of Rx. 90,300 apart from interest. This result is attributed to the low price ruling for Government securities throughout the greater part of the year having encouraged small investors to withdraw their money from Savings Banks and buy Government paper. The price of 3½ per cent Government securities is now above par, and in preparing the Budget Estimates for 1899-1900 allowance has been made for a small addition to the net deposits of Rx. 126,500.

Loans by Government for local purposes.

219. The transactions during the year 1898-99 under the head of Loans by Government are now expected to result in a net receipt of Rx. 262,500 against Rx. 62,200 entered in the Budget Estimate, an increase in the receipts of Rx. 200,300. This increase is made up of an increase in the recoveries of Rx. 174,400 and a decrease in the advances of Rx. 25,900. As is usually the case, the allotments asked for by Provincial Governments on behalf of local

authorities could not be fully utilised by reason of delays in maturing the schemes of improvement for which the loans were required. The amounts so lapsing are largest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The recoveries were also larger than the original estimates, chiefly in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces.

Provision has been made in the Budget Estimate of 1899-1900 for net issues on account of loans to the extent of Rx. 248,800 made up of allotments of advances aggregating Rx. 989,600 and recoveries of past loans, Rx. 740,800. The following are the figures of gross recoveries and issues for the six years ending 1899-1900:—

	Issues.	Recoveries.
1894-95	686,806	512,267
1895-96	744,789	506,246
1896-97	1,337,194	542,638
1897-98	1,466,739	958,153
1898-99, Revised	771,700	1,034,200
1899-1900, Budget	989,600	740,800

It will be observed that the large issues of the later years of the period have been to a great extent met by large recoveries which in their turn were rendered possible by the liberal scale on which certain classes of loans were given in years of scarcity. The estimates for next year include a large provision for loans to agriculturists and cultivators in the Punjab required partly for the relief of distress apprehended in the Hissar District, but chiefly in connection with the Chenab Canal Colonisation Project from which a substantial increase of revenue is expected. Allowance has been made for plague loans as far as they can be foreseen at present. A sum of Rx. 100,000 representing the Capital cost of the Umaria Colliery is also included in the figures as a loan to the Rewa Durbar. The Colliery will be transferred to the Durbar with effect from 1st April 1899, and pending recovery of the cost the amount is written off the Capital Account of Railways by transfer to the Loan Account.

Cash Balance.

220. The year 1899-1900 is estimated to close with a cash balance in the Indian Treasuries of Rx. 16,679,443, which is less than the opening balance of the year by Rx. 392,600.

J. WESTLAND.

CALCUTTA;
March 20, 1899.

APPENDIX.

ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

Accounts 1897-98
Revised Estimates 1898-99
Budget Estimates . . . 1899-1900

CONTENTS.

General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India

	For details, *vide* Statement.	RECEIPTS.			
		Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
Revenue—					
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
Land Revenue	A	25,683,642	27,568,200	27,679,400	27,641,900
Opium	„	5,179,772	5,329,800	5,679,400	6,003,700
Salt	„	8,594,225	8,728,000	9,047,200	8,757,200
Stamps	„	4,837,043	4,855,900	4,839,900	4,897,100
Excise	„	5,489,454	5,717,300	5,731,000	5,778,200
Customs	„	4,641,295	4,590,500	4,898,400	4,648,700
Other Heads	„	8,728,842	8,870,100	9,113,900	9,090,400
Total Principal Heads Rx.	...	63,154,273	65,659,800	66,989,200	66,817,200
Interest	A	872,241	929,800	970,100	928,900
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	„	3,370,548	3,203,900	3,054,400	3,065,200
Receipts by Civil Departments	„	1,723,511	1,733,000	1,748,400	1,775,500
Miscellaneous	„	940,994	918,600	984,700	854,500
Railways	„	21,260,886	21,823,600	22,736,400	23,460,900
Irrigation	„	3,569,864	3,228,100	3,461,700	3,451,100
Buildings and Roads	„	667,823	678,700	696,400	688,900
Receipts by Military Department	„	881,864	909,900	924,800	919,300
Total Revenue Rx.	...	96,442,004	99,085,400	101,566,100	101,961,500
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	C	6,077,779	5,290,300	2,867,600	...
Temporary Debt (net Incurred)	„	5,000,000	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	„	...	538,800	291,600	521,900
Deposits and Advances (net)	„	2,944,660	598,600	869,900	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Repayments)	„	44,963	91,300	40,000	...
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Repayments)	„	...	...	222,500	...
Remittances (net)	„	...	53,000	745,200	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	„	9,506,077	16,000,000	19,000,000	17,000,000
Total Receipts	...	120,015,483	121,657,400	125,602,900	119,483,400
Balance on 1st April—India Rx.	...	13,873,752	16,722,352	15,982,443	17,072,043
England £	...	2,832,354	2,168,254	2,534,244	4,304,444
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,721,589	140,548,006	144,119,587	140,859,887

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1899.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.

	For details, *vide* Statement.	DISBURSEMENTS.			
		Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate, 898-90.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
Expenditure—					
Direct Demands on the Revenues	B	10,816,813	11,210,900	10,712 300	11,353,600
Interest	"	3,472,260	3,378,600	3,076,800	3,014,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	"	2,869,525	2,932,000	2,890,900	2,984,400
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	"	15,739,547	15,694,800	15,715,900	16,383,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	"	5,716,826	5,777,600	5,774,200	5,843,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	"	5,363,125	1,099,200	1,176,100	1,129,600
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	"	3,792	5,800	4,200	3,600
Railway Revenue Account	"	22,693,502	23,921,400	23,614,500	24,341,500
Irrigation	"	3,141,085	3,213,100	3,222,100	3,334,800
Buildings and Roads	"	5,418,936	6,021,500	5,842,100	6,806,400
Army Services	"	26,996,774	25,055,900	24,051,300	23,758,900
Special Defence Works	"	23,708	...	8,400	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL Rx.	...	102,258,893	98,310,800	96,088,800	98,953,600
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	End of B	203,232	137,500	1,419 900	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	"	*660,910*	*254,300*	*2,000*	*924,700*
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE Rx.	...	101,801,215	98,194,000	97,506,700	98,028,900
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works Rx.	End of B	4,328,541	5,749,300	3,570,300	4,315,000
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—					
Permanent Debt (net Discharged)	C	...	...	...	190,000
Temporary Debt (net Discharged)	"	...	...	1,500,000	...
Unfunded Debt (net Discharged)	"	308,186	...	...	...
Deposits and Advances (net)	"	...	...	...	124,600
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government (net Advances)	"	...	...	...	11,800
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments (net Advances)	"	553,549	29,100	...	237,000
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	1,406,837	2,109,300	1,470,900	1,257,000
Remittances (net)	"	333,829	...	...	46,700
Secretary of State's Bills paid	"	9,472,745	16,014,500	18,695,200	17,152,100
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	...	118,204,902	122,096,200	122,743,100	121,363,100
Balance on 31st March—India Rx.	...	15,982,443	16,208,952	17,072,043	16,679,443
England £	...	2,534,244	2,242,854	4,304,444	2,817,344
GRAND TOTAL	...	136,721,589	140,548,008	144,119,587	140,859,887

Revenue	96,442,004	99,085,400	101,566,100	101,961,500
Expenditure chargeable thereon	101,801,215	98,194,000	97,506,700	98,028,900
Surplus (+) Deficit (−) Rx.	*−5,359,211*	+891,400	+4,059,400	+3,932,600

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

A.—STATEMENT of the REVENUE of

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.					REVISED	
	INDIA.		England.	Exchange.* 15·354d.	TOTAL.	INDIA.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
Principal Heads of Revenue—	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—Land Revenue	14,526,340	11,157,302	...	...	25,683,642	15,135,000	12,544,400
II.—Opium	5,179,772	...	...	...	5,179,772	5,679,400	...
III.—Salt	8,581,447	12,778	...	...	8,594,225	8,954,000	93,200
IV.—Stamps	1,246,394	3,590,649	...	...	4,837,043	1,240,600	3,599,300
V.—Excise	3,717,352	1,772,102	...	...	5,489,454	3,880,900	1,850,100
VI.—Provincial Rates	4,547	3,718,743	...	...	3,723,290	4,200	3,947,900
VII.—Customs	4,608,681	32,614	...	...	4,641,295	4,859,300	39,100
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	1,061,665	833,800	...	...	1,895,465	1,082,100	848,000
IX.—Forest	900,630	838,884	...	...	1,739,514	940,600	897,400
X.—Registration	244,335	242,209	...	...	486,544	228,000	226,000
XI.—Tributes from Native States	884,029	...	...	...	884,029	939,700	...
TOTAL	40,955,192	22,199,081	...	...	63,154,273	42,943,800	24,045,400
XII.—Interest	658,712	181,969	20,190	11,370	872,241	705,400	222,700
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
XIII.—Post Office	1,869,217	9,946	...	...	1,879,163	1,885,600	10,600
XIV.—Telegraph	1,302,823	...	4,163	2,344	1,309,330	1,070,600	...
XV.—Mint	182,044	...	7	4	182,055	76,500	...
TOTAL	3,354,084	9,946	4,170	2,348	3,370,548	3,032,700	10,600
Receipts by Civil Departments—							
XVI.—Law and Justice { Courts	5,814	351,099	...	...	356,913	7,500	363,300
XVI.—Law and Justice { Jails	29,746	276,534	...	...	306,280	29,000	299,100
XVII.—Police	1,404	446,926	...	...	448,330	1,300	437,000
XVIII.—Marine	47,759	152,965	...	...	200,724	30,800	158,600
XIX.—Education	1,623	215,895	...	...	217,518	2,100	229,200
XX.—Medical	207	87,467	1,622	913	90,209	200	85,800
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,972	92,091	303	171	103,537	10,900	90,800
TOTAL	97,545	1,622,977	1,925	1,084	1,723,511	81,800	1,663,800
Miscellaneous—							
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	150,779	55,516	87,639	49,351	343,285	127,400	52,300
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	31,001	49,002	...	...	80,003	30,300	54,000
XXIV.—Exchange	43,970	...	...	...	43,970	54,000	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	143,911	325,247	2,929	1,649	473,736	164,800	344,600
TOTAL	369,661	429,765	90,568	51,000	940,994	376,500	450,900
Railways—							
XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts)	18,985,869	58,296	230	130	19,044,525	19,639,000	56,800
XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	2,201,392	...	...	...	2,201,392	2,995,000	...
XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	12,990	...	1,266	713	14,969	44,800	...
TOTAL	21,200,251	58,296	1,496	843	21,260,886	22,678,800	56,800
Irrigation—							
XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,265,377	1,112,367	...	...	2,377,744	1,551,600	673,600
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	964,738	...	...	...	964,738	989,700	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	57,359	170,023	...	...	227,382	78,900	167,900
TOTAL	2,287,474	1,282,390	...	...	3,569,864	2,620,200	841,500
Buildings and Roads—							
XXXI.—Military Works	52,561	...	...	...	52,561	54,200	...
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,440	559,631	28,911	16,280	615,262	10,500	586,600
TOTAL	63,001	559,631	28,911	16,280	667,823	64,700	586,600
Receipts by Military Department—							
XXXIII.—Army: Effective	647,207	...	31,959	17,997	697,163	699,600	...
Non-effective	88,502	...	14,443	8,133	111,078	90,700	...
Warlike operations	73,623	...	...	...	73,623	44,900	...
TOTAL	809,332	...	45,402	26,130	881,864	835,200	...
TOTAL REVENUES	69,795,232	26,344,055	193,662	109,055	96,442,004	73,339,100	27,878,300

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

India, in India and in England.

ESTIMATE, 1898-99. England.	Exchange.* 16d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* 15 7/8d.	Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	27,679,400	+111,200	16,014,700	11,627,200	...	...	27,641,900	+73,700	—37,500
...	...	5,679,400	+349,600	6,003,700	...	...	...	6,003,700	+673,900	+324,300
...	...	9,047,200	+319,200	8,661,900	95,300	...	...	8,757,200	+29,200	—290,000
...	...	4,839,900	—16,000	1,257,400	3,639,700	...	...	4,897,100	+41,200	+57,200
...	...	5,731,000	+13,700	3,911,800	1,866,400	...	...	5,778,200	+60,900	+47,200
...	...	3,952,100	+92,100	4,200	3,947,300	...	...	3,951,500	+91,500	—600
...	...	4,898,400	+307,900	4,599,300	49,400	...	...	4,648,700	+58,200	—249,700
...	...	1,930,100	+37,200	1,092,300	856,500	...	...	1,948,800	+55,900	+18,700
...	...	1,838,000	+102,400	919,200	871,500	...	...	1,790,700	+55,100	—47,300
...	...	454,000	—8,200	232,000	229,700	...	...	461,700	—500	+7,700
...	...	939,700	+20,300	937,700	...	...	...	937,700	+18,300	—2,000
...	...	66,989,200	+1,329,400	43,634,200	23,183,000	...	...	66,817,200	+1,157,400	—172,000
28,000	14,000	970,100	+31,900	700,100	213,500	10,000	5,300	928,900	—600	—32,500
...	...	1,896,200	+3,000	1,892,600	10,700	...	...	1,903,300	+10,100	+7,100
7,400	3,700	1,081,700	—151,600	1,095,000	...	4,200	2,200	1,101,400	—130,400	+21,200
...	...	76,500	—2,300	60,500	...	...	..	60,500	—18,300	—16,000
7,400	3,700	3,054,400	—150,900	3,048,100	10,700	4,200	2,200	3,065,200	—138,600	+12,300
...	...	370,800	+700	7,800	361,200	...	...	369,000	—1,100	—1,800
...	...	328,100	—7,200	32,100	316,600	...	...	348,700	+13,400	+20,600
...	...	438,300	—12,100	1,400	439,400	...	...	440,800	—9,600	+2,500
...	...	189,400	+39,600	21,200	156,200	...	...	177,400	+27,600	—12,000
...	...	231,300	—4,600	2,500	234,400	...	...	236,900	+1,000	+5,600
1,500	700	88,200	—1,300	200	87,000	1,500	800	89,500	—100	+1,200
400	200	102,300	+400	10,800	102,000	300	100	113,200	+11,400	+11,000
1,900	900	1,748,400	+15,500	76,000	1,696,800	1,800	900	1,775,500	+42,600	+27,100
93,400	46,700	319,800	—900	125,000	52,900	90,400	47,400	315,700	—5,700	—4,800
...	...	84,300	+2,400	30,400	52,300	...	...	82,700	+800	—1,600
...	...	54,000	—46,000	69,000	...	...	...	69,000	—31,000	+15,000
11,500	5,700	526,600	+111,100	67,200	316,100	2,500	1,300	387,100	—24,000	—135,100
104,900	52,400	984,700	+66,600	291,600	421,300	92,900	48,700	854,500	—59,900	—126,500
200	100	19,696,100	+313,200	20,175,500	61,600	200	100	20,237,400	+854,500	+541,300
...	...	2,995,000	+571,000	3,192,500	...	...	...	3,192,500	+768,500	+197,500
300	200	45,300	+28,400	29,500	...	1,000	500	31,000	+13,800	—14,600
500	300	22,736,400	+912,600	23,397,500	61,600	1,200	600	23,460,900	+1,636,800	+724,200
...	...	2,225,200	+193,200	1,504,100	667,700	...	...	2,171,800	+139,800	—53,400
...	...	989,700	+17,700	1,043,100	...	...	...	1,043,100	+71,100	+53,400
...	...	246,800	+22,700	73,000	163,200	...	...	236,200	+12,100	—10,600
...	...	3,461,700	+233,600	2,620,200	830,900	...	...	3,451,100	+223,000	—10,600
...	...	54,200	+3,900	50,900	...	...	...	50,900	+600	—3,300
30,100	15,000	642,200	+14,700	10,500	582,400	29,600	15,500	638,000	+10,000	—4,700
30,100	15,000	696,400	+18,600	61,400	582,400	29,600	15,500	688,900	+10,600	—8,000
44,700	22,400	766,700	—10,100	733,400	...	51,900	27,200	812,500	+30,900	+41,000
15,000	7,500	113,200	+6,900	83,200	...	15,500	8,100	106,800	—100	—7,000
...	...	44,900	+15,800	...	...	...	...	...	—29,100	—44,900
59,700	29,900	924,800	+12,600	816,600	...	67,400	35,300	919,300	+1,700	—10,900
232,500	116,200	101,566,100	+2,469,900	74,645,700	27,000,200	207,100	108,500	101,961,500	+2,873,000	+403,100
	Add—Increase on account of Exchange . Rx.		+10,800				*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (—) on account of Exchange . Rx.		+3,100	—7,700
	TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx.		+2,480,700				TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE Rx.		+2,876,100	+395,400

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 15·354d.	TOTAL.	REVISED India. Imperial.	India. Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues—							
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	201,722	82,622	...	...	284,344	214,100	80,800
2.—Assignments and Compensations	505,635	1,036,113	...	...	1,541,748	516,600	1,041,900
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:—							
3.—Land Revenue	107,253	4,078,940	901	507	4,187,601	110,800	3,972,100
4.—Opium (including cost of Production)	2,386,221	...	1,853	1,043	2,389,117	2,348,800	...
5.—Salt (including cost of Production)	433,578	39,437	468	264	473,747	426,000	39,600
6.—Stamps	*—40,910*	138,908	35,844	20,185	154,027	*—40,300*	137,400
7.—Excise	159,149	81,122	123	69	240,463	160,700	82,300
8.—Provincial Rates	...	52,530	...	...	52,530	...	55,700
9.—Customs	81,531	129,848	...	...	211,379	81,000	134,100
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,191	16,087	...	...	32,278	16,700	16,400
11.—Forest	525,361	469,807	4,172	2,349	1,001,689	521,700	474,400
12.—Registration	124,262	123,628	...	...	247,890	124,000	123,500
TOTAL	4,499,993	6,249,042	43,361	24,417	10,816,813	4,480,100	6,158,200
Interest—							
13.—Interest on Debt	3,110,536	709,188	4,069,144	2,291,416	10,180,284	3,210,700	719,300
Deduct—Amounts chargeable to Railways†	*4,079,009*	...	*1,189,929*	*670,073*	*5,939,011*	*4,267,500*	...
" Amounts chargeable to Irrigation	*729,480*	*554,769*	...	...	*1,284,249*	*754,500*	*559,100*
Remainder chargeable on Ordinary Debt	*—1,697,953*	154,419	2,879,215	1,621,343	2,957,024	*—1,811,300*	160,200
14.—Interest on other Obligations	510,620	4,536	51	29	515,236	514,900	4,000
TOTAL	*—1,187,333*	158,955	2,879,266	1,621,372	3,472,260	*—1,296,400*	164,200
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—							
15.—Post Office	1,429,323	132,639	107,165	60,347	1,729,474	1,438,200	127,900
16.—Telegraph	767,971	...	181,383	102,140	1,051,494	790,000	...
17.—Mint	80,273	...	5,300	2,984	88,557	109,700	...
TOTAL	2,277,567	132,639	293,848	165,471	2,869,525	2,337,900	127,900
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—							
18.—General Administration	652,089	935,927	257,745	145,141	1,990,902	632,100	948,800
19.—Law and Justice { Courts	31,900	3,100,581	3,013	1,697	3,137,191	27,000	3,047,900
19.—Law and Justice { Jails	144,143	974,560	...	...	1,118,703	143,000	885,800
20.—Police	59,162	4,173,693	683	385	4,233,923	61,600	4,112,400
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	164,737	180,025	213,853	120,425	679,040	154,000	177,500
22.—Education	17,319	1,561,344	1,541	868	1,581,072	17,700	1,572,000
23.—Ecclesiastical	173,579	...	245	138	173,962	170,500	...
24.—Medical	29,505	1,299,447	16,931	9,534	1,355,417	40,600	1,502,300
25.—Political	833,030	62,730	24,349	13,711	933,820	825,600	70,400
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	300,272	194,434	26,109	14,702	535,517	320,600	209,500
TOTAL	2,405,736	12,482,741	544,469	306,601	15,739,547	2,392,700	12,526,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—							
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	427,871	...	9,332	5,255	442,458	419,400	...
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	763	...	187,640	105,664	294,067	1,700	...
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	83,166	965,429	1,901,744	1,070,910	4,021,249	81,200	987,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	116,364	522,619	54,449	30,661	724,093	121,200	514,400
32.—Miscellaneous	40,164	152,714	26,921	15,160	234,959	58,300	154,700
TOTAL	668,328	1,640,762	2,180,086	1,227,650	5,716,826	681,800	1,656,100
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33.—Famine Relief	4,678,777	644,111	1,740	980	5,325,608	9,500	35,100
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	695,400	...
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	37,517	...	...	...	37,517	13,500	...
36.—Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	...	...	422,600	...
TOTAL††	4,716,294	644,111	1,740	980	5,363,125	1,141,000	35,100
Carried over	13,380,585	21,308,250	5,942,770	3,346,491	43,978,096	9,737,100	20,668,100

* See foot-note to Statement A.

† Included under the following heads:—

	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98. India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99. India.	England.	Exchange.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
State Railways Interest on Debt	3,991,278	971,045	546,815	5,509,138	4,135,100	966,900	483,500	5,585,500
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	87,731	218,884	123,258	429,873	132,400	218,900	109,500	460,800
TOTAL	4,079,009	1,189,929	670,073	5,939,011	4,267,500	1,185,800	593,000	6,046,300

Revenues of India, in India and in England.

…STIMATE, 1898-99.			Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.					Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)
				India.						
England.	Exchange.* 16d.	Total.		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.* 15½d.	Total.		
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
...	...	294,900	−15,800	218,100	79,300	...	...	297,400	−43,300	+2,500
...	...	1,558,500	−10,900	527,600	1,053,600	...	...	1,581,200	+11,800	+22,700
1,400	700	4,085,000	−59,100	106,100	4,102,000	900	400	4,209,400	+65,600	+124,700
1,600	800	2,351,200	−305,000	2,653,900	...	2,300	1,100	2,657,200	+700	+305,700
300	200	466,100	−53,500	491,200	45,200	600	300	537,300	+17,600	+71,100
36,500	18,200	151,800	−3,900	−41,700	142,100	39,300	20,600	160,300	+2,200	+6,100
...	...	243,000	−7,100	173,100	88,500	100	100	261,800	+11,600	+18,700
...	...	55,700	+3,300	...	60,600	...	...	60,600	+8,200	+4,900
100	100	215,300	−100	81,900	150,200	100	100	232,300	+16,900	+17,000
...	...	33,100	+400	16,800	16,700	...	...	33,500	+800	+400
9,400	4,700	1,010,200	−41,600	552,800	503,900	7,200	3,800	1,067,700	+16,800	+58,400
...	...	247,500	−3,800	127,600	127,300	...	...	254,900	+3,600	+7,400
49,300	24,700	10,712,300	−497,100	4,907,400	6,369,400	50,400	26,400	11,353,600	+142,500	+639,600
3,991,700	1,995,900	9,917,600	−140,500	3,226,000	723,500	4,022,600	2,107,000	10,079,100	−90,100	+50,400
1,185,800	*593,000*	*6,046,300*	+54,100	*4,454,500*	...	*1,178,500*	*617,300*	*6,250,300*	−125,600	−179,700
...	...	*1,313,600*	+900	*782,800*	*563,100*	...	...	*1,345,900*	−31,400	−32,300
2,805,900	1,402,900	2,557,700	−85,500	−2,011,300	160,400	2,844,100	1,489,700	2,482,900	−247,100	−161,600
100	100	519,100	−1,200	526,900	4,200	100	100	531,300	+11,000	+12,200
2,806,000	1,403,000	3,076,800	−86,700	−1,484,400	164,600	2,844,200	1,489,800	3,014,200	−236,100	−149,400
110,000	55,000	1,731,100	−37,400	1,515,200	131,700	94,700	49,600	1,791,200	+28,100	+65,500
169,900	84,900	1,044,800	−26,900	850,300	...	181,900	95,300	1,127,500	+45,400	+72,300
3,500	1,800	115,000	+49,000	63,700	...	1,300	700	65,700	+800	−48,200
283,400	141,700	2,890,900	−15,300	2,429,200	131,700	277,900	145,600	2,984,400	+74,300	+89,600
253,300	126,700	1,960,900	+11,200	637,100	942,100	253,300	132,700	1,965,200	+9,500	−1,700
1,300	600	3,076,800	−43,400	27,400	3,127,600	400	200	3,155,600	+35,800	+79,200
...	...	1,028,800	−46,200	148,100	935,800	...	...	1,083,900	+8,900	+55,100
800	400	4,175,200	−26,400	64,900	4,238,100	600	300	4,303,900	+102,400	+128,800
215,500	107,800	654,800	−4,000	158,200	193,000	226,500	118,700	696,400	+26,700	+30,700
1,900	900	1,592,500	−59,900	18,900	1,654,300	1,500	800	1,675,500	+23,200	+83,100
800	400	171,700	−16,700	185,200	...	400	200	185,600	−2,400	+14,300
10,700	5,300	1,558,900	+331,800	248,000	1,430,100	10,300	5,400	1,693,800	+466,600	+134,800
24,100	12,100	932,200	−81,600	908,200	72,100	23,700	12,400	1,016,400	+2,300	+83,900
22,700	11,300	564,100	−10,600	332,700	232,900	26,900	14,100	606,600	+29,100	+39,700
531,100	265,500	15,715,900	+54,200	2,728,700	12,826,000	543,600	284,800	16,383,100	+702,100	+647,900
11,400	5,700	436,500	+7,200	410,300	...	11,400	6,000	427,700	−1,900	−9,100
262,300	131,100	395,100	+37,300	700	...	226,000	118,400	345,100	...	−37,300
1,944,000	972,000	3,984,200	+14,200	78,600	1,014,600	1,969,000	1,031,400	4,093,600	+64,200	+50,000
48,500	24,200	708,300	+21,400	111,700	535,000	49,300	25,800	721,800	+33,300	+11,900
24,700	12,400	250,100	+21,000	33,200	180,700	27,200	14,200	255,300	+24,400	+3,400
2,290,900	1,145,400	5,774,200	+101,100	634,500	1,730,300	2,282,900	1,195,800	5,843,500	+120,000	+18,900
...	...	44,600	−40,500	200	5,500	...	...	5,700	−79,400	−38,900
...	...	695,400	+27,100	490,000	...	...	...	490,000	−178,300	−205,400
...	...	13,500	−6,500	30,000	...	...	...	30,000	+10,000	+16,500
...	...	422,600	+96,800	603,900	...	...	...	603,900	+278,100	+181,300
...	...	1,176,100	+76,900	1,124,100	5,500	...	...	1,129,600	+30,400	−46,500
5,960,700	2,980,300	39,346,200	−366,900	10,339,500	21,227,500	5,999,000	3,142,400	40,708,400	+833,200	+1,200,100

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900.			
India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
4,284,400	959,600	502,600	5,746,600
170,100	218,900	114,700	503,700
4,454,500	1,178,500	617,300	6,250,300

†† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38.—State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
Indian Midland Railway	152,381	130,200	136,100
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	200,567	193,700	234,300
Total, Rx	352,948	323,900	370,400

B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.					REVISED	
	India.		England.	Exchange.* 15·354*d.*	Total.	India.	
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.				Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought forward	13 380,585	21,308,250	5,942,770	3,346,491	43,978,096	9,737,100	20,668,100
37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	...	3,792	...	...	3,792	...	4,200
Railway Revenue Account—							
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	9,156,546	44,656	...	...	9,201,202	9,826,200	50,400
Interest on Debt	3,991,278	...	971,045	546,815	5,509,138	4,135,100	...
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,712,419	964,296	2,676,7·5	...	...
Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances	87,731	...	218,884	123,258	429,873	132,400	...
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	16,584	...	784,779	441,925	1,243,288	16,100	...
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	126,213	...	...	...	126,213	418,900	...
Interest	8,899	...	2,154,784	1,213,401	3,377,084	10,900	...
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, etc.	103,577	10,183	...	...	113,760	138,900	10,200
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	15,475	754	...	...	16,229	64,600	—500
Total	13,506,303	55,593	5,841,911	3,289,695	22,693,502	14,743,100	60,100
Irrigation—							
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	506,267	385,852	...	...	892,119	537,400	393,600
Interest on Debt	729,480	554,769	...	...	1,284,249	754,500	559,100
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	294,522	671,449	1,117	629	967,717	286,500	687,100
Total	1,530,269	1,612,070	1,117	629	3,144,085	1,578,400	1,639,800
Buildings and Roads—							
44.—Military Works	1,059,540	...	69,633	39,212	1,168,385	1,113,600	...
45.—Civil Works	302,120	3,822,028	80,866	45,537	4,250,551	405,400	4,088,200
Total	1,361,660	3,822,028	150,499	84,749	5,418,936	1,519,000	4,088,200
Army Services—							
46.—Army: Effective	15,592,162	...	1,804,263	1,016,016	18,412,441	15,595,900	...
Non-Effective	922,385	...	2,414,845	1,359,847	4,697,077	945,600	...
Warlike operations	3,847,992	...	25,119	14,145	3,887,256	1,023,700	...
Total	20,362,539	...	4,244,227	2,390,008	26,996,774	17,565,200	...
Special Defence Works—							
47.—Special Defence Works	—4,020	...	17,739	9,989	23,708	100	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	50,137,336	26,801,733	16,198,263	9,121,561	102,258,893	45,142,900	26,460,400
Add—Special Grants to Provincial Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	700,000
Do.—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	203,232	...	...	} *457,678*	...	719,900
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	*660,910*	...	...	}	...	2,000
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	50,137,336	26,344,055	16,198,263	9,121,561	101,801,215	45,142,900	27,878,300

	ACCOUNTS, 1897-98.			
	India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—				
Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works—	*Rx.*	£	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
48.—State Railways	2,367,425	809,010	455,570	3,632,005
49.—Irrigation Works	682,157	6,573	3,701	692,431
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,105	...	...	4,105
Total	3,053,687	815,583	459,271	4,328,541

* See foot-note to Statement A.

Revenues of India, in India and in England—continued.

ESTIMATE, 1898-99. England.	Exchange* 16d.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. INDIA. Imperial.	INDIA. Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange* 15¾d.	TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1899-1900, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1898-99. (Excluding Exchange.)
£	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.		
5,960,700	2,980,300	39,346,200	−366,900	10,339,500	21,227,500	5,999,000	3,143,400	40,708,400	+833,200	+1,200,100
...	...	4,200	−1,600	...	3,600	...	...	3,600	−2,200	−600
...	...	9,876,600	+106,100	10,005,000	42,000	...	...	10,047,000	+276,500	+170,400
966,900	483,500	5,585,500	−52,600	4,284,400	...	959,600	502,600	5,746,600	+89,400	+142,000
1,714,000	857,000	2,571,000	−1,800	...	...	1,719,200	900,500	2,619,700	+3,400	+5,200
218,900	109,500	460,800	−1,500	170,100	...	218,900	114,700	503,700	+36,200	+37,700
811,900	405,900	1,233,900	...	17,300	...	853,500	447,100	1,317,900	+42,800	+42,800
...	...	418,900	+106,100	563,500	...	...	...	563,500	+250,700	+144,600
2,162,500	1,081,200	3,254,600	−6,900	8,200	...	2,185,300	1,144,700	3,338,200	+13,200	+20,100
...	...	149,100	−81,200	114,700	10,200	...	...	124,900	−105,400	−24,200
...	...	64,100	−15,900	80,000	...	...	...	80,000	...	+15,900
5,874,200	2,937,100	23,614,500	+52,300	15,243,200	52,200	5,936,500	3,109,600	24,341,500	+606,800	+554,500
...	...	931,000	+12,400	560,000	398,100	...	...	958,100	+39,500	+27,100
...	...	1,313,600	−900	782,800	563,100	...	...	1,345,900	+31,400	+32,300
2,600	1,300	977,500	−3,200	314,400	715,500	600	300	1,030,800	+51,100	+54,300
2,600	1,300	3,222,100	+8,300	1,657,200	1,676,700	600	300	3,334,800	+122,000	+113,700
56,000	28,000	1,197,600	+2,200	1,299,600	...	14,900	7,800	1,322,300	+147,100	+144,900
100,600	50,300	4,644,500	−194,000	385,900	4,964,900	87,500	45,800	5,484,100	+650,100	+844,100
156,600	78,300	5,842,100	−191,800	1,685,500	4,964,900	102,400	53,600	6,806,400	+797,200	+989,000
1,879,900	940,000	18,415,800	−147,800	15,960,800	...	1,991,000	1,042,900	18,994,700	+328,200	+476,000
2,426,700	1,213,300	4,585,600	−61,000	912,600	...	2,496,800	1,307,800	4,717,200	−23,900	+37,100
17,500	8,700	1,049,900	−455,000	38,900	...	5,300	2,800	47,000	−1,452,000	−997,000
4,324,100	2,162,000	24,051,300	−663,800	16,912,300	...	4,493,100	2,353,500	23,758,900	−1,147,700	−483,900
5,500	2,800	8,400	+5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	−5,600
16,323,700	8,161,800	96,088,800	−1,157,900	45,837,700	27,924,900	16,531,600	8,659,400	98,953,600	+1,209,300	+2,367,200
...	...	700,000	+700,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	−700,000
...	...	} 717,900	+834,700	{ ...	...	...	...	} 924,700	−807,900	−1,642,600
...	...			{ ...	924,700	...	...			
16,323,700	8,161,800	97,506,700	+376,800	45,837,700	27,000,200	16,531,600	8,659,400	98,028,900	+401,400	+24,600
	Deduct—Decrease on account of Exchange . Rx.		−1,064,100					*Add*—Increase (+) or *Deduct*—Decrease (−) on account of Exchange . Rx.	−566,500	+497,600
	TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE . Rx.		−687,300					TOTAL INCLUDING EXCHANGE . Rx.	−165,100	+522,200

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1898-99. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1899-1900. India.	England.	Exchange.	Total.
Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.
1,700,200	788,000	394,000	2,882,200	2,427,300	681,000	356,700	3,465,000
687,600	3,100	1,500	692,200	848,300	1,100	600	850,000
−4,100	...	...	−4,100	...	...	...	...
2,383,700	791,100	395,500	3,570,300	3,275,600	682,100	357,300	4,315,000

* See foot-note to Statement A.

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Revenue (from Statement A)	96,139,287	193,662	96,332,949	101,217,400	232,500	101,449,900	101,645,900	207,100	101,853,000
Exchange added to Revenue	109,055	...	109,055	116,200	...	116,200	108,500	...	108,500
Total	96,248,342	193,662	96,442,004	101,333,600	232,500	101,566,100	101,754,400	207,100	101,961,500
Permanent Debt incurred—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 2½ p. c. Stock	...	3,500,000		...	5,297,700		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
3½ p. c. Rupee Loan	3,000,120	...		1,200,000	...		...	...	
Total	3,000,120	3,500,000	6,500,120	1,200,000	5,297,700	6,497,700	...	...	...
Net			6,077,779			2,867,600			0
Temporary Debt incurred—									
Temporary Loans	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
Net			5,000,000			0			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Treasury Notes	200	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	142,309	...		143,200	...		144,800	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,867,850	...		3,956,200	...		4,065,500	...	
Total	4,010,359	...	4,010,359	4,099,400	...	4,099,400	4,210,300	...	4,210,300
Net			0			291,600			521,900
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	203,232	...		1,419,900	...		...	...	
Appropriation for reduction of Debt	...	...		422,600	...		603,900	...	
Excluded Local Funds	851,848	...		804,700	...		803,400	...	
Railway Funds	46,179	...		71,000	...		52,100	...	
Deposits of Sinking Funds	12,500	...		13,100	...		13,700	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	22,472,638	...		19,972,200	...		20,198,100	...	
Advances	8,057,183	2,097		10,033,800	200		3,517,100	...	
Suspense Accounts	212,810	...		78,300			22,200	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	4,665,176	...		...	...		418,400	...	
Miscellaneous	133,308	150		...	...		...	...	
Total	37,254,874	2,247	37,257,[illegible]	32,8[illegible],600	200	32,815,800	25,628,900	...	25,628,900
Net			2,944,660			869,900			0
Carried over	140,513,695	9,695,909		139,448,600	10,030,400		131,593,600	4,707,100	

of the Government of India, in India and in England.

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B)	76,939,069	16,198,263	93,137,332	71,603,300	16,323,700	87,927,000	73,762,600	16,531,600	90,294,200
Exchange, charged as Expenditure	9,121,561	...	9,121,561	8,161,800	...	8,161,800	8,659,400	...	8,659,400
Add—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits"	203,232	...	203,232	1,419,900	...	1,419,900	...	...	...
Deduct—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits"	*660,910*	...	*660,910*	*2,000*	...	*2,000*	*924,700*	...	*924,700*
Total	85,602,952	16,198,263	101,801,215	81,183,000	16,323,700	97,506,700	81,497,300	16,531,600	98,028,900
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—									
Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,053,687	815,583		2,383,700	791,100		3,275,600	682,100	
Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	459,271	...		395,500	...		357,300	...	
Total	3,512,958	815,583	4,328,541	2,779,200	791,100	3,570,300	3,632,900	682,100	4,315,000
Permanent Debt discharged—									
Sterling Debt—									
India 4 p. c. Stock	...	2,802		...	200		...	...	
India 3½ p. c. Debentures	...	...		...	3,000,000		...	...	
Oude and Rohilkund Railway Debenture Stock	...	...		...	384,700		...	...	
Rupee Debt—									
5½ p. c. Loans	...	...		100	...		...	...	
5 p. c. Loans	...	...		17,000	...		...	...	
4½ p. c. Loans	7,950	...		4,000	...		4,000	...	
4 p. c. Loans	219,203	...		167,500	...		160,000	...	
3½ p. c. Loans	192,210	...		56,000	...		26,000	...	
Treasury Bills	...	...		600	...		...	...	
Stock Notes	176	...		...	...		...	...	
Total	419,539	2,802	422,341	245,200	3,384,900	3,630,100	190,000	...	190,000
Net			0			0			190,000
Temporary Debt discharged—									
Temporary Loans	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	...	6,000,000	6,000,000	...	4,500,000	4,500,000
Net			0			1,500,000			0
Unfunded Debt—									
Special Loans	12,139	...		...	...		...	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	113,608	...		113,700	...		113,300	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	4,192,798	...		3,694,100	...		3,575,100	...	
Total	4,318,545	...	4,318,545	3,807,800	...	3,807,800	3,688,400	...	3,688,400
Net			308,186			0			0
Deposits and Advances—									
Balances of Provincial Allotments	660,910	...		2,000	...		924,700	...	
Excluded Local Funds	852,089	...		787,400	...		773,200	...	
Railway Funds	61,162	...		74,200	...		51,500	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	22,331,279	...		19,846,600	...		20,239,500	...	
Advances	9,506,048	938		9,904,900	...		3,410,800	...	
Suspense Accounts	200,408	...		39,100	...		17,000	...	
Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net	...	...		956,500	...		...	...	
Miscellaneous	698,648	979		335,200	...		336,800	...	
Total	34,310,544	1,917	34,312,461	31,945,900	...	31,945,900	25,753,500	...	25,753,500
Net			0			0			[illegible]
Carried over	128,164,538	18,018,565		119,961,100	26,499,700		114,762,100	21,713,700	

C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		*Rx.*	£		*Rx.*	£	
Brought forward .	140,513,695	9,695,909		139,448,600	10,030,400		131,593,600	4,707,100	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government .	100,109	...	100,109	140,800	...	140,800	116,100	...	116,100
Net .			44,963			40,000			0
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	858,044	...	858,044	893,400	...	893,400	624,700	...	624,700
Net .			0			222,500			0
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—									
On account of Subscribed Capital .	660,654	1,190,500		1,077,800	1,988,600		525,600	2,718,600	
Repayments . .	1,423,847	4,061		1,577,700	43,200		1,356,700	3,000	
Total .	2,084,501	1,194,561	3,279,062	2,655,500	2,031,800	4,687,300	1,882,300	2,721,600	4,603,900
Net .			0			0			0
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders .	25,714,421	...		26,850,000	...		28,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	...	...		739,100	...		751,900	...	
Other Departmental Accounts . .	423,844	...		780,200	...		488,000	...	
Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from—									
Post Office . .	...	...		216,500	...		373,400	...	
Telegraph . .	140,445	...		37,000	...		11,300	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,559,191	..		3,583,000	...		3,115,300	...	
Public Works .	...	...		1,904,900	...		937,000	...	
Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office . .	357,579	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine . .	221,307	...		205,300	...		239,300	...	
Military . .	18,562,120	...		16,114,900	...		15,422,400	...	
Public Works .	794,622	...		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	891,936	595,731		939,300	1,002,000		1,238,000	502,000	
Other "	1,053,186	213,198		488,500	230,900		421,100	166,800	
Total .	50,718,651	808,929	51,527,580	51,858,700	1,232,900	53,091,600	50,997,700	668,800	51,666,500
Net .			0			745,200			0
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	9,506,077	9,506,077	...	19,000,000	19,000,000	...	17,000,000	17,000,000
Total Receipts .	194,275,000	21,205,476		194,997,000	32,295,100		185,214,400	25,097,500	
Opening Balance .	13,873,752	2,832,354		15,982,443	2,534,244		17,072,043	4,304,444	
GRAND TOTAL .	208,148,752	24,037,830		210,979,443	34,829,344		202,286,443	29,401,944	

Fort William,
Finance and Commerce Department;
The 20th March 1899.

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

	Accounts, 1897-98.			Revised Estimate, 1898-99.			Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	Rx.	£		Rx.	£		Rx.	£	
Brought forward	128,164,538	18,018,565		119,961,100	26,499,700		114,762,100	21,713,700	
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	55,146	...	55,146	100,800	...	100,800	127,900		127,900
Net			0			0			11,800
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	1,411,593	...	1,411,593	670,900	...	670,900	861,700	..	861,700
Net			553,549			0			237,000
Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—									
For discharge of Debentures	...	24,123		...	805,500		...	1,248,600	
For Expenditure	3,146,849	1,514,927		3,528,800	1,823,900		2,663,600	1,948,700	
Total	3,146,849	1,539,050	4,685,899	3,528,800	2,629,400	6,158,200	2,663,600	3,197,300	5,860,900
Net			1,406,837			1,470,900			1,257,000
Remittances—									
Inland Money Orders	25,714,510	...		26,850,000	...		28,000,000	...	
Other Local Remittances	244,503	...		739,100	...		751,900	...	
Other Departmental Accounts	429,615	...		780,200	...		488,000	...	
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by—									
Post Office	...	...		216,500	...		373,400	...	
Telegraph	140,485	...		37,000	...		11,300	...	
Guaranteed Railways	2,559,191	...		3,523,000	...		3,115,300	...	
Public Works	...	...		1,224,900	...		937,000	...	
Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to—									
Post Office	357,579	...		...	...		...	...	
Marine	224,333	...		205,300	...		239,300	...	
Military	18,562,120	...		16,114,900	...		15,422,400	...	
Public Works	864,260	...		...	...		...	...	
Remittance Account between England and India—									
Railway transactions	592,497	895,170		1,002,000	939,300		502,000	1,238,000	
Other "	226,345	1,050,801		257,700	456,500		199,000	435,600	
Total	49,915,438	1,945,971	51,861,409	50,950,600	1,395,800	52,346,400	50,039,600	1,673,600	51,713,200
Net	...	...	333,829			0			46,700
Secretary of State's Bills paid	9,472,745	...	9,472,745	18,695,200	...	18,695,200	17,152,100	...	17,152,100
Total Disbursements	192,166,309	21,503,586		193,907,400	30,524,900		185,607,000	26,584,600	
Closing Balance	15,982,443	2,534,244		17,072,043	4,304,444		16,679,443	2,817,344	
GRAND TOTAL	208,148,752	24,037,830		210,979,443	34,829,344		202,286,443	29,401,944	

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Settlements.*

Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

	India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Accounts, 1897-98.										
Balance at end of 1896-97	12,735	46,726	413,744	128,319	569,652	60,638	200,886	616,069	523,347	2,572,116
Added in 1897-98 . .	...	...	177,510	...	...	25,722	...	...	...	203,232
Spent in 1897-98 . .	1,407	10,885	...	39,637	279,146	...	2,111	170,433	157,291	660,910
Balance at end of 1897-98 .	11,328	35,841	591,254	88,682	290,506	86,360	198,775	445,636	366,056	2,114,438
Revised Estimate, 1898-99.										
Balance at end of 1897-98 (by Accounts).	11,328	35,841	591,254	88,682	290,506	86,360	198,775	445,636	366,056	2,114,438
Added in 1898-99 . .	...	44,800	279,600	63,100	284,400	378,500	126,700	146,100	96,700	1,419,900
Spent in 1898-99 . .	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Balance at end of 1898-99 .	9,328	80,641	870,854	151,782	574,906	464,860	325,475	591,736	462,756	3,532,338
Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.										
Balance at end of 1898-99 (by Revised Estimate).	9,328	80,641	870,854	151,782	574,906	464,860	325,475	591,736	462,756	3,532,338
Spent in 1899-1900 . .	900	23,900	126,800	117,200	145,700	80,000	66,100	196,300	167,800	924,700
Balance at end of 1899-1900	8,428	56,741	744,054	34,582	429,206	384,860	259,375	395,436	294,956	2,607,638

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
The 20th March 1899.

E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—India and England.*

Part I.—Income.

Revenue.	Accounts, 1897-98.		Revised Estimate, 1898-99.		Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—Land Revenue, etc.:						
1. Land Revenue	25,626,285		27,627,600		27,590,300	
2. Forest	1,735,027		1,834,000		1,787,500	
3. Tributes from Native States	883,629		939,700		937,500	
	28,244,941		30,401,900		30,315,300	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*1,117,466*		*1,125,600*		*1,148,300*	
Net	—	27,127,475	—	29,276,300	—	29,167,000
II.—Opium, Net Receipts	2,788,744		3,326,500		3,344,500	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*5,099*		*5,100*		*5,100*	
Net	—	2,783,645	—	3,321,400	—	3,339,400
III.—Taxation:						
1. Salt	8,565,524		9,008,900		8,723,600	
2. Stamps	4,783,877		4,784,500		4,841,800	
3. Excise	5,456,441		5,701,600		5,752,500	
4. Provincial Rates	3,717,560		3,946,000		3,946,400	
5. Customs	4,555,073		4,803,200		4,541,500	
6. Assessed Taxes	1,881,233		1,917,900		1,936,500	
7. Registration	485,419		452,600		400,500	
	29,447,127		30,614,700		30,202,800	
Deduct,— *Assignments*	*419,183*		*427,800*		*427,800*	
Net	—	29,027,944	—	30,186,900	—	29,775,000
IV.—Miscellaneous Receipts (*i.e.*, Mint, Gain by Exchange and Miscellaneous)	—	376,245	—	292,000	—	195,600
		59,315,309		63,076,600		62,477,000
Excess of Expenditure over Income		5,359,211		—		—
	—	64,674,520		63,076,600		62,477,000

Part II.—Expenditure.

Charges.	Accounts, 1897-98.		Revised Estimate, 1898-99.		Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I.—Debt Services	—	2,600,019	—	2,106,700	—	2,085,300
II.—Military Services:						
1. Army	26,114,910		23,126,500		22,839,600	
2. Military Works	1,115,824		1,143,400		1,271,400	
3. Special Defence Works	23,708		8,400		—	
Total	—	27,254,442	—	24,278,300	—	24,111,000
III.—Collection of Revenue:						
1. Land Revenue, including District Administration	4,187,601		4,085,000		4,209,400	
2. Forest	1,001,689		1,010,200		1,067,700	
3. Other Heads	1,412,314		1,412,500		1,540,700	
Total	—	6,601,604	—	6,507,700	—	6,817,800
IV.—Commercial Services:						
Net Expenditure—						
Railway	1,432,616		878,100		880,600	
Telegraph	...		...		26,100	
	1,432,616		878,100		906,700	
Deduct—Net Receipts—						
Irrigation	425,779		239,600		116,300	
Post Office	149,689		165,100		112,100	
Telegraph	257,836		36,900		...	
	833,304		441,600		228,400	
Net	—	599,312	—	436,500	—	678,300
V.—Civil Services:						
1. Civil Departments	14,016,036		13,967,500		14,607,600	
2. Miscellaneous Civil Charges	5,058,579		5,120,000		5,189,800	
3. Famine Relief and Insurance	5,363,125		1,176,100		1,129,600	
4. Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	3,792		4,200		3,600	
5. Civil Works	3,635,289		4,002,300		4,846,100	
	28,076,821		24,270,100		25,776,700	
Add or Deduct,— Provincial Surplus or Deficit	*457,678*		1,417,900		*924,700*	
Total	—	27,619,143	—	25,688,000	—	24,852,000
		64,674,520		59,017,200		58,514,400
Excess of Income over Expenditure		...		4,059,400		3,932,600
		64,674,520		63,076,600		62,477,000

W. H. DOBBIE,
Deputy Comptroller General.

A. F. COX,
Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of In

FORT WILLIAM,
LAND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:

Memorandum by the Honourable Major-General Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E., on Military Expenditure.

The estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned, are—

I—Indian Military Estimates.

II—Home (India) Military Estimates.

III—Military Works Estimates.

IV—Marine Estimates.

2. They will be dealt with in this memorandum in the order given above.

I.—Indian Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1898-99.

3. The revised Indian Military Estimates for 1898-99, compared with the budget for the year, show a net saving of Rx. 520,800 caused by an increase in receipts of Rx. 2,200 and a decrease in expenditure of Rx. 518,600.

Comparison—Revised for 1898-99, and Budget for 1898-99.

4. The more important causes which have led to the decrease in expenditure are as under :—

(a) There is a decrease of Rx. 344,300 on account of military operations and an increase of Rx. 53,200 on account of special services, thus giving a net decrease of Rx. 291,100 on account of military operations and special services. The decrease on account of military operations is mainly due to the large expenditure on account of field operations on the North-West Frontier, which was anticipated when the budget was framed, not having been incurred, owing to the cessation of those operations earlier than was expected, and also to various changes in the strength and organisation of the forces which were mobilised. On the other hand, the increase on account of special services is chiefly caused by the augmented garrisons in the Malakand and Tochi Valley not having been reduced on as early a date as was anticipated.

(b) Another cause of decrease, amounting to Rx. 65,000, was the fall in the prices of food supplies for men and animals.

(c) There was also a decrease of Rx. 41,200 on account of exchange compensation allowance, owing to exchange having been favourable during the year.

(d) Again, savings accrued owing to the authorised strength of British infantry being short by one battalion for a part of the year (Rx. 36,700); to the employment of the 1st Bengal Infantry at Mauritius, and to the retention for service in East Africa of the 27th Bombay Infantry and the head-quarters wing of the 4th

Bombay Rifles for longer periods than were anticipated. The Military Estimates were relieved of expenditure on account of the two latter items to the extent of Rx. 18,000 and Rx. 15,400, respectively, the charges having been borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government. The Military Estimates were further relieved of expenditure to the extent of Rx. 24,100 on account of the pay and allowances of officers whose services were placed at the disposal of the Civil Department for plague duty.

(*e*) A lapse of Rx. 20,000 has also occurred in the budget for 1898-99, as the orders of the Secretary of State on the question of increasing the establishment of Commissariat-Transport officers could not be given effect to in that year.

(*f*) In addition to the foregoing, the following are the chief causes which contributed towards reducing expenditure :—

(*i*) Under Grant 1 (*Army and Garrison Staff*) there are savings amounting to Rx. 14,500 owing chiefly to absence of officers on furlough.

(*ii*) Under Grant 3 (*Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges*) there are savings to the extent of Rx. 29,000, owing to fluctuations in the strength of the troops.

(*iii*) Under Grant 4 (*Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services*) the savings aggregate Rx. 28,500, and are due to smaller purchases of malt-liquor owing to decreased consumption (Rx. 14,000); and to less expenditure on other accounts.

(*iv*) Under Grant 10 (*Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage*) the savings aggregate Rx. 20,000 owing chiefly to fluctuations in establishments and smaller purchases of camp equipage and other stores.

5. The total decrease in expenditure was, however, to some extent counterbalanced by certain increases, the more important of which are the following :—

(*a*) Special bounties and advances of deferred pay were paid to a limited number of men of certain British regiments serving in India, to induce them to extend their service with the colours. This causes an increase to the extent of Rx. 31,900.

(*b*) Judging from the experience of the first nine months there will be larger expenditure to the extent of Rx. 15,000 on account of the ordinary conveyance of troops and stores.

(*c*) Owing to the existence of plague in India, it has been found necessary to give additional grants-in-aid, to certain cantonments in the Bombay Command, to meet expenditure on plague operations.

(*d*) Under Grant 9 (*Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services*) there is larger expenditure to the extent of Rx. 10,000 chiefly in the purchase of medical supplies.

Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—Budget for 1898-99, and Estimate for 1899-1900.

6. The estimates for 1899-1900, in the net, amount to Rx. 16,095,700, or Rx. 1,155,100 less than the budget for 1898-99. This is due to a decrease in receipts of Rx. 16,400 and in expenditure of Rx. 1,171,500.

7. In comparing the estimates of next year with the budget for the current year, it will be found that the decrease in *receipts* is mainly due to less issues on payment of commissariat supplies being anticipated than in the current year owing to the cessation of field operations.

8. The decrease in *expenditure* is accounted for as follows:—

(*a*) A saving of Rx. 1,176,500 occurs in the provision for military operations and special services.

(*b*) In consequence of the higher rates of exchange adopted for the estimates of 1899-1900, a saving of Rx. 120,000 is anticipated in the pay of British troops and of Rx. 20,800 in exchange compensation allowance.

(*c*) A saving, amounting to Rx. 60,000, is due to an anticipated fall in the prices of food supplies for men and animals as compared with the prices adopted for the current year's budget.

(*d*) Again, savings to the extent of Rx. 21,200 will accrue owing to the cost of the 1st Bengal Infantry while stationed at Mauritius being borne by Her Majesty's Government.

(*e*) Another cause of saving, resulting directly from the cessation of field operations, is that the provision for expenditure on account of non-effective services is reduced by Rx. 22,500 as regards extra pensionary allowances, and by Rx. 14,500 for war medals.

(*f*) In addition to the foregoing, the following reductions in expenditure are anticipated:—

(*i*) Under Grant 3 (*Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges*) savings to the extent of Rx. 45,000 are anticipated owing to probable fluctuations in strength and other causes.

(*ii*) Under Grant 4 (*Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services*) savings, amounting to Rx. 32,800, are expected, owing to (1) smaller purchases of malt-liquor (Rx. 12,800); (2) to the special grant (Rx. 10,000) made in the preceding year for purchase of transport animals to complete the authorised complement of mobilisation animals not having been repeated; and (3) to smaller provision (Rx. 10,000) as against Rx. 20,000 in 1898-99 having been made for additional officers for the Commissariat-Transport Department.

(*iii*) Under Grant 6 (*Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services*) reduced expenditure of about Rx. 17,400 is anticipated, owing to smaller purchases of certain articles being necessary.

(*iv*) Under Grant 10 (*Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage*) there will be savings, aggregating Rx. 10,300, due chiefly to anticipated variations in establishments, and also to a smaller provision having to be made for the conversion of the equipment of the batteries of the field army to that suitable for the 15-pounder projectiles.

9. The foregoing decreases in expenditure will, however, be partly counterbalanced by certain increases, of which the following are the more important:—

(i) Increased provision to the extent of Rx. 114,600 has been made for messing allowance to the British Army. In this connection it may be mentioned that, as explained in my memorandum of last year, the details connected with the measures to be adopted in India, in furtherance of the improvements made in the position of the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, were not settled when the budget for 1898-99 was closed; provision, therefore, was made therein for only Rx. 200,000. During the currency of that year the matter was, however, finally settled, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State certain measures were adopted in India with effect from the 1st June 1898. These measures involve the abolition of deferred pay, and the grant of a gratuity on discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve; also the grant of messing allowance of 2¼ annas per diem in addition to usual pay and extra-duty pay, and the free issue of groceries, for which the soldier had up to that time been required to pay 9 pies per diem. I may mention that the soldiers who were in the service at the time these changes were introduced had the option of accepting them, or continuing under the arrangements they were intended to supersede. These considerations and the fact that expenditure for the whole, instead of a part, of a year has to be provided for, account for the increase in the provision for this allowance in the estimate of next year.

(ii) Provision to the extent of Rx. 39,500 has been made for providing the mobilisation equipment of the additional corps (line of communications) included among the extra units of the field army; and of Rx. 37,600 for maintaining a reserve of compressed fodder to facilitate mobilisation requirements. A sum of Rx. 18,400 has also been provided for the supply of camel saddles for the 3rd and 4th Divisions and extra units of the field army.

(iii) A sum of Rx. 20,700 has been provided for the re-establishment of Cantonment Hospitals.

(iv) There will also be increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 17,200 due to the raising of an additional Native mountain battery.

(v) Increased provision, amounting to Rx. 16,800, has also been made on account of the ordinary movements of troops and stores, as it is anticipated that the reliefs next year will be heavier than they were this year.

(vi) Larger provision to the extent of Rx. 14,000 has been made for camps of exercise.

(vii) Another cause of increased expenditure, amounting to Rx. 13,800, is the return of the head-quarters wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles and the anticipated return from Mombassa early next year of the 27th Bombay Infantry, the cost of which during its absence from India has been borne by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

(viii) There will also be larger expenditure to the extent of Rx. 10,000 on account of medical supplies and services.

(*ix*) The expenditure side of the budget estimate for next year is also increased by reason of a smaller deduction in India to adjust excess provision in the Home Estimate—Rx. 48,300.

10. A statement is appended showing the net amounts under each of the 20 Grants for effective and non-effective services, and for military operations:—

	Strength.	
	1899-1900.	1898-99.
British Army	72,495	72,516
Native Army	143,021	143,533
Total ...	215,516	216,049

Grants.	—	Net estimates.		Difference on net estimates.		Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1898-99	Increase.	Decrease.	
	Effective Services.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1	Army and Garrison Staff ...	541,290	541,210	80	...	
2	Administrative Staff	205,542	208,892	...	3,350	
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	8,098,142	8,392,856	...	294,714	
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services ...	3,382,430	3,166,013	216,417	...	
5	Remount and Veterinary Establishments, Supplies and Services	344,411	336,909	7,502	...	
6	Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	207,894	204,775	3,119	...	
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies and Services	243,808	229,950	13,858	...	
8	Administration of Martial Law ...	42,905	43,189	...	284	
9	Medical Establishments, Supplies and Services	743,078	712,231	30,847	...	
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	709,373	656,359	53,014	...	
11	Ecclesiastical	33,032	27,972	5,060	...	
12	Education	46,926	47,291	...	365	
13	Sea Transport Charges ...	57,222	56,267	955	...	
14	Miscellaneous Services ...	368,847	212,086	156,761	...	
15	Volunteer Corps	202,564	196,707	5,857	...	
	Total, Effective Services Rx.	15,227,464	15,032,707	493,470	298,713	
	Non-Effective Services.					
16	Rewards for Military Services ...	16,228	32,445	...	16,217	
17	Military Pensions to Europeans ...	98,364	106,197	...	7,833	
18	Military Pensions to Natives ...	709,304	727,373	...	18,069	
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	−58,789*	−54,952*	−3,837	...	
20	Departmental Pensions	64,225	62,130	2,095	...	
	Total, Non-Effective Services Rx.	829,332	873,193	−1,742	42,119	
	Military Operations Rx.	38,904	1,344,900†	...	1,305,996	
	Grand Total Rx.	16,095,700	17,250,800	491,728	1,646,828	
		Net decrease Rx. ...		1,155,100		

* The bulk of subscriptions of officers to Indian Military Service Family Pensions is received in India, while most of the expenditure is incurred at home. The receipts in India, therefore, exceed the expenditure in India, and hence, as the figures in the above statement are *net*, there must be a minus entry.

† In my memorandum on military expenditure last year the heading "*Military Operations*" did not appear, although it did appear in the Financial Statement, the charges being included in my memorandum under Grant 14. The figure adopted above differs from that in the Financial Statement for last year, by reason of a change in classification involving a redistribution between ordinary charges and warlike operations.

II.—Home (India) Military Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1898-99.

Comparison—
Revised for 1898-99,
and
Budget for 1898-99.

11. The second of the estimates with which the Military Department is concerned is the Home estimate for army effective and non-effective charges. The Home Budget Estimates for 1898-99 provided for a gross expenditure of £4,469,300, while in the Revised Estimates provision has been made to the extent of £4,324,100.

12. The saving of £145,200 in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1898-99, is chiefly due to decrease in the payments for ordnance stores, owing, to a great extent, to the reduction of demands made by India. It is also due to reduced payments on account of the furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service, and of the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service. These decreases are, however, partly counterbalanced by larger payments having been made to the War Office in settlement of their claims for 1897-98 on account of the effective and non-effective service of the British forces serving in India, than were anticipated when the Budget Estimate was framed.

13. There is also an increase of £10,400 on account of receipts in the Revised, as compared with the Budget Estimates for 1898-99, due chiefly to larger receipts being anticipated on account of the Indian Troop Service, and in the value of articles in possession of regiments on their transfer from the Indian to the British establishment.

14. The net figures of the revised, therefore, show a saving of £155,600 on those of the Budget Estimate for 1898-99 due, as explained above, to a decrease in expenditure of £145,200 and an increase in receipts of £10,400.

Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison—
Budget for 1898-99,
and
Estimate for 1899-1900.

15. The receipts and expenditure for 1899-1900 are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	£	£	£
Effective	51,900	1,996,300	1,944,400
Non-effective	15,500	2,496,800	2,481,300
Total ...	67,400	4,493,100	4,425,700

16. Compared with the budget for 1898-99, larger receipts to the extent of £18,100 are anticipated in 1899-1900, owing to the same causes as those which have led to the figures on account of receipts being increased in the Revised Estimate for 1898-99. The total gross expenditure for 1899-1900 is, however, higher by £23,800 than the amount provided in the budget for the preceding year, owing chiefly to larger amounts being provided for payment to the War Office on account of the effective and non-effective services of the British forces serving in India, as the amounts adopted on this account in the budget of the preceding year were too low. These increases in expenditure are partly counter-balanced by provision for one transport for trooping service less than in the preceding year having been made, and by reduced expenditure being anticipated on account of pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service.

17. The gross charges on account of effective services include payments to the War Office in respect of the British forces serving in India, amounting, as estimated in the coming year, to £730,000, as against £721,000 in the estimates for 1898-99. These charges are based on the capitation rate of £7-10 for each man borne on the establishments of the British forces in India, with the addition of the charge for deferred pay issued to British soldiers on discharge or transfer to the reserve. In connection with the deferred pay, it may be mentioned that during the current financial year it was decided to abolish this concession and to substitute for it a gratuity, the effect of which will be to ultimately reduce military expenditure at Home. The other items included in the gross effective charges are furlough allowances and pay during the voyage of British forces serving in India (£108,000); furlough allowances of officers of the Indian Service (£230,000); Indian Troop Service (£260,600); passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transport (£19,000); miscellaneous (£19,000); and stores for India (£629,700).

The gross charges on account of non-effective services are made up of the retired pay, etc., of the British forces for service in India (£554,000); pay of the non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery (£24,800); while the pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service amount to £1,800,000, the miscellaneous pensions to £86,000, and the Indian Military Service Family Pensions to £32,000.

18. The net expenditure for 1899-1900 is more by £5,700 than that for the preceding year; and, as explained above, this is due to an increase of £18,100 in receipts and an increase of £23,800 in gross expenditure.

19. Subsequent to the estimate of 1899-1900 being closed, it was decided to defer the supply from England of certain stores to the value of £11,093 for which provision was included in those estimates. This over-provision in the Home Estimates has been adjusted by a corresponding deduction in the Indian Estimates with the result that, as compared with the net expenditure of 1898-99, there will be a saving in 1899-1900 of £5,393 in the Home Expenditure.

20. The figures of actual expenditure in 1897-98, of the *Budget* and *Revised Estimates* for 1898-99, and of the *Estimate* for 1899-1900, are given below in detail for convenience of comparison :—

	Accounts, 1897-98.	Budget Estimate. 1898-99.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Estimate, 1899-1900.
EFFECTIVE.	£	£	£	£
Payments to War Office in respect of British Forces serving in India	729,719	721,000	744,400	730,000
Furlough Allowances and Pay during voyage of British Forces serving in India ...	98,390	108,000	112,000	108,000
Furlough Allowances of officers of the Indian Service	195,800	230,000	202,000	230,000
Indian Troop Service	228,944	267,600	284,600	260,600
Passage of officers and troops otherwise than in transports	17,737	19,000	12,000	19,000
Miscellaneous	31,651	20,000	19,500	19,000
Stores for India	527,141	627,900	522,900	629,700
Total ...	1,829,382	1,993,500	1,897,400	1,996,300
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Payments to War Office for Retired Pay, etc., of British Forces for service in India ...	506,847	517,000	527,500	554,000
Pay of non-effective Colonels of Royal Artillery	24,518	24,800	24,200	24,800
Pay and pensions of non-effective and retired officers of the Indian Service ...	1,771,591	1,820,000	1,760,000	1,800,000
Miscellaneous pensions, etc.	84,443	84,000	84,500	86,000
Indian Military Service Family Pensions ...	27,446	30,000	30,500	32,000
Total ...	2,414,845	2,475,800	2,426,700	2,496,800
Total, Effective and Non-Effective ...	4,244,227	4,469,300	4,324,100	4,493,100

21. The following table shows, in detail, the expenditure for stores (including freight) from 1893-94 to 1899-1900 :—

	ACCOUNTS.					Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Estimate, 1899-1900.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Clothing	200,699	210,107	210,613	158,825	177,184	169,500	193,400
Ordnance and Miscellaneous	547,202	323,141	235,850	290,835	269,377	289,700	352,200
Medical	26,494	22,075	19,942	26,446	22,512	21,600	30,200
Commissariat ...	30,864	22,720	21,838	40,832	32,197	24,600	48,600
Chitral Relief Force ...	...	...	6,914	6,873	752	...	...
Malakand Field Force ...	...	...	...	...	23,403	16,500	...
Tochi Field Force ...	...	...	...	...	1,716	1,000	...
North-West Frontier Field Operations ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,300
Total ...	805,259	578,043	495,157	523,811	527,141	522,900	629,700

III.—Military Works Estimates.

Excluding English expenditure and exchange, the budget estimate for 1898-99 amounted to Rx. 1,135,800; the revised estimate of expenditure amounted to Rx. 1,113,700. There has, therefore, been less expenditure in India of Rx. 22,100.

The budget estimate for 1899-1900, excluding English expenditure and exchange, amounts to Rx. 1,299,600, or Rx. 185,900 more than that of 1898-99. The difference is due to an extra grant of Rx. 14,500 for the Barrack Department duties in the Madras Command, now taken over by the Military Works Department, and to a provision of Rx. 150,000 for defence works on the North-West Frontier.

The heads of the Military Works estimate are in round figures:—

	Rx.
For original works, including works in progress and those to be commenced	400,800
,, repairs	349,000
,, establishment	298,000
,, Barrack Department establishment, supplies, and tools and plant	86,000

The new works, 168 in number, including 63 in progress and 105 not commenced, comprise fourteen water-supply works on which Rx. 47,300 is to be spent, and Rx. 22,100 for coast and inland fortifications, the balance being made up of drainage works, hospitals, barracks, and Ordnance, Commissariat, Marine, and Remount requirements. Many of these new works are of a minor character, or are renewals. The demands are very large, and no fewer than 354 works cannot be provided for. If they had been provided for it would have meant an addition of Rx. 940,000 to the budget.

The laborious task of re-constructing the organization for the performance of the military works services has been completed, and I hope that the new arrangements will come into force at an early date.

IV.—Marine Estimates.

Revised Estimates, 1898-99.

Comparison—Revised for 1898-99, and Budget for 1898-99.

The net figures of the Budget Estimate of the Royal Indian Marine for 1898-99 were Rx. 142,500, the Revised Estimate stands at Rx. 123,200, showing a decrease of Rx. 19,300. This decrease in the net expenditure is caused by excess receipts amounting to Rx. 17,500, and a reduction in expenditure to the extent of Rx. 1,800.

The excess under receipts is chiefly due to large recoveries from the Home Government in connection with the employment of Royal Indian Marine vessels on Imperial Service.

The increases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 8,400) are chiefly due to smaller recoveries for stores issued to, and works executed for, other departments

The decreases in expenditure (aggregating Rx. 10,200), are principally due to savings in matters of establishments and up-keep; reduced expenditure on repairs to Her Majesty's ships in Indian seas and Royal Indian Marine vessels at outstations; smaller payments of exchange compensation allowance; temporary vacancies and other items.

Taking the increase against the decrease, there is a net decrease of Rx. 1,800, and adding these figures to the increased receipts, Rx. 17,500, the result is a decrease of Rx. 19,300 in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate.

Estimates, 1899-1900.

Comparison— Budget for 1898-99, and Estimate for 1899-1900.

The net figures of the Marine Estimate for 1899-1900 are Rx. 136,950 against Rx. 142,500, the figures of the budget for 1898-99 showing a decrease of Rx. 5,550. This decrease is caused by an increase in receipts, amounting to Rx. 7,900, due to anticipated recoveries in connection with the employment of the *Clive* on Imperial Service, counterbalanced by increased expenditure to the extent of Rx. 2,350.

General Remarks.

Having reviewed the estimates with which the Military and Marine Department of the Government of India is concerned, I would now offer the following remarks in connection with the work of the Army Departments under the administrative control of the Military Department.

The past year has happily been one during which the army of India has enjoyed a much-needed rest, but the experiences of the year 1897-98 have shown certain weak points in the military system, and every department has been engaged in considering what remedies shall be applied, while the whole question of the military position on the North-West Frontier has been examined.

The deficiencies in the transport service have also been engaging attention, and a strong Committee under the presidency of Lieutenant-General G. E. L. Sanford, was formed to consider the organisation of that important service. The Committee has submitted a valuable and elaborate report and their recommendations are now under our immediate consideration. The question of improving the ambulance transport has been taken up, and the proposals of a Committee have been submitted. Another weakness that made itself conspicuous during the late campaigns was the deficiency in mountain artillery. We have received the Secretary of State's permission to raise an additional battery.

A decision has been arrived at regarding the gauge of frontier railways; the Nowshera-Dargai line will be pushed on the 2-foot 6-inch gauge; and we have formulated proposals for providing a stock of the plant required for field service tramways and railways.

Another subject to which we have given our attention is that of house accommodation in cantonments. As is well known, difficulties have frequently occurred in obtaining house accommodation in cantonments for officers of the army, and the existing rules on the subject having been found inadequate, it has been considered expedient to make better provision for that purpose by means of legislation. A bill was introduced on the 4th November 1898, The memorials

from house-owners and the opinions of local Governments and Administrations are being carefully considered.

I have already alluded to the proposed re-organisation of the transport. Last year I mentioned that the insufficiency of the existing complement of commissariat-transport officers had been brought specially to notice in the late campaigns. After very full consideration a large increase to the establishment was recommended. The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an immediate increase of twelve officers and has called for further information to enable him to decide what further addition is necessary.

With a view to supply the hospitals and British troops with pure milk, steps are being taken to improve the management of dairies generally, and to work dairy and grass farms in conjunction. The supply of grass to the mounted branches has been, in recent years, a matter for anxious consideration, but I hope that we are now in a fair way to attain something like success. An experimental training class for British non-commissioned officers and men in scientific grass farming has been opened at Allahabad, and other measures are being taken to generally improve the supervision of grass farms, and to make them paying concerns. The rules for the provision of grass lands for the horses of Native cavalry in the Bengal and Punjab Commands have been extended to the Native cavalry in the Bombay Command.

Considerable progress has been made in various matters connected with the manufacture and supply of munitions of war. Proposals have been made for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of cordite on a large scale. This will enable us to be independent of England for our cordite supply and will effect a considerable economy. A site has been decided upon at Jubbulpore for the establishment of a Central Gun-Carriage Factory for all India. The three existing factories at Madras, Bombay, and Fatehgarh cannot be kept up to date economically, and the establishment of a central factory will effect a saving in the cost of establishments. The Harness and Saddlery Workshops in the Bombay Arsenal have been closed, and the work transferred to Madras. In dealing with the working of the Ordnance Department during 1897-98 in my last year's memorandum, I referred to the fact that in order to provide a central authority for the expeditious and economical supply of stores to the arsenals and depots in India, the whole of the ordnance factories in this country had been placed under the direct control of the Director-General of Ordnance in India. I would now add that as a necessary sequel to this arrangement a central office for dealing with the audit and accounts of these factories has been ordered to be formed with effect from the 1st April 1899. Pole draught is being substituted for shaft draught in batteries of horse and field artillery in India. Horse artillery batteries are also being equipped to take cordite cartridges with 12-pr. projectiles, while the field batteries are being altered to carry 15-pr. projectiles with cordite cartridges. It has been decided to carry out the re-armament of British cavalry in India with the Lee-Enfield Magazine carbine, and the artillery with the Martini-Enfield carbine as funds become available.

The equipment of additional corps of the field army for duty on the lines of communication under the plan of mobilisation will be proceeded with in 1899-1900.

The provision of remounts for the army is always a matter of the greatest importance. Various improvements and economies have been effected, and on the whole it may be claimed that satisfactory Australian and country-bred remounts are issued to the army. With a view to developing mule-breeding in India, the purchase of additional donkey stallions from Cyprus was sanctioned, and we have engaged to take a certain number of stallions annually. The increasing difficulty of obtaining donkey stallions from the continent renders it imperative that other sources of supply should be opened up.

There is no more important question than that of the sanitary condition of the army. A great deal remains to be done, but year by year we are making improvements, endeavouring to find out defects and how to remedy them. More troops are stationed in the hills during the hot weather, barracks rebuilt or renewed, and a supply of good water provided at an increasing number of stations. Investigations have been specially made into the sources of the water-supply at various places, and the most stringent precautions have been taken locally to protect the men, as far as possible, from impure water. In the Native Army a considerable progress has been made in re-building the lines; but there are still many lines which ought to be renewed. Valuable sanitary work has been done by the officers appointed for the purpose, and special investigations have been made at those stations which have been particularly afflicted by enteric disease; and water-supply and drainage schemes have been pushed on. It is hoped that the establishment of cantonment hospitals will do much to mitigate the severity of a certain class of diseases. Owing to the conservancy arrangements in cantonments in the Bombay Command being of an unsatisfactory nature, measures are being taken for gradually introducing into that Command the system which has proved successful in the Bengal and Punjab Commands. Funds have been specially provided for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the important military station of Quetta.

Marine Department.

During the past year the work in the dockyards at Bombay and Kidderpore (Calcutta) has been normal, notwithstanding the difficulties which the occurrence of plague in the former place gave rise to. The vessels of the Royal Indian Marine have been employed in the usual trooping service, which has extended to Mauritius and Durban. Experiments have been made, with some success, in sending convalescents for a sea trip during the trooping voyages. Two vessels of the Indian Marine have been many years in the service, and, although at present efficient, arrangements will have to be made to replace them before many years elapse.

EDWIN H. H. COLLEN,

The 20th March 1899. *Major-General.*

Memorandum by the Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I., on the conclusions of the Conference of 1898 on Railway extensions in India.

PRESIDENT:
His Excellency the Viceroy. (The Earl of Elgin).

MEMBERS:
The Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Honourable Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Honourable Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S I.
Mr. F. R. Upcott, Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.
Mr. A. R. Becher, Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

SECRETARY:
Captain W. J. McElhinny, R E., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept. (Railway Branch).

The Railway Conference of 1898 met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on the 15th and 16th August 1898, and was constituted as noted in the margin. A representative of the Revenue and Agricultural Department was not included on the Committee this year, as with the exception of a group of light lines in the Madras Presidency, which are not urgent and the projects for which are incomplete, there were no famine lines brought forward that had not already been discussed in former years.

2. Twenty-three new projects were considered, of which five were set aside, one was recommended for construction by a Native State, and the remaining seventeen were held over as not yet ripe for a decision.

The line recommended for construction is the Tonk Branch, 10 miles in length and estimated to cost Rx. 40,000. It will connect Tonk with the Jeypore-Chambal Railway.

3. Of lines held over or set aside at the Conference of 1897, and neither hitherto included in the programme nor brought under negotiation outside the programme, two have now been recommended for construction by, or on the responsibility, direct or indirect, of, Government, one by a Branch Line Company, and two for construction without assistance by Native States and private enterprise.

The lines in question are shown below :—

No.	Name.	Approximate length.	Approximate cost.	Locality and agency.
	(a) By or on the responsibility, direct or indirect, of Government.	Miles.	Rx.	
1	Nowshera-Mardan . . .	40	117,600	Punjab. As part of the North Western railway.
2	Midnapur-Jherria . . .	122	1,221,200	Southern Bengal. As part of the Bengal Nagpur railway.
	(b) Open to Branch Line Companies.			
1	Chandipur-Taki . . .	39	172,000	Bengal. Branch of Bengal Central railway.
	(c) Reserved for Native States.			
1	Shoranur-Cochin . . .	64	917,700	Madras. Branch of Madras railway.
	(d) By private enterprise.			
1	Ammáyanayakanur-Kuruvanath .	75	500,000	Madras. Branch of South Indian railway.

4. Of the two lines recommended for construction by, or on the responsibility of, Government, No. 1, the Nowshera-Mardan, has been estimated for, and provision has also been made in the ensuing programme of railway construction for its commencement.

No. 2, the Midnapore-Jherria, has been accepted for early commencement of construction for the reason that it will open out all the coal-fields at present demanding railway facilities, and at the same time provide a valuable connection for the traffic between Upper India and the east and south coasts of India. The line, which will also have a famine protective value, has been provided for within the programme.

The Chandipur-Taki Railway has been accepted for construction without any Government guarantee, and arrangements are being made by the Promoters for carrying out the survey and preparation of the detailed project by the agency of the Bengal Central Railway Company. The Shoranur-Cochin railway has also been accepted for construction by the Native State of Cochin without any Government guarantee, while the formation of an independent Company to construct the Ammáyanayakanur-Kuruvanath as a tramway without a guarantee under the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act, XI of 1886, has been agreed to, subject to certain conditions.

5. As has been explained on former occasions, the extent to which it is possible to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference in regard to Capital Expenditure on railways other than such as are made by Branch Line Companies under the terms of Government of India Resolution No. 514 R. C., dated 17th April 1893, or by Native States or private Promoters without financial assistance, has been governed up to the end of the year now closing by the limitations of a programme covering the three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99. This programme provided for a total expenditure of Rx. 29,660,000, against which we expect to spend the following amounts:—

	Rx.
In 1896-97 (Actuals)	8,658,800
„ 1897-98 („)	8,145,500
„ 1898-99 (Revised Estimate)	8,387,500
TOTAL .	25,191,800

The Budget Estimate for 1898-99 was prepared for Rx 10,788,900, but owing to the late arrival of English stores consequent on the engineering strikes in England and other causes, the impossibility of working to the original programme was recognized some time ago, and the Revised Estimate has been reduced accordingly to the sum of Rx. 8,387,500 above shown.

For the three years, 1899-1900 to 1901-1902, on which we are about to enter, it has been thought advisable that we should work on a somewhat less ambitious programme, providing about 6 crores a year for new lines and extensions as against nearly 8½ crores under the previous programme. The chief object of this reduction is to give time for the earnings to overtake the expenditure. The forecast which has been prepared and approved by the Secretary of State works out accordingly to Rx. 20,322,100, distributed as under:—

	Rx.
1899-1900	6,772,700
1900-1901	6,728,400
1901-1902	6,821,000
TOTAL .	20,322,100

The additional amount, approximately Rx. 750,000 in each year, which it will be observed has been provided, is due to the inclusion in programme limits from this year of the open line Capital expenditure of the three guaranteed companies and the anticipated expenditure by branch line companies financed on the basis of a firm guarantee instead of a rebate, which items have hitherto been dealt with outside the programme.

The sum set down for expenditure during 1899-1900 is Rx. 6,772,700. In consequence, however, of the heavy lapse, amounting to Rx. 2,401,400, on the grant for 1898-99, to which reference has already been made and which was in a great measure due to short outlay in England consequent on the failure of contractors to complete orders placed with them for stores, it has been agreed, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to add a sum of Rx. 1,060,000, representing a portion of this lapse to the grant for 1899-1900, and a further sum of Rx. 1,090,000 subsequently reduced to Rx. 990,000 has been provisionally added under certain conditions with the concurrence of Finance Department, subject to Secretary of State's approval. With this addition the total amount available for expenditure on construction of Railways during 1899-1900 will stand at Rx. 8,822,700.

This sum has been distributed for expenditure on Railways as under :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	400,000
48.—State Railways - Construction	3,465,000
Capital of Indian Railway Companies	2,841,900
Branch Line Companies	168,000
Guaranteed Railways and Extensions	1,107,800
East Indian Railway Company's debentures . . .	750,000
Total amount available .	8,822,700

6. Statement A appended to this memorandum gives the programme as modified up to date, and shows also the progress made with such of the lines accepted by Government on the recommendation of the Conference for early construction as have been brought within the programme. The distribution of the amount it shows as available for expenditure during 1899-1900 and subsequent years will, of course, be liable to modification according to circumstances.

7. Statements B and C show how matters stand in regard to lines recommended for early construction at the cost of Branch Line Companies, Native States, etc., outside the programme, and either actually taken in hand or under consideration and negotiation with a view to construction; and statement D summarises the actual and anticipated progress of railway construction generally for the two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

A. C. TREVOR.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the expenditure actually incurred and the estimated further expenditure to be incurred on railways to end of 1901-1902.

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No.	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS.				
	(i)—BY STATE AGENCY.				
	Open Lines.				
	Expenditure on open lines worked by the State	...	...	...	1,402,300
	Lines under Construction.				
1	Nowshera-Dargai	40	117,600	...	...
2	Eastern Bengal system. i.—Ranaghat-Godagari	93	930,000	...	...
3	Eastern Bengal system. ii.—Ganges Bridge at Godagari	...	1,000,000	...	...
4	Eastern Bengal system. iii.—Godagari-Maldah	60	600,000	...	...
5	Eastern Bengal system. iv.—Maldah-Raeganj	40	300,000	...	...
6	Eastern Bengal system. v.—Rungpore-Dhubri	51	468,800	...	...
7	East Coast, Godavari Bridge	...	597,000	153,800	166,400
8	Rae Bareli Benares Extension	139	843,400	762,500	54,400
9	Mari-Attock	87	1,611,500	1,377,400	142,500
10	Kotri-Rohri, Indus Bridge	...	310,100	169,500	108,400
11	Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion to 5' 6" gauge	55	178,800	108,200	64,700
12	Rungpore-Dhubri, Teesta Bridge	...	151,900	10,800	46,100
13*	Cooch Behar-Santrabari, British section	20	45,600	8,000	30,300
14	Rajbari-Faridpore Branch, Eastern Bengal Railway	14	136,000	56,900	26,100
15	Shadipalli-Balotra (i) British section	75	315,600	2,700	100,300
16	Shadipalli-Balotra (ii) Conversion of H. U. section	55	63,300		
17	Agra-Delhi Chord	121	907,600	6,200	...
18	Ghaziabad-Moradabad Chord	87	823,000	...	238,000
	Reserve	...	...	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	977,200
	Total I (i)—By State Agency	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	2,379,500

on Railways to end of 1901-1902.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899 (Cols. 5+6).	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
...	625,800	650,000	650,000	...		
...	120,000	50,000	...	170,000	1	New projects.
...	...	100,000	100,000	200,000	2	
...	...	100,000	100,000	200,000	3	
...	...	50,000	50,000	100,000	4	
...	...	50,000	50,000	100,000	5	
...	100,000	200,000	200,000	500,000	6	
320,200	200,000	100,000	...	620,200	7	
816,900	4,000	...	...	820,900	8	
1,519,900	25,000	...	...	1,544,900	9	
277,900	35,000	...	...	312,900	10	
172,900	...	...	...	172,900	11	
56,900	111,500	...	...	168,400	12	
38,300	12,500	...	...	50,800	13	
83,000	...	...	...	83,000	14	
103,000	100,000	47,200	...	250,200	15	
...					16	
6,200	...	200,000	200,000	406,200	17	
238,000	332,600	200,000	323,000	1,093,600	18	New project.
...	162,600	...	...	162,600		Reserve.
3,633,200	1,203,200	1,097,200	1,023,000	6,956,600		
3,633,200	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	6,956,600		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	I.—FROM IMPERIAL FUNDS—*contd.*				
	Brought forward	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	2,379,500
	(ii)—BY THE AGENCY OF MAIN LINE COMPANIES.				
	Open Lines.				
	Expenditure on open lines worked by the Agency of Companies.	...	...	...	770,400
	Lines under Construction.				
19	Rajputana-Malwa, Godhra-Baroda chord	45	341,200	...	...
20	Tirhoot, Hajipore-Begum Sarai-Katihar Extension	158	1,223,100	604,400	250,000
21	Tirhoot, Sakri-Jainagar Branch	30	158,600	...	...
22	Assam-Bengal (i) Construction, chargeable to Part II	736	10,358,800	* 6,469,500	1,180,400
23	Assam-Bengal (ii) Land, chargeable to Part I	...	505,000	331,700	22,000
24	East Indian, Moghalsarai-Gya Extension	126	1,511,100	701,400	529,100
25	Ditto Dehree-Daltonganj	78	721,800	...	20,000
26	Ditto Shikhoabad-Farakhabad Branch	66	452,000	...	...
27	South Indian, Negapatam-Nagore Branch	5	23,900	...	...
28	Ditto Madura-Pamban	102	459,000	...	...
29	Tinnevelley-Quilon, British Section	45	250,000	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,001,500
	Total I (ii)—By Main Line Companies	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,771,900
	GRAND TOTAL I—From Imperial Funds	2,328	25,404,700	10,763,000	5,151,400

* Includes Rx. 2,656,000 from Company's funds.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—contd.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
3,633,200	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	6,956,600		
...	1,308,500	1,260,000	1,310,000	...		
...	...	...	100,000	100,000	19	New project.
854,400	200,000	...	...	1,054,400	20	
...	...	...	...	...	21	New project.
7,649,900	780,000	500,000	500,000	9,803,600	22	
353,700	20,000				23	
1,230,500	200,000	212,000	...	1,642,500	24	
20,000	180,000	200,000	373,500	773,500	25	
...	...	200,000	152,000	352,000	26	
...	17,500	...	...	17,500	27	New projects.
...	100,000	100,000	220,000	420,000	28	
...	70,000	80,000	100,000	250,000	29	Native State Section, 58 miles in length and costing Rx. 766,200 put outside the Programme as involving no liability.
10,108,500	1,567,500	1,292,000	1,445,500	14,413,500	...	
10,108,500	2,876,000	2,552,000	2,755,500	14,413,500	...	
13,741,700	4,705,000	4,299,200	4,428,500	21,370,100	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No.	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimate.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	II.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
	Open Lines.				
30	Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	73,600
31	Madras	...	...	...	20,100
32	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	...	459,100
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	(a)552,800
	Lines under Construction.				
33	Amalner-Jalgaon Branch, G. I. P. R.	31	385,100	...	228,200 (33 and 34)
34	Chalisgaon-Dhulia Branch, G. I. P. R.	37	359,700	...	
35	Dhulia-Amalner Branch, Great Indian Peninsula	20	200,000	...	...
36	Calicut-Cannanore Branch, Madras Railway	59	737,500	6,300	70,600
37	Coonoor-Ootacamund, Nilgiri	12	192,000	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction	162	1,874,300	6,300	298,800
	GRAND TOTAL II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	162	1,874,300	6,300	851,600
	III.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
	Open Lines.				
38	Bengal Central	...	...	...	78,100
39	Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	108,300
40	Burma	...	...	...	94,300
41	Indian Midland	...	...	...	203,000
42	Lucknow-Bareilly	...	...	...	15,300
43	Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	...	...	...	79,900
	Total Open Lines	...	...	...	578,900
	Carried over	...	...	...	578,900

(a) Not included in programme for 3 years 1896-97 to 1898-99.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—contd.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
...	74,000	90,000	90,000	...	30	
...	60,000	60,000	60,000	...	31	
...	410,000	100,000	100,000	...	32	
...	544,000	250,000	250,000	...		
228,200	363,400	...	...	591,600	33	
...	...	...	...	...	34	
...	...	100,000	100,000	200,000	35	New project.
76,900	200,400	100,000	121,400	498,700	36	
...	...	100,000	...	100,000	37	New project.
305,100	563,800	300,000	221,400	1,390,300		
305,100	1,107,800	550,000	471,400	1,390,300		
...	40,000	40,000	40,000	...	38	
...	100,000	300,000	300,000	...	39	
...	12,100	120,000	120,000	...	40	
...	165,000	50,000	50,000	...	41	
...	6,900	30,000	30,000	...	42	
...	60,000	60,000	60,000	...	43	
...	384,000	600,000	600,000	...		
...	384,000	600,000	600,000	...		

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

No.	Railway.	Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	III.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES OTHER THAN THE 3 OLD GUARANTEED RAILWAY COMPANIES—*contd.*				
	Brought forward .	...	...	...	578,900
	Lines under Construction.				
44	Bengal-Nagpur . Sini-Midnapore-Cuttack-Calcutta	361	8,000,000	3,506,800 (44 and 45)	1,752,700
45	Bengal-Nagpur . Raipur-Dhamtari . . .	56	114,100		
46	Bengal-Nagpur . Midnapore-Jherria Extension .	122	1,221,200	...	...
47	Bengal-Nagpur . Khargpur-Midnapore . .	8	142,500	...	...
48	Bengal-Nagpur . Gondia-Satpura . . .	237	811,000	...	...
49	Burma . Mandalay-Kunlon	225	2,250,000	880,100	299,700
50	Burma . Meiktila-Myingyan	58	361,400	...	185,700
51	Burma . Sagaing-Monywa-Alon . . .	75	399,500	...	120,300
52	Burma . Thonze-Henzada-Bassein Extension .	112	780,000	...	...
	Total Lines under Construction	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,358,400
	GRAND TOTAL III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,937,300
	IV.—AGAINST THE CAPITAL ACCOUNTS OF BRANCH LINE COMPANIES WHICH ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FIRM GUARANTEE.				
	Lines under Construction.				
53	Hurdwar-Dehra	30	300,000	36,500	150,000(a)
54	Brahmaputra-Sultanpore	60	342,700	88,700	68,000(a)
	GRAND TOTAL IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies.	90	642,700	125,200	218,000

(a) Not included in programme for 3 years 1896-97 to 1898-99.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—contd.

Total probable expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
–	384,000	600,000	600,000	...	...	
5,259,500	1,557,500	200,000	20,700	7,037,700	44, 45	
...	...	600,000	650,000	1,250,000	46	New projects.
...	112,500	...	...	112,500	47	New projects.
...	...	...	100,000	100,000	48	
1,179,800	435,500	300,000	322,500	2,237,800	49	
185,700	112,400	70,000	85,900	454,000	50	
120,300	240,000	50,000	42,000	452,300	51	
...	...	...	100,000	100,000	52	New project.
6,745,300	2,457,900	1,220,000	1,321,100	11,744,300	...	
6,745,300	2,841,900	1,820,000	1,921,100	11,744,300	...	
186,500	88,000	37,500	...	312,000	53	
156,700	80,000	21,700	...	258,400	54	
343,200	168,000	59,200	...	570,400	...	

Statement of Forecast of Capital Expenditure

Railway.			Length.	Approximate cost according to latest information or estimates.	Expenditure to 31st March 1898.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.
2			3	4	5	6
ABSTRACT.			Miles.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—From Imperial Funds.	(i) By State Agency.	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	1,402,300
		(b) Construction	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	977,200
		Total	937	9,400,200	2,656,000	2,379,500
	(ii) By the Agency of Main Line Companies.	(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	770,400
		(b) Construction	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,001,500
		Total	1,391	16,004,500	8,107,000	2,771,900
		TOTAL I	2,328	25,404,700	10,763,000	5,151,400
II.—Against the Capital Accounts of the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	(a) 552,800
		(b) Construction	162	1,874,300	6,300	298,800
		TOTAL II	162	1,874,300	6,300	851,600
III.—Against the Capital Accounts of Indian Railway Companies other than the 3 old Guaranteed Railway Companies.		(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	578,900
		(b) Construction	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,358,400
		TOTAL III	1,254	14,079,700	4,386,900	2,937,300
IV.—Against the Capital Accounts of Branch Line Companies which are in receipt of a firm Government guarantee.		(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	...
		(b) Construction	90	642,700	125,200	(a) 218,000
		TOTAL IV	90	642,700	125,200	218,000
TOTAL, I TO IV		(a) Open Lines	...	...	...	3,304,400
		(b) Construction	3,834	42,001,400	15,281,400	5,853,900
		GRAND TOTAL	3,834	42,001,400	15,281,400	9,158,300

(a) Not included in programme for 3 years, 1896-97 to 1898-99.

on Railways to end of 1901-1902—concld.

Total expenditure to 31st March 1899. (Cols. 5+6.)	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Forecast for 1900-1901. Subject to alteration.	Forecast for 1901-1902. Subject to alteration.	Total probable expenditure up to end of 1901-1902.	No.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
...	625,800	650,000	650,000	...	...	
3,633,200	1,203,200	1,097,200	1,023,000	6,956,600	...	
3,633,200	1,829,000	1,747,200	1,673,000	6,956,600	...	
...	1,308,500	1,260,000	1,310,000	...	...	
10,108,500	1,567,500	1,292,000	1,445,500	14,413,500	...	
10,108,500	2,876,000	2,552,000	2,755,500	14,413,500	...	
13,741,700	4,705,000	4,299,200	4,428,500	21,370,100	...	
...	544,000	250,000	250,000	...	...	
305,100	563,800	300,000	221,400	1,390,300	...	
305,100	1,107,800	550,000	471,400	1,390,300	...	
...	384,000	600,000	600,000	...	...	
6,745,300	2,457,900	1,220,000	1,321,100	11,744,300	...	
6,745,300	2,841,900	1,820,000	1,921,100	11,744,300	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
343,200	168,000	59,200	...	570,400	...	
343,200	168,000	59,200	...	570,400	...	
...	2,862,300	2,760,000	2,810,000	...	...	
21,135,300	5,960,400	3,968,400	4,011,000	35,075,100	...	
21,135,300	8,822,700	6,728,400	6,821,000	35,075,100	...	

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing Railways recommended since 1895-96 for early construction outside the programme by the agency of—

(i) Branch Line Companies,

(ii) Native States,

(iii) Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given, which have actually been commenced or arranged for, omitting those shown in last year's Appendix B as completed.

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Rx.	
(I) BY BRANCH LINE COMPANIES.			
(a) Lines shown as under construction in 1897-98.			
Segowlie-Ruksaul	18	99,800	Completed and opened to traffic.
Open	18	99,800	
South Behar	79	1,129,407	Under construction by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company. More than ¾ths finished.
Tapti Valley (Surat-Nandurbar-Amalner)	156	1,400,139	Under construction by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company. More than ¾ths finished. First section to Vyara opened to traffic.
*Hurdwar-Dehra	32	300,000	Under construction by the State for the Branch Line Company. Tunnels completed and nearly half of line finished.
*Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	60	342,700	Under construction by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway. Nearly half finished.
Mymensingh-Jamalpur Jamalpur-Jagganathganj	54	205,500	Ditto More than ¾ths finished. First section to Jamalpur opened to traffic.
Under Construction	381	3,377,746	
(b) Recommended lines shown as under consideration or negotiation in 1897-98.			
Narwana-Kaithal Branch	23	100,000	Completed and opened to traffic.
Open	23	100,000	
Chandipur-Taki	39	172,000	Concession granted pending arrangements for financing the project and preparation of necessary survey and estimate of cost.
Amritsar-Tarn Taran-Sarhali	25	150,000	Concession granted. Commencement of work not yet authorised pending subscription of capital and submission of the detailed project.
	64	322,000	
(c) New projects since put forward.			
Nil.			
TOTAL (I)	486	3,899,546	
(II) BY NATIVE STATES.			
(a) Lines shown as under construction in 1897-98.			
Wadhwan-Dhrangadhra	21	66,200	Completed and opened to traffic.
Cooch Behar Town Extension	3	15,000	Opened to traffic.
Open	24	81,200	

* Under new arrangements these two lines will be included in programme from next year.

APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	REMARKS.
(a) Lines shown as under construction in 1897-98—contd.	Miles.	Rx.	
Birur Shimoga Branch	38	185,000	Under construction by the Mysore Durbar. Nearly $\frac{3}{5}$ths finished.
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	390	2,988,200	Under construction by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company. More than half finished.
Guna-Bara Extension	74	602,500	Under construction by the Durbars concerned. About $\frac{3}{5}$ths finished.
Shadipali-Balotra (Jodhpore Section)	135	427,700	Under construction by the Jodhpore Durbar. About half finished.
Jeypore-Chambal (Jeypore-Sawai-Madhopur)	73	313,200	Under construction by the Jeypore Durbar. About half finished.
Cooch Behar-Alipore	11	25,000	More than half finished.
Bikaner-Suratgarh	114	247,330	Fifty miles opened for traffic, 64 under construction.
Pardi-Nandod	18	60,690	Under construction for the Rajpipla Durbar. Pardi-Umalla Section, 5 miles, opened to traffic. About $\frac{1}{3}$rd finished.
Under Construction	853	4,879,620	
(b) Recommended lines shown as under consideration or negotiation in 1897-98.			
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	81	416,600	Construction sanctioned, but commencement as a railway project not yet authorised pending settlement of agreement with the Durbars concerned.
Gwalior-Bhind-Chambalghat	46*	86,300	Half finished. * Excluding 6·54 miles of the existing line, which will require slight alterations.
	127	502,900	
(c) New projects put forward since 1897-98 and commenced or arranged for.			
Tinnevelly-Quilon (Native State Section)	58	766,200	Accepted for construction without any Government guarantee.
TOTAL (II)	1,062	6,229,920	
(III) BY RAILWAY COMPANIES TO WHICH FREE LAND AND MINOR CONCESSIONS ARE GIVEN.			
(a) Lines shown as under construction or actually arranged for in 1897-98.			
Bengal and North-Western Railway Extension (Benares-Turtipur and Branches)	210	1,318,100	Under construction. More than half finished.
Barsi Road-Pandharpur Extension	33	133,925	Concession granted to the Barsi Light Railway Company. Work not yet commenced.
Nilgiri (Mettupalaiyam-Coonoor)	17	355,000	Completed, but damaged by heavy rain as it was about to be opened to traffic.
	260	1,807,025	
(b) Recommended line shown as under consideration or negotiation in 1897-98.			
Kalka-Simla	68	700,000	Contract executed and capital partly subscribed, but commencement of work not yet authorised, pending submission of, and sanction to, the detailed project.
Bengal Dooars Extensions	126	611,100	Contract executed, estimates sanctioned and work commenced.
	194	1,311,100	
(c) New projects put forward since 1897-98 and commenced or arranged for. *Nil.*			
TOTAL (III)	454	3,118,125	
GRAND TOTAL (I) TO (III)	2,002	13,247,591	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing Railways recommended since 1895-96 for construction outside the programme by the agency of—

(i) Branch Line Companies,

(ii) Native States,

(iii) Railway Companies to which free land and minor concessions are given, but not yet actually commenced or arranged for.

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Rx.	
(I) By Branch Line Companies.			
(a) Lines included in the list of 1897-98 as under consideration.			
Bhagalpur-Bausi-Baidyanath	90	739,700	Concession being arranged.
Ahmadpur-Baidyanath	62	551,700	Negotiations in progress.
Gogri (Mansi)-Baptiahi	85	500,700	Concession being arranged.
Kurnool Road Branch	36	120,000	Under consideration.
Jullundur-Hoshiarpur	25	150,000	Ditto ditto.
Ahmedabad-Dholka (Sabarmati-Dholka)	34	130,800	Ditto ditto.
Nadiad-Kapadvanj	28	87,400	Ditto ditto.
Nilgiri Extension (Coonoor-Ootacamund)	12	192,000	Ditto ditto.
Mutupet-Avadyarkoil	45	150,000	Construction by the Tanjore District Board agreed to.
Shibnibash (Kissengunge)-Kotchandpur-Magura.	51	130,000	Under consideration.
(b) New projects since put forward or recommended.			
Ammayânayakanur-Kuruvanath	75	500,000	Negotiations in progress.
Sylhet District tramways	43	120,000	Under consideration.
Cachar District tramways	60	147,500	Ditto ditto.
Bezvada-Masulipatam	44	530,000	Ditto ditto.
Total (I)	690	4,049,800	
(II) By Native States.			
(a) Lines included in the list of 1897-98 as under consideration.			
Arsikere-Hassan	27	192,500	Under consideration by the Mysore Durbar.
Bara-Kotah (2 feet)	43	95,000	Under consideration by the Kotah Durbar.
Mysore-Fraserpet	52	250,000	Under consideration by the Mysore Durbar.
(b) New projects since put forward or recommended.			
Shoranur-Cochin	64	917,700	Under consideration by the Travancore Durbar.
Total (II)	186	1,455,200	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Railway.	Length.	Estimated or approximate cost.	REMARKS.
	Miles.	Rx.	
(III) BY RAILWAY COMPANIES TO WHICH FREE LAND AND MINOR CONCESSIONS ARE GIVEN.			
(*a*) *Lines included in the list of 1897-98 as under consideration.*			
Bengal Dooars Extension (Bagrakote to Daling coal-fields).	5	34,000	Contract executed subject to the condition that the Company agrees to construct such line.
Vizianagram-Bimlipatam	15	93,900	Negotiations in progress.
Laksam-Noakhali-Ichakhali	38	228,000	Negotiations in progress. Alternative for Feni-Noakhali line.
(*b*) *New projects since put forward or recommended.*			
Gorakhpur-Bagaha	65	334,000	Under consideration.
Ballia-Ghazipur	34	156,400	Ditto ditto.
Jaunpur-Aunrihar	34	129,200	Ditto ditto.
TOTAL (III)	191	975,500	
GRAND TOTAL (I) TO (III)	1,067	6,480,500	

APPENDIX D.

Memorandum on the construction of railways.

1. At the commencement of 1898-99, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1898, the total length of railways open for traffic was 21,198·08 miles, made up as follows :—

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	3,791·74	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,491·40	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,588·13	
(iv) Assisted companies	584·27	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	632·87	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		12,212·27
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	6,630·28	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies	237·20	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	188·30	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	858·36	
(xii) Foreign lines	78·25	
		8,631·88
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·25	
(xiv) Assisted companies	103·87	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	97·83	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	22·12	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	94·36	
		354·48
TOTAL		(w) 21,198·08

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,705·09	3,791·74
	Bengal Central (a)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	860·88	
	Indian Midland	727·39	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*British section*)	(b) 13·11	
	Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá	(c) 140·91	
	Wardha Coal	(d) 41·88	
	Dhond-Manmád	(d) 146·41	
	Bezwada extension—East Coast State	(e) 20·58	
	Madras-Ennúr section—Bezwada-Madras	(f) 8·45	
(ii)	North Western	(g) 2,917·03	4,491·40
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(h) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	812·37	
	Eastern Bengal	(v) 155·79	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast	(i) 538·78	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	2,588·13
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	839·23	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(j) 162·24	584·27
	Tarkessur	(j) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	(h) 399·80	
(v)	Khamgaon	(d) 7·55	632·87
	Amraoti	(d) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona	(b) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(b) 113·62	
	Bhopal-Itársi (*Native state section*)	(b) 41·28	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed state	(k) 332·32	
	Nágdá-Ujjain	(c) 34·67	
	The Gaekwar's Petlád	(c) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(f) 10·00	
(vi)	Rajpurá-Bhátinda	(h) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native state section*)	(h) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		6,630·28
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (l)	516·90	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section—Rohilkund and Kumaon	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(c) 1,673·93	
	Pálanpur-Deesa	(c) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,012·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(m) 119·50	
	Mysore section—Southern Mahratta	296·00	
	South Indian	1,041·59	
	Máyavaram-Mutupet	(n) 53·99	
	Assam-Bengal	(w) 360·03	
	Burma	936·45	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		643·99
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre gauge link*)	(o) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	237·20
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	53·92	
	Bengal Dooars	36·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	10·00	
	Ahmedabad-Paránitj	(c) 54·59	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	(c) 92·63	188·30
	Kolhápur	(m) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(m) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(m) 15·25	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	364·00	858·36
	Oodeypore-Chitor	60·39	
	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(p) 333·46	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(q) 46·23	
	Jàmnagar (r)	(q) 54·28	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	61·00	78·25
	Pondicherry	(n) 7·80	
	Káraikkal-Peralam	(n) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	8·00	36·25
	Jorhát (2' 0")	28·25	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	103·87
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·75	
	Tarakeshwar-Magra (2' 6")	(s) 31·12	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(c) 78·80	97·83
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(c) 19·03	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(t) 22·12
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")		94·36

(a) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(b) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(c) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(d) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(e) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(f) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(g) Including the Kotri-Rohri and Mushkaf-Bolán railways and 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic.
(h) Worked by the North Western State railway.
(i) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (e).
(j) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(k) Including 2·17 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(l) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(m) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(n) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(o) Excluding 3·66 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh.
(p) Including 4·60 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(q) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(r) Including 3·99 miles of Bedi-Bandar Dock estate sidings.
(s) Constituted a railway from the 19th May 1896. Previously omitted.
(t) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(u) Including the mileage of the Cherra-Companyganj railway, which is treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only. This line was damaged by floods and was open up to 30th April 1898 only. It was reopened for goods traffic from 23rd December 1898.
(v) Including 2·30 miles from Belgachhi to the Ganges constructed but not worked. This length was open for traffic from the 1st to the 8th October 1897.
(w) Includes the Gauhati-Jamuna Mukh section, 71·73 miles, temporarily closed to traffic from 13th June 1897 on account of damages done by earthquake.

2. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the same date was 4,295·66 miles (e), as follows:—

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	708·41	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	672·38	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	134·71	
(iv)	Assisted companies	293·20	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	76·00	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	80·32	
			1,965·02
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	1,023·81	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	76·13	
(ix)	Assisted companies	270·08	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	428·29	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	285·60	
			2,083·91
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	56·67	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	20·08	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	33·00	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	48·80	
(xvi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	15·22	
(xvii)	Lines owned and worked by native states	72·96	
			246·73
	TOTAL		(e) 4,295·66

There was thus a grand total of railways completed and in hand, on the 1st April 1898, of miles 25,493·74 (f)

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	**East Indian—**			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya	126·26		
	Hathras Road to Hathras City	5·61		
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad	(a) 66·00	280·37	
	Barún to Daltonganj, including colliery branch	(a) 82·50		
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Sini *viâ* Midnapore to Howrah	170·00	360·00	
	Midnapore to Barang (Cuttack)	190·00		
	Indian Midland—			
	Damo to Katni		68·04	708·41
(ii)	**North Western—**			
	Lyallpur to Khanewal	105·00		
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind)	5·30		
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind-Sultani)	25·00	190·30	
	Langar (b) to Mári	55·00		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Rae Bareli to Benares	138·69	225·69	
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad	87·00		
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to Faridpur	14·59	20·09	
	Panchooria to the Ganges	5·50		
	East Coast—			
	Temporary Puri station to permanent Puri station	1·89	6·44	
	Godavari bridge at Rajamundry and approaches	4·55		
	Bezwada-Madras (*Ennúr-Bezwada section*)—			
	Ennur to Gudur	74·60	229·86	
	Nellore (c) to Tadópalli	155·26		672·38
(iii)	**Great Indian Peninsula—**			
	Amalner to Jalgaon	34·05	71·36	
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia	37·31		
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore	59·00	63·35	
	Arcot to Ranipet	4·35		134·71
(iv)	**Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)—**			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi	0·79	25·79	
	Narwana to Kaithal	25·00		
	South Behar (*Luckeeserai-Gya*)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		79·00	
	Hardwar-Dehra—			
	Hardwar to Dehra		32·01	
	Tápti Valley—			
	Surat to Amalner		156·40	293·20
(v)	**Bina-Goona—**			
	Goona to Baran			76·00
(vi)	**Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal—**			
	Ludhiana *viâ* Dhuri to Jakhal			(a) 80·32
(vii)	**Bengal and North-Western—**			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamserai	44·25		
	Garhara to Katihar	116·75	161·00	
	Company's section—			
	Balrámpur to Tulsipur	20·00		
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Tartipur to Benares	83·20		
	Mau to Shahganj	60·00	263·52	424·52
	Mau *viâ* Ballia to Revelganj	71·32		
	Aunrihar to Gházipur	29·00		
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Makum	335·32		
	Badarpur to Silchar	18·62	381·57	
	Lumding to Jamuna Mukh	27·63		
	Burma—			
	Sèdaw to the right bank of the Salween river		217·72	1,023·81
(viii)	**Eastern Bengal—**			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpur frontier—			
	Hyderabad (Sind) to the Jodhpur frontier		(d) 71·26	76·13
(ix)	**Bengal Dooars—**			
	Malbazar to Hantupara	46·00		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76	121·76	
	Deomoni Hat to Lalmonir Hat	69·00		
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Sultanpur *viâ* Bogra to Kaliganj		59·70	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Mymensingh *viâ* Jamalpur to Jagannathganj		53·81	270·08
	Segowlie-Raksaul—			
	Segowlie to Raksaul		18·00	
	Nílgiri—			
	Mettupálaiyam to Coonoor		16·81	
(x)	**Mysore-Nanjangúd—**			
	Nanjangud station to a point nearer the town of Nanjangúd		0·50	
	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga		37·98	428·29
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmád		389·81	
(xi)	**Jodhpore-Bickaneer—**			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpore frontier		134·81	
	Bickaneer section—			
	Bickaneer to Lankaransar		50·57	
	Oodeypore-Chitor—			
	Debari to Oodeypore		6·44	285·60
	Jeypore-Sewai-Madhopur—			
	Sanganer to Sewai-Madhopur		72·78	
	Dhrángadra—			
	Wadhwán to Dhrángadrá		21·00	
(xii)	**Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 6″)—**			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		(a) 45·00	
	Abhanpur to Rajim		(a) 11·67	56·67
(xiii)	**Eastern Bengal, Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—**			
	Alipore to Jhainti			20·08
(xiv)	**Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—**			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur			(a) 33·00
(xv)	**Rewah (2′ 6″)—**			
	Rewah to Sutna		(a) 31·00	48·80
	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Raj Pardi to Nandod		17·80	
(xvi)	**Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—**			
	Right bank of the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar		3·72	15·22
	Cooch Behar to Alipore		11·50	
(xvii)	**Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—**			
	Gwalior to Sipri			72·96

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) The length between Basal (New Pind-Sultáni) and Langar, 16 miles, is a part of the open mileage of the Khushálgarh branch.
(c) Excluding the existing South Indian, metre gauge, railway between Gudur and Nellore, 24·24 miles, subsequently taken over and converted to the standard gauge.
(d) The mileage given is exclusive of 55·09 miles of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipally standard gauge railway to be converted to the metre gauge.
(e) Excluding the Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion (59·25 miles).
(f) Includes the mileage of the Gherra-Companyganj railway, which is treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only.

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	Agra-Delhi chord—			
	Agra to Delhi		(a) 131·16	129·16
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Khargpur to Midnapore		(b) 8·00	
(ii)	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		(b) 4·67	136·87
	Burma—			
	Meiktila to Myingyan	57·70	132·20	
	Sagaing to Alón	74·50		
(iii)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer (Bickaneer section)—			
	Bickaneer-Bhatinda Extension—			
	Lunkaransar to Suratgarh		(b) 63·00	72·50
	Gigasar to Palana		9·50	
(iv)	Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)—			
	Tezpur ghât to Balipara		(f) 20·10	156·30
	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)—			
	Telkulghat (Howrah) to Amta		(g) 28·75	
	Bargachi to Jugathalabpur (branch)			
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kadamtolla to Sheakhalla		(g) 19·25	
	Chanditolla to Jonai (branch)			
	Ránaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Churni river near Ránaghat to the left bank of the Jalangi river at Krishnagarh		(j) 20·20	
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		(a) 68·00	
(v)	Gwalior-Chambal ghát (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Bhind			(e) 45·79
(vi)	East Indian—			
	Háthras Road to Háthras City		5·61	398·28
	Bengal-Nagpur—			
	Sini to Kalighat	134·63	324·63	
	Khargpur to Barang (Cuttack)	190·00		
	Indian Midland—			
	Damoh to Katni		68·04	
(vii)	North Western—			
	Lyallpur to Toba Tek Singh		49·00	463·98
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Rae Bareli to Benares		138·69	
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Panchooria to the Ganges	5·50	20·09	
	Panchooria to Faridpur	14·59		
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras—			
	Temporary Puri station to permanent Puri station	1·84	(d) 256·20	
	Enrúr to Gudur	70·00		
	Gudur to Nellore	21·24		
	Nellore to Tadepalli	164·12		
(viii)	Madras—			
	Walajah Road to Ranipet			4·35
(ix)	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)—			
	Narwana to Kaithal		(d) 23·00	58·25
	Tápti Valley—			
	Kaukra Khari to Vyara		35·25	
(x)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Company's section—			
	Balrampur to Tulsipur	(d) 18·50	(i) 232·29	245·67
	Gogra bridge at Bahramghât and approaches	3·27		
	Ganges Goora Doab lines—			
	Turtipur to Azamgarh	51·35		
	Mau to Benares	58·85		
	Mau *viâ* Ballia to Revelganj	71·32		
	Aunrihar to Ghazipur	29·00		
	South Indian—			
	Nellore to Gudur		(e)—24·24	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Jamuna Mukh to Lanka	(k) 19·00	37·62	
	Badarpur to Silchar	18·62		
(xi)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Sultanpur to Bogra		23·50	91·40
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Mymensingh to Singhjáni		33·00	
	Segowli Rak-aul		18·00	
	Nilgiri—			
	Méttupálaiyam to Coonoor		(d) 16·90	
(xii)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Bickaneer section—			
	Bickaneer to Khari		41·67	62·50
	Dhrángadrá—			
	Wadhwan to Dhrángadrá		(d) 20·83	
(xiii)	Mysore-Nanjangúd—			
	Nanjangúd town to a point nearer the town of Nanjangúd			0·50
(xiv)	Tezpur-Balipara (2′ 6″)—			
	Tezpur ghât to Balipara		(f) 20·10	68·10
	Howrah-Amta (2′ 0″)—			
	Telkulghât (Howrah) to Amta		(g) 28·75	
	Bárgachi to Jagatbalabpur (branch)			
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kadamtolla to Sheakhalla		(g) 19·25	
	Chanditolla to Jonai (branch)			
(xv)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Raj Pardi to Umalla			5·00
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2′ 6″)—			
	Right bank of the Torsa river to the town of Cooch Behar		(d) 3·30	14·80
	Cooch Behar to Alipore		11·50	
(xvii)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Mohana			(d) 38·77

3. During 1898-99, *i.e.*, from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899, 540·62 miles of new railway were authorized as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	129·16	129·16
Metre gauge—		
(ii) State lines worked by companies	136·87	
(iii) Lines owned and worked by native states	72·50	209·37
Special gauges—		
(iv) Assisted companies	156·30	
(v) Lines owned and worked by native states	45·79	202·09
TOTAL		540·62

And 1,451·60 miles were opened to public traffic as follows:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(vi) State lines worked by companies	398·28	
(vii) State lines worked by the state	463·98	
(viii) Guaranteed companies	4·35	
(ix) Assisted companies	58·25	924·86
Metre gauge—		
(x) State lines worked by companies	245·67	
(xi) Assisted companies	91·40	
(xii) Lines owned and worked by native state	62·50	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	0·50	400·07
Special gauges—		
(xiv) Assisted companies	68·10	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	5·00	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	14·80	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	38·77	126·67
TOTAL		(h) 1,451·60

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorized.
(b) Provisionally sanctioned.
(c) The mileage given is exclusive of 6·54 miles of the existing light railway.
(d) Correction of mileage.
(e) Converted to standard gauge and added to the mileage of the Bezwada-Madras railway.
(f) Constituted a railway from the 3rd May 1898.
(g) Constituted railways from the 7th October 1898.
(h) Excluding the Bhatinda-Ferozepore conversion (59·35 miles), which is likely to be opened in April 1899.
(i) Excluding Segowlie-Raksaul railway, which is shown separately.
(j) Constituted a railway from the 23rd February 1899.
(k) The Gauhati-Jamuna Mukh section (*vide* foot-note *n* on page 119) has also been reopened.

4. The total length of open line at the commencement of 1899-1900, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1899, will, therefore, be 22,650·96 miles, comprising:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	4,190·02	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	4,954·77	
(iii) Guaranteed companies	2,592·47	
(iv) Assisted companies	642·51	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	632·87	
(vi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	123·86	
		13,136·50
Metre gauge—		
(vii) State lines worked by companies	6,877·86	
(viii) State lines worked by the State	643·99	
(ix) Assisted companies	328·60	
(x) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	188·80	
(xi) Lines owned and worked by native states	920·86	
(xii) Foreign lines	73·25	
		9,033·36
Special gauges—		
(xiii) State lines worked by the State	36·25	
(xiv) Assisted companies	171·97	
(xv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	102·83	
(xvi) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	36·92	
(xvii) Lines owned and worked by native states	133·13	
		481·10
TOTAL *		†22,650·96

		Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian	1,710·70	4,190·02
	Bengal Central (*a*)	125·01	
	Bengal-Nágpur	1,185·51	
	Indian Midland	795·43	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*British section*)	(*b*) 13·11	
	Godhra Rutlam-Nágdá	(*c*) 140·91	
	Wardha Coal	(*d*) 14·84	
	Dhond-Manmád	(*d*) 145·44	
	Bezwada extension (East Coast State)	(*e*) 50·58	
	Madras-Ennúr section (Bezwada-Madras)	(*f*) 8·45	
(ii)	North Western	(*g*) 2,866·02	4,954·77
	Hyderabad-Shadipalli	(*h*) 58·91	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand	951·06	
	Eastern Bengal	275·88	
	Calcutta Port Commissioners'	8·53	
	East Coast, including Bezwada-Madras	(*i*) 794·37*	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula	1,288·00	2,592·47
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460·90	
	Madras	843·57*	
(iv)	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	(*j*) 162·23*	642·51
	Tarkessur	(*j*) 22·23	
	Southern Punjab (*Delhi-Samásata*)	(*h*) 423·80	
	Tapti Valley	(*c*) 35·25	
(v)	Khámgaon	(*d*) 7·55	632·87
	Amraoti	(*d*) 5·44	
	Bina-Goona	(*b*) 71·74	
	Bhopal-Ujjain	(*b*) 113·54	
	Bhopal-Itarsi (*Native State section*)	(*b*) 44·26	
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	(*k*) 332·32	
	Nágda-Ujjain	(*c*) 34·67	
	The Gaekwar's Petlad	(*c*) 13·35	
	Kolar Gold-fields	(*f*) 10·00	
(vi)	Rájpura-Bhátinda	(*h*) 107·94	123·86
	Jammu and Kashmir (*Native State section*)	(*h*) 15·92	
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—		6,877·86
	Tirhoot section	341·80	
	Company's section (*l*)	745·49*	
	Lucknow-Bareilly section (Rohilkund and Kumaon)	231·17	
	Rajputana-Malwa	(*c*) 1,673·94*	
	Palanpur-Deesa	(*c*) 17·28	
	Southern Mahratta	1,043·04	
	Guntakal-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 119·50	
	Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	298·00	
	South Indian	1,021·95*	
	Mayavaram-Mutupet	(*n*) 51·99	
	Assam-Bengal	398·25	
	Burma	930·45	
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—		643·99
	Northern and Behar sections (*including the Kaunia-Dharlla, 2' 6" gauge, branch*)	478·47	
	Dacca section	85·92	
	Cawnpore-Burhwal (*Metre-gauge link*)	(*t*) 79·60	
(ix)	Deoghur	4·79	328·60
	Rohilkund and Kumaon (*Company's section*)	58·92	
	Bengal Dooars	30·40	
	Dibru-Sadiya	77·50	
	Ledo and Tikak-Margherita Colliery	(*o*) 10·00	
	Ahmedabad-Parantij	(*c*) 54·59	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	(*s*) 23·50	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	(*s*) 33·00	
	Segowlie-Raksaul	(*u*) 18·00	
	Nilgiri	(*f*) 16·90	
(x)	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	(*c*) 92·63	188·80
	Kolhapur	(*m*) 29·07	
	Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier	(*m*) 51·35	
	Mysore-Nanjangúd	(*m*) 15·75	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	405·67	920·86
	Oodeypore-Chitor	60·39	
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	(*p*) 333·46	
	Jetalsar-Rájkot	(*q*) 46·23	
	Jámnagar	(*q*) 54·28	
	Dhrangadrá	(*q*) 20·83	
(xii)	West of India Portuguese	51·00	73·25
	Pondicherry	(*n*) 7·80	
	Karaikkal-Peralam	(*n*) 14·45	
(xiii)	Cherra-Companyganj (2' 6")	(*r*) 8·00	36·25
	Jorhát (2' 0")	28·25	
(xiv)	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	51·00	171·97
	Bársi Light (2' 6")	21·75	
	Tarakeshwar-Magra (2' 0")	31·12	
	Tezpur-Balipara (2' 6")	20·10	
	Howrah-Amta (2' 0")	28·75	
	Howrah-Sheakhalla (2' 0")	19·25	
(xv)	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	(*c*) 78·80	102·83
	Rajpipla (2' 6")	(*c*) 24·03	
(xvi)	Cooch Behar (2' 6")		(*s*) 36·92
(xvii)	Morvi (2' 6")	94·36	133·13
	Gwalior-Sipri (2' 0")	38·77	

(*a*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*b*) Worked by the Indian Midland Railway Company.
(*c*) Worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
(*d*) Worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(*e*) Although forming an integral part of the East Coast State railway, this line is shown separately as it is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company.
(*f*) Worked by the Madras Railway Company.
(*g*) Including 6·12 miles of military line not used for public traffic, the Mushkaf-Bolán railway and the Kotri-Rohri chord line.
(*h*) Worked by the North Western State railway.
(*i*) Excluding the Bezwada extension, *vide* foot-note (*e*).
(*j*) Worked by the East Indian Railway Company.
(*k*) Including 3·19 miles, Trimulgherry troop siding, constructed but not used for ordinary public traffic.
(*l*) Although for convenience classed amongst State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*m*) Worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.
(*n*) Worked by the South Indian Railway Company.
(*o*) Worked by the Assam Railways and Trading Company.
(*p*) Including 4·50 miles of Bhávnagar Dock estates and Junágad quarry lines.
(*q*) Worked by the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar railway.
(*r*) Treated as a steam tramway for administrative purposes only. Temporarily closed to traffic from 1st May 1893 on account of damages done by floods. Reopened for goods traffic on 23rd December 1898.
(*s*) Worked by the Eastern Bengal State railway.
(*t*) Excluding 3·05 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly railway between Daliganj and Aishbagh.
(*u*) Worked by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

* Correction of mileage.
† Made up as follows :—

Open at the commencement of 1898-99	21,198·08
Add—Opened during 1898-99	1,451·60
	22,649·68
Deduct—Decrease due to minor correction of mileage	3·32
	22,646·36
Add—Tanjore-Pullarputti quarry extension of the South Indian railway, previously omitted	4·60
	22,650·96

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya		126·26	
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad		(a)66·00	
	Barán to Daltonganj, including colliery branch		(a)82·50	
	Agra-Delhi chord—			439·29
	Agra to Delhi		(a)121·16	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			
	Kolaghat to Howrah		35·37	
	Khargpur to Midnapore		(c)8·00	
(ii)	North Western—			
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind-Sultáni)	(b)86·75		
	Langar to Mári		148·05	
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal	56·00		239·00
	Kotri to Hyderabad (Sind)	5·30		
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Gházinbad to Moradabad		87·00	
	East Coast—			
	Gódávari bridge at Rajamundry and approaches		4·55	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon	34·05		
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia	(b)36·00		135·05
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore		(b)65·00	
(iv)	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi		0·79	
	South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya		79·00	
	Hardwar-Dehra—			233·14
	Hardwar to Dehra		32·01	
	Tápti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner		121·34	
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			(b)74·12
(vi)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiana *viâ* Dhuri to Jakhal			(a)80·32
(vii)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamserai	44·25	161·00	
	Garhara to Katihár	116·75		
	Company's section—			
	Ganges-Gogra Doab lines—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj		33·00	
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore		(c)4·67	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Lumding	113·14		
	Lanka to Lakwar	171·54	(b)337·06	927·93
	Lakwar to Makum	52·38		
	Burma—			
	Sèdaw to the right bank of the Salween river	(b)260·00		
	Meiktila to Myingyan	57·70	392·20	
	Sagaing to Alón with a river siding to Mylmma	74·50		
(viii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4·87	76·13
	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpore frontier—			
	Hyderabad to Jodhpore frontier		(d)71·26	
(ix)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Malbazar to Hantupara	46·00		
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote	6·76	121·76	
	Doomoni Hat to Lalmonir Hat	69·00		
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			178·77
	Bogra to Kaliganj		36·20	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj		20·81	
(x)	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga		37·98	427·79
	Hyderabad-Gódávari Valley—			
	Secunderabad to Manmád		389·81	
(xi)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to the Jodhpore frontier	134·81		
	Bickaneer section—			
	Khari to Lankaransar	8·00	216·21	
	Lankaransar to Suratgarh	(c)63·00		
	Gigasar to Palana	9·50		295·43
	Oodeypore-Chitor—			
	Debari to Oodeypore		6·44	
	Jeypore-Sewai-Madhopur—			
	Sánganer to Sawai-Madhopur		72·78	
(xii)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur) (2′ 0″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari		45·00	56·67
	Abhanpur to Rajim		11·67	
(xiii)	Eastern Bengal—			
	Cooch Behar-Santrabari extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Allipore to Jhainti			20·08
(xiv)	Ránaghat-Krishnagar (2′ 6″)		20·20	
	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur		(e)33·00	121·20
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla		(e)68·00	
(xv)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalla to Nandod		12·80	43·80
	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna		(e)31·00	
(xvi)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Mohana to Sipri		35·04	80·83
	Gwalior-Chambalghat—			
	Gwalior to Bhind		(e)45·79	

5. And the mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction on the 31st March 1899 will be 3,430·15 miles, made up as follows:

		Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—			
(i)	State lines worked by companies	439·29	
(ii)	State lines worked by the State	239·60	
(iii)	Guaranteed companies	135·05	
(iv)	Assisted companies	233·14	
(v)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	74·12	
(vi)	Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency	80·32	
			1,201·52
Metre gauge—			
(vii)	State lines worked by companies	927·93	
(viii)	State lines worked by the State	76·13	
(ix)	Assisted companies	178·77	
(x)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	427·79	
(xi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	295·43	
			1,906·05
Special gauges—			
(xii)	State lines worked by companies	56·67	
(xiii)	State lines worked by the State	20·08	
(xiv)	Assisted companies	121·20	
(xv)	Lines owned by native states and worked by companies	43·80	
(xvi)	Lines owned and worked by native states	80·83	
			322·58
	TOTAL		3,430·15

Making a grand total of railways completed and in hand at the commencement of 1899-1900 of miles **26,081·11***

And showing, after allowing for corrections of mileage, an advance on the previous year, of miles . **586·09**

(a) Commencement of work not yet authorised.
(b) Correction of mileage.
(c) Provisionally sanctioned.
(d) Excluding 55·06 miles of the Hyderabad-Shadipalli standard gauge railway to be converted to the metre gauge.
(e) Excluding 6·54 miles of existing light railway.

* Made up as follows :—

			Miles.
Completed and in hand at the beginning of 1898-99			25,493·74
Sanctioned during 1898-99			540·62
			26,034·36
Deduct—			
Decrease due to realignment of the Assam-Bengal Railway	6·89		11·55
Net decrease due to minor correction of mileage	4·66		
			26,022·81
Add—			
Gogra bridge and approaches at Bahramghat, previously omitted		3·27	
Increase due to new alignment of the Mari-Attock Railway	6·75		58·30
Increase due to new alignment of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway	6·00	55·03	
Increase due to new alignment of the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway	42·28		
			26,081·11

6. It is expected that the following lengths of unfinished line will be opened for public traffic in 1899-1900:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(i) State lines worked by companies	169.63	
(ii) State lines worked by the State	142.75	
(iii) Guaranteed companies .	36.00	
(iv) Assisted companies . .	233.14	
(v) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	74.12	
		655.64
Metre gauge—		
(vi) State lines worked by companies . . .	171.67	
(vii) Assisted companies . .	57.01	
(viii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	347.98	
(ix) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	147.87	
		724.53
Special gauges—		
(x) State lines worked by companies . . .	56.67	
(xi) State lines worked by the State	20.08	
(xii) Assisted companies . .	20.20	
(xiii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . . .	12.80	
(xiv) Lines owned and worked by native states . .	80.83	
		190.58
TOTAL .		1,570.75

Leaving the undermentioned lines for completion in 1900-1901 or later:

	Miles.	Miles.
Standard gauge—		
(xv) State lines worked by companies . . .	269.66	
(xvi) State lines worked by the State . .	96.85	
(xvii) Guaranteed companies .	99.05	
(xviii) Lines owned by native states and worked by State railway agency .	80.32	
		545.88
Metre gauge—		
(xix) State lines worked by companies . . .	756.26	
(xx) State lines worked by the State . . .	76.13	
(xxi) Assisted companies .	121.76	
(xxii) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	79.81	
(xxiii) Lines owned and worked by native states .	147.56	
		1,181.52
Special gauges—		
(xxiv) Assisted companies .	101.00	
(xxv) Lines owned by native states and worked by companies . .	31.00	
		132.00
TOTAL .		1,859.40

		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
(i)	East Indian—			
	Moghal Sarai to Gya . . .		126.26	
	Bengal-Nágpur—			169.63
	Kolaghat to Howrah . . .	35.37	43.37	
	Khargpur to Midnapore . .	(a) 8.00		
(ii)	North Western—			
	Campbellpore Cantonment to Basal (New Pind Sultáni) .		88.75	
	Langar to Mári			142.75
	Toba Tek Singh to Khanewal .		56.00	
(iii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Chalisgaon to Dhulia . . .			36.00
(iv)	Southern Punjab (Delhi Samásata)—			
	Delhi Brewery to Delhi . .		0.79	
	South Behar (Luckeeserai-Gya)—			
	Luckeeserai to Gya, . . .		79.00	
	Hardwar-Dehra—			233.14
	Hardwar to Dehra . . .		32.01	
	Tapti Valley—			
	Vyara to Amalner . . .		121.34	
(v)	Bina-Goona—			
	Goona to Bara			74.12
(vi)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Hajeepore to Begamsarai .	44.25	89.00	
	Garhara to Moheshkunt . .	44.75		
	South Indian—			
	Negapatam to Nagore . .		(a) 4.76	171.67
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Lumding to Makum . . .		18.00	
	Burma—			
	Sêdaw to Nammaw		60.00	
(vii)	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—			
	Bogra to Kaliganj . . .		36.20	
	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj—			57.01
	Singhjani to Jagannathganj .		20.81	
(viii)	Birur-Shimoga—			
	Birur to Shimoga . . .		37.99	
	Hyderabad-Gódavari Valley—			347.98
	Manmád to Runjanee . . .	130.00	310.00	
	Secunderabad to Limbgaon. .	180.00		
(ix)	Oodeypore-Chitor—			
	Debari to Oodeypore . . .		6.44	
	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Balotra to Barmer . . .	59.75		147.87
	Bickaneer section—		68.65	
	Khari to Lankaransar . .	8.90		
	Joypore-Sewai-Madhopur—			
	Sánganer to Sewai-Madhopur .		72.78	
(x)	Raipur-Dhamtari branch (Bengal-Nágpur railway) (2′ 0″)—			
	Raipur to Dhamtari . .		45.00	56.67
	Abhanpur to Rajim. . .		11.67	
(xi)	Eastern Bengal,—Cooch Behar-Santrabari Extension (*British section*) (2′ 6″)—			
	Alipur to Jhaluti . . .			20.08
(xii)	Ránaghat-Krishnanagar (2′ 6″) .			20.20
(xiii)	Rajpipla (2′ 6″)—			
	Umalla to Nandod . . .			12.80
(xiv)	Gwalior-Sipri (2′ 0″)—			
	Mohana to Sipri . . .		35.04	80.83
	Gwalior-Chambalghat (2′ 0″)—			
	Gwalior to Bhind . . .		45.79	
(xv)	East Indian—			
	Shikohabad to Farukhabad .		(b) 66.00	
	Bárun to Dáltonganj, including colliery branch . . .		(b) 82.50	269.66
	Agra-Delhi chord—			
	Agra to Delhi		(b) 121.16	
(xvi)	North Western—			
	Kotri to Hyderabad . . .		5.30	
	Oudh and Rohilkhand—			
	Ghaziabad to Moradabad . .		87.00	96.85
	East Coast—			
	Gódavari bridge at Rajahmundry and approaches . . .		4.55	
(xvii)	Great Indian Peninsula—			
	Amalner to Jalgaon . .		34.05	99.05
	Madras—			
	Calicut to Cannanore . .		65.00	
(xviii)	Ludhiána-Dhuri-Jakhal—			
	Ludhiána *viâ* Dhuri to Jakhal.			(b) 50.32
(xix)	Bengal and North-Western—			
	Tirhoot section—			
	Moheshkunt to Katihár .		72.00	
	Company's section—			
	Azamgarh to Shahganj .		33.00	
	Assam-Bengal—			
	Badarpur to Lumding. .	113.14	319.06	756.26
	Lumding to Makum . .	205.92		
	Burma—			
	Nammaw to the right bank of the Salween river . .	200.00		
	Meiktila to Myingyan . .	57.70	332.20	
	Sagaing to Alôn with a river siding to Myimma . .	74.50		
(xx)	Hyderabad (Sind)-Jodhpore frontier—			
	Hyderabad to Jodhpore frontier		71.26	76.13
	Eastern Bengal—			
	Teesta bridge at Kaunia and approaches		4.87	
(xxi)	Bengal Dooars—			
	Malbazar to Hantupara . .		46.00	
	Dam Dim to Bagrakote . .		6.76	121.76
	Deomoni Hat to Lalmonir Hat		69.00	
(xxii)	Hyderabad-Gódavari Valley—			
	Runjanee to Limbgaon . .			79.81
(xxiii)	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—			
	Jodhpore section—			
	Barmer to Jodhpore frontier.		75.06	147.56
	Bikaneer section—			
	Lankaransar to Suratgarh .		(a) 63.00	
	Gigasar to Palana . . .		9.50	
(xxiv)	Bársi Light (2′ 6″)—			
	Bársi Road to Pandharpur .		(b) 33.00	101.00
	Kalka-Simla (2′ 0″)—			
	Kalka to Simla . . .		(b) 68.00	
(xxv)	Rewah (2′ 6″)—			
	Rewah to Sutna			(b) 31.00

(a) Provisionally sanctioned.
(b) Commencement of work not yet authorized.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—Miscellaneous.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99 Revised Estimate.	1899-1900. Budget.
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—										
SURPLUS . . . . Rx.	3,638,171	467,535	......	......	693,110	1,533,998	......	......	4,039,400	3,932,600
DEFICIT . . . . Rx.	......	......	835,412	1,546,998	......	......	1,705,022	5,359,211	......	......
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue* . . . . Rx.	3,365,632	3,500,000	3,985,290	3,621,252	4,446,231	4,087,194	4,984,422	4,328,541	3,570,300	4,315,000
Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . £	4,692,557	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Net Public Debt incurred	6,293,714	3,038,293	—376,405	4,043,311	4,822,662	—586,412	5,407,235	6,077,779	2,867,600	—190,000
Net PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies	3,639,498	1,891,901	315,875	3,331,845	4,172,550	—772,349	6,102,527	4,570,942	1,396,700	—1,447,000
Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver . Rx.	100,237,000	108,173,000	105,595,000	106,503,000	108,914,000	114,335,000	103,954,000	97,633,000		
Ditto imported, ditto ditto . Rx.	71,975,000	69,432,000	65,255,000	77,021,000	73,529,000	72,937,000	76,104,000	73,660,000		
EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver Rx.	28,252,000	38,741,000	40,340,000	29,482,000	35,385,000	41,398,000	27,850,000	23,973,000		
Net Imports of Gold . . . . Rx.	5,635,000	2,414,000	—2,813,000	641,000	—4,974,000	2,526,000	2,291,000	4,909,000		
Ditto of Silver . . . . Rx.	14,175,000	9,022,000	12,864,000	13,720,000	6,329,000	6,582,000	5,856,000	8,473,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER . . . . Rx.	19,811,000	11,436,000	10,051,000	14,361,000	1,355,000	9,108,000	8,147,000	13,382,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver . Rx.	8,441,000	27,305,000	30,279,000	15,121,000	34,020,000	32,250,000	19,773,000	10,591,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds . Rx.	196,250,000	195,615,000	195,823,000	206,086,000	200,150,000	201,899,000	198,110,000	198,972,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS Sold (Rupees) . . . . R	21,18,69,300	23,05,29,115	26,47,84,151	15,72,36,031	30,96,98,798	31,08,54,373	25,78,70,103	14,81,28,010	28,500,000	25,904,700
Sterling Equivalent received . . . . £	15,969,034	16,093,854	16,532,215	9,530,235	16,905,102	17,664,492	15,526,547	9,506,077	19,000,000	17,000,000
SILVER coined at the Indian Mints . . . . . . Rx.	13,193,473	5,553,970	12,611,528	4,302,499	94,594	2,2[illegible],713	565,655	955,791		
MAXIMUM PRICE IN PENCE OF AN OZ. TROY, STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON	$54\frac{5}{8}$ (Sept.)	$46\frac{3}{8}$ (July)	$41\frac{1}{2}$ (June)	$35\frac{3}{4}$ (June)	$30\frac{3}{4}$ (Aug.)	$31\frac{3}{8}$ (Feb.)	3[illegible] (June)	$29\frac{1}{4}$ (April)	$28\frac{5}{16}$ (Sept.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	$43\frac{3}{8}$ (April)	39 (Mar.)	$37\frac{5}{8}$ (Mar.)	27 (Mar.)	$27\frac{3}{8}$ (Dec. and Jan.)	$29\frac{7}{8}$ (April)	28[illegible] (March.)	$23\frac{5}{8}$ (Aug.)	$25\frac{11}{16}$ (April)	
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee .	1s. 6·089d.	1s. 4·733d.	1s. 2·985d.	1s. 2·547d.	1s. 1·1005d.	1s. 1·6381d.	1s. 2·4505d.	† 1s. 3·3539d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 3·75d.
Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 5d.	1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$d.	1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$d.	1s. $2\frac{3}{4}$d.	1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$d. 1st quarter. For the remaining quarters, 1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$d.	1s. $1\frac{1}{4}$d.	1s. $1\frac{1}{2}$d.	1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$d.	1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$d.	1s. 4d.
MAXIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	12 (April)	5 (Jan.—Mar.)	6 (Jan.)	10 (Feb.)	9 (April)	7 (Feb.)	10 (Dec. 23 to March 31.)	12 (Feb. 24 to Mar. 31.)	12 (1 to 27 April.)	

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of Liabilities.
† In calculating this rate, a re-remittance to India of Rx. 1,00,,000 by means of Bank drafts is taken into account.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99. Revised Estimate.	1899-1900. Budget.
Minimum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS ON demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	3 (Aug. to Feb.)	2 (Aug. & Sept.)	3 (May to Dec.)	4 (June 22 to Nov. 15) & (Nov. 30 to Jan. 10.)	3 (Sept. 6th to Jan 16th.)	3 (July 22 to Nov. 13.)	3 (July 2 to Sep. 21	5 (July 22 to Sep. 8 & 22 Nov. to 15 Dec.)	4 (July 28 to Sept. 7)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	6 (Nov.)	5 (May & June)	3 (Apl., Oct., Nov., Dec., & Jan.)	5 (Aug. & Sept.)	2	2	4	3 (Oct. to Mar.)	4 (Apl. & Oct. to Jan.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	3 (Apl., May, June, Feb. & Mar.)	2½ (July, Aug. & Sept.)	2 (May to Oct.)	2 (Feb. & Mar.)	2	2	2	2 (May to Sept.)	2½ (July to Sept.)	
Maximum GOVT. BALANCES at the three PRESIDENCY BANKS Rx.	4,033,800 (June)	4,743,700 (June)	4,123,600 (May)	3,685,400 (June)	4,232,000 (Jan.)	4,161,900 (May)	3,914,200 (Aug.)	3,272,500 (Mar.)	2,482,300 (Aug.)	
Minimum ditto ditto Rx.	2,937,300 (Oct.)	2,871,600 (Oct.)	2,751,900 (Nov.)	3,015,400 (Nov.)	3,165,700 (Nov.)	3,001,500 (Nov.)	2,021,900 (Nov.)	2,025,300 (Sept.)	2,757,400 (Nov.)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of GOVT. 4 PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	106—6 (Jan.)	108—4 (June)	109—2 (May)	108—12 (June)	105—2 (June)	......	......	......	......	
Minimum ditto ditto	99—7 (Apl.)	104—10 (Feb.)	103—7 (Sept.)	99—4 (Feb.)	102—3 (May)	......	......	......	......	
Maximum price in Calcutta of GOVT. 3½ PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES (Guaranteed)	......	......	......	......	105—7 (March)	109—8 (Oct.)	110—15 (May)	104—1 (May 21)	101—11 (Feb. 22)	
Minimum ditto ditto	......	......	......	......	102—9 (Jan.)	104—15 (Jan.)	98—11 (Feb.)	94—4 (Jan. 7)	92—10 (Apl. 22)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of 3 per cent. Rupee Securities	......	......	......	......	......	......	105 (Aug.)	97—4 (May & June)	75—0 (Mar. 8)	
Minimum ditto ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	97 (Jan. to Mar.)	90—0 (Jan. to Mar.)	56 (Nov. 16 to Jan. 17)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of RUPEE SECURITIES ENFACED FOR INTEREST DRAFTS Rx.	25,724,500 (Mar.)	27,921,500 (Feb.)	27,256,500 (Apl.)	25,978,300 (July)	23,634,600 (Apl.)	25,354,300 (Nov.)	26,647,200 (Nov.)	23,478,000 (Apl.)	......	
Minimum ditto ditto Rx.	21,498,900 (Apl.)	26,531,900 (Aug.)	25,927,100 (Mar.)	24,127,500 (Mar.)	13,732,900 (Dec.)	24,050,200 (Apl.)	23,925,700 (Mar.)	21,390,500 (Mar.)	......	
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	90½ (Aug.)	78¾ (July)	70¾ (June)	71 (June)	55⅞ (Aug.)	......	......	......	......	
Minimum ditto ditto	70½ (Apl.)	66⅞ (Mar.)	62$\frac{3}{16}$ (Aug.)	56⅞ (Feb.)	53$\frac{1}{16}$ (May)	......	......	......	......	
Maximum price in London of 3½ per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold	......	......	......	......	58⅜ (March)	65$\frac{11}{16}$ (Feb.)	65$\frac{5}{16}$ (Aug.)	64½ (Jan.)	67$\frac{9}{16}$ (Mar.)	
Minimum ditto	......	......	......	......	53$\frac{3}{16}$ (Jan.)	57⅛ (Apl. and May)	60 (Oct.)	60$\frac{7}{16}$ (Dec.)	61½ (Oct. & Nov.)	
Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent. Stock	110 (Feb.)	108⅞ (Apl.)	110 (Mar.)	110½ (Apl.)	116 (Feb.)	120⅝ (Feb.)	122½ (Apl.)	119⅛ (Aug.)	117⅞ (Jan.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	104⅞ (Nov.)	103½ (June)	105 (Aug.)	105⅝ (Sept.)	108¾ (June)	114⅜ (Apl.)	112½ (Sept.)	114¼ (Mar.)	111 (Oct.)	
Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent. Stock	100⅛ (Apl.)	97⅞ (Apl.)	100½ (Mar.)	100¼ (Apl.)	105 (Jan.)	111½ (Feb.)	115¾ (May)	112½ (May)	109 (May)	
Minimum ditto ditto	94⅞ (Nov.)	93 (June)	95 (Aug.)	97 (Sept.)	98¾ (June)	103¼ (May)	106 (Oct.)	105 (Mar.)	103½ (Oct.)	
Maximum price in London of India 2½ per cent. Stock	......	......	......	......	......	......	103 (June)	99½ (Apl.)	93¾ (June)	
Minimum ditto ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	95½ (Sept.)	92 (Mar.)	84⅞ (Oct.)	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding Rx.	27,660,300 (Jan.)	27,040,700 (July)	29,065,000 (Aug.)	30,515,900 (Jan.)	32,355,400 (Nov.)	32,428,600 (July)	29,589,900 (July)	24,754,000 (Mar.)	26,958,100 (Mar.)	
Minimum ditto ditto Rx.	17,419,600 (Apl.)	22,624,200 (Jan.)	23,958,100 (Apl.)	24,216,000 (Apl.)	29,500,000 (Jan.)	25,940,700 (March)	23,578,500 (Feb.)	22,861,600 (May.)	23,131,200 (May)	
Number of SAVINGS BANKS	6,642	6,642	6,594	6,544	6,564	6,520	6,595	6,484		
Number of depositors in Savings Bank	475,329	528,752	588,477	644,658	683,209	716,554	742,215	755,426		
Amount deposited in Savings Bank Rx.	8,062,241	8,886,372	9,774,656	10,322,541	10,535,017	11,121,252	10,886,792	10,556,734		
Average of each deposit Rx.	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	14		
Net addition to deposits Rx.	530,373	824,131	888,283	547,885	212,475	586,235	—234,460	—330,059		

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE II.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	Miles.	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*	*Miles.*
Open mileage at end of official year	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,592	2,628
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Gross traffic receipts	6,461,042	6,124,166	6,255,131	5,685,180	5,414,596	6,355,000	6,465,000
Working expenses	3,077,230	3,073,855	2,979,893	3,051,016	3,213,204	3,360,000	3,272,500
Percentage of working expenses on receipts	47·63	50·19	47·64	53·67	59·34	52·87	50·62
Net traffic receipts	3,383,812	3,050,311	3,275,238	2,634,164	2,201,392	2,995,000	3,192,500
Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Revenue	3,383,812	3,050,311	3,275,238	2,634,164	2,201,392	2,995,000	3,192,500
Gross guaranteed interest paid in India	2,495	6,352	2,822	8,225	8,899	10,900	8,200
Ditto in London £	2,154,720	2,154,714	2,161,563	2,160,967	2,154,784	2,162,500	2,185,300
Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year)	3,557,493	3,953,754	3,806,675	3,597,232	3,377,084	3,254,600	3,338,200
Surplus paid to Railway Companies	571,255	600,695	501,507	447,302	110,302	374,200	467,000
Land and Supervision	34,003	31,541	28,808	28,083	15,911	41,700	96,500
Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain	133,548	74,262	87,265	83,148	110,462	118,500	91,000
Total Expenditure	4,296,299	4,660,252	4,424,255	4,155,765	3,613,759	3,789,000	3,992,700
Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury	912,487	1,609,941	1,149,017	1,521,601	1,412,367	794,000	800,200
Net Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1897-98, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1898-99 and 1899-1900, and to end of 1899-1900.

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	To end of 1899-1900.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
OPEN LINES.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	17,181,971	1,289,419	1,450,000	1,500,000	21,421,390	21,421,390	...
Rajputana-Malwa System	15,043,146	—95,510	1,600	90,000	15,039,236	15,039,236	...
Palanpur-Deesa	23,325	2	...	...	23,327	23,327	...
Bhopal	234,589	2,124	5,400	10,000	252,113	252,113	...
Wardha Coal	499,633	...	...	...	499,633	499,633	...
Warora Colliery	193,266	—7,603	—6,300	—2,100	177,263	177,263	...
Umaria Colliery	116,593	2.533	—7,100	—100,000	12,026	12,026	...
Burma	7,867,504	—175,714	...	...	7,691,790	7,691,790	...
Jorhat	89,563	702	4,500	1,400	96,165	96,165	...
Cherra-Companyganj	77,377	—465	...	...	76,912	76,912	...
Eastern Bengal	9,265,019	399,423	150,500	327,500	10,142,442	10,142,442	...
Tirhoot	2,586,709	25,558	157,000	40,000	2,809,267	2,809,267	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	11,829,379	55,115	95,700	92,900	12,073,094	12,073,094	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	512,114	...	...	...	512,114	512,114	...
North Western	40,213,713	—65,896	228,300	284,700	40,660,817	40,660,817	...
Guntakal-Mysore frontier	590,130	132	—400	...	589,862	589,862	...
South Indian	7,357,054	—30,126	—200,000	50,000	7,176,928	7,176,928	...
Dhond and Manmad	1,138,955	1,776	5,500	16,000	1,162,231	1,162,231	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	246,944	2,761	—300	2,200	251,605	251,605	...
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	182,986	794	..	...	183,780	183,780	...
Petroleum Operations	11,919	...	...	...	11,919	11,919	...
Frontier Railway Reserve Material	439,034	81	—2,800	...	436,315	436,315	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve Material	36,776	...	...	...	36,776	36,776	...
Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	58,205	1,554	200	...	59,959	59,959	...
East Coast (a)	5,773,612	59,901	60,000	40,000	5,933,513	5,933,513	...
TOTAL	121,566,516	1,466,501	1,941,800	2,352,000	127,330,477	127,330,477	...
LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.							
Cooch Behar Santrabari	300	7,722	30,300	12,500	50,822	50,900	78
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur—(Rolling Stock)	...	...	36,600	8,800	45,400	45,400	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur—(Rolling Stock)	...	...	40,700	9,400	50,100	50,100	...
Assam-Bengal (Construction)	2,150,848	662,678	1,134,400	762,000	4,709,926	10,358,800	5,648,874
Ditto Chittagong Jetties	...	...	46,000	18,000	64,000	64,000	...
Ditto (Land)	310,067	21,585	22,000	20,000	373,652	505,000	131,348
Rae Bareli-Benares	318,771	443,711	54,400	...	816,882	843,400	26,518
Hurdwar-Dehra—Rolling Stock	...	...	7,800	27,200	35,000	35,000	...
Indus Bridge	98,813	70,676	108,400	35,000	312,889	313,000	111
Mari-Attock	1,131,942	245,435	142,500	25,000	1,544,877	1,611,500	66,623
Nowshera-Dargai	...	...	...	120,000	120,000	120,000	...
Bhatinda-Ferozepore (Conversion)	...	108,241	64,700	...	172,941	178,800	5,859
Bezwada-Madras	949,895	696,916	669,200	30,000	2,346,011	2,346,400	389
Shadipalli-Jodhpore Frontier	1,877	799	100,300	99,000	201,976	378,900	176,924
Hajipur-Begum Serai-Katihar extension	157,568	446,868	250,000	200,000	1,054,436	1,223,100	168,664
Lyallpur-Khanewal	6,039	124,722	90,200	75,000	295,961	296,000	39
Southern Punjab—Rolling Stock	...	202,467	202,800	2,700	407,967	411,200	3,233
Rajbari-Fareedpur	2,313	54,556	26,100	...	82,969	136,000	53,031
Godavari Bridge	17,286	136,492	166,400	200,000	520,178	597,000	76,822
Rungpur-Dhubri Extension and Teesta Bridge	...	10,847	46,100	211,500	268,447	620,700	352,253
Jullunder-Hoshiarpore	1,689	—138	—100	...	1,451	1,500	49
Ludhiana-Ferozepore	2,254	577	...	...	2,831	2,900	69
Agra-Delhi Chord	3,164	3,029	...	...	6,193	907,600	901,407
Ghaziabad-Moradabad	...	...	238,000	339,200	577,200	823,000	245,800
Madura-Paumben	...	...	...	100,000	100,000	459,000	359,000
Tinnevelly-Quilon	...	..	...	70,000	70,000	250,000	180,000
TOTAL	5,152,826	3,237,183	3,476,800	2,365,300	14,232,109	22,629,200	8,397,091
Carried forward	126,722,342	4,703,744	5,418,600	4,717,900	141,562,586	149,959,677	8,397,091

(a) *Includes Bezwada Extension Railway.*

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1897-98, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1898-99 and 1899-1900, and to end of 1899-1900—*concluded.*

RAILWAYS.	To end of 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	To end of 1899-1900.	Sanctioned outlay.	Balance remaining unspent.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Brought over	126,722,342	4,703,744	5,418,600	4,717,900	141,562,586	149,959,677	8,397,091
LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES, ETC.							
Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	30,244	...	...	...	30,244	30,244	...
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation on stores, etc.)	52,707	...	...	...	52,707	52,707	...
Bellary-Kistna	1,657,841	...	...	...	1,657,841	1,657,841	.
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,514	...	...	...	7,514	7,514	..
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504	...	...	...	24,504	24,504	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	65,703	...	...	...	65,703	65,703	...
TOTAL	1,838,513	...	...	...	1,838,513	1,838,513	...
Stores	125,598	−87,263	−13,000	−73,900	−48,565	−48,565	...
Add—Reserve	...	...	−250,000	64,600	−185,400	−185,400	...
	128,686,453	4,616,481	5,155,600	4,708,600	143,167,134	151,564,225	8,397,091
Deduct—Amount provided for Capital outlay on East Indian Railway by the issue of Sterling Debentures	*1,707,399*	*980,684*	*1,573,800*	*750,000*	*5,011,883*	*5,011,883*	...
TOTAL	126,979,054	3,635,797	3,581,800	3,958,600	138,155,251	146,552,342	8,397,091
Distributed as under—							
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged against Revenue)—							
State Railways—Construction	78,009,830	3,632,005	2,882,200	3,465,000	87,989,044		
Redemption of Liabilities	33,553,451	...	...	...	33,553,451		
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—							
Protective Railways	6,550,931	...	695,400	490,000	7,736,331		
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,506,039	3,792	4,200	3,600	6,517,631		
PRELIMINARY EXPENDITURE charged against Revenue and Exchange prior to 1884-85	2,358,794	...	...	...	2,358,794		
TOTAL AS ABOVE	126,979,054	3,635,797	3,581,800	3,958,600	138,155,251	146,552,342	8,397,091

* Represents depreciation on works and stores allowed by Government on transfer to the Company.

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE IV.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1897-98, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1898-99 and 1899-1900, and to the end of 1899-1900.

IRRIGATION WORKS.	Actual outlay to end of 1896-97.	Accounts, 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.	Total Actual and estimated outlay to end of 1899-1900.	Sanctioned estimate.	Balance of sanctioned estimate remaining to be spent.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Bengal.							
Orissa Canals . . .	2,565,608	6,359	6,800	6,700	2,585,467	...	
Midnapore Canal . . .	827,572	504	...	...	828,076	...	
Hijili Tidal Canal . . .	255,142	30	...	...	255,172	...	
Sone Canals	2,598,096	—10,652	—3,300	2,800	2,586,944	...	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Ganges Canal	2,810,630	8,513	7,900	7,500	2,834,543	...	
Lower Ganges Canal . .	3,239,472	13,176	43,200	31,800	3,327,648	...	
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	130,386	91,637	63,600	42,600	328,223	342,000	13,777
Agra Canal	885,440	—305	2,100	3,700	890,932	...	
Eastern Jumna Canal . .	359,176	3,391	2,000	4,400	368,967	...	
Punjab.							
Western Jumna Canal (including Sirsa Branch) . . .	1,501,945	42,697	48,600	45,000	1,638,242	...	
Bari Doab Canal . . .	1,733,949	10,302	10,400	32,500	1,787,151	...	
Sirhind Canal (State outlay) .	2,293,756	4,092	16,100	15,000	2,328,948	...	
Chenab Canal	1,995,172	220,383	151,500	80,000	2,447,055	...	
Jhelum Canal . . .	10,566	9,220	36,200	210,000	265,986	1,202,400	936,414
Madras.							
Godavari Delta System . .	1,099,698	7,882	10,800	6,000	1,124,380	...	
Kistna Delta System . .	1,196,171	38,898	18,300	22,500	1,275,869	...	
Sangam Anicut System . .	313,254	1,840	2,100	4,900	322,094	...	
Periyar Project . . .	813,002	16,283	14,200	7,400	850,885	...	
Bombay.							
Desert Canal . . .	123,171	518	1,400	6,200	131,289	...	
Begari ,, . . .	163,422	1,439	...	1,300	166,161	...	
Eastern Nara Works . .	601,930	4,568	6,200	6,200	618,898	...	
Jamrao Canal . . .	245,098	131,128	142,200	133,900	652,326	696,700	44,374
Mutha Canals . . .	636,389	205	3,200	1,700	641,494	...	
Other projects . .	3,351,991	103,041	125,600	104,500	3,775,132	...	
	29,751,036	705,146	709,100	866,600	32,031,882		
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues and exchange prior to 1884-85 .	6,029,718	12,715	16,900	16,600	6,075,933	...	
TOTAL .	23,721,318	692,431	692,200	850,000	25,955,949	...	
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.							
PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.							
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.							
Betwa Canal	406,415	1,940	400	6,800	415,555	...	
Punjab.							
Swat River Canal . . .	383,264	2,132	3,100	10,000	398,496	...	
Madras.							
Rushikulya Project . . .	411,122	14,401	6,800	3,100	435,423	436,800	1,377
Bombay.							
Nira Canal	534,096	423	800	400	535,719	573,500	37,781
Other projects . .	411,207	18,621	2,400	9,700	441,928	...	
	2,146,104	37,517	13,500	30,000	2,227,121	...	
Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues . .	285,433	...	...	...	285,433	...	
TOTAL .	1,860,671	37,517	13,500	30,000	1,941,688	..	
GRAND TOTAL . .	25,581,989	729,948	705,700	880,000	27,897,637	...	

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

'ABLE V.—Gross traffic receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1897-98, with Revised Estimates for 1898-99 and Budget Estimates for 1899-1900.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
JUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
'pen mileage at beginning of year	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,587	2,588	2,588	2,592
Gross Traffic Receipts.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Iadras	1,049,883	1,054,139	1,117,841	1,099,808	1,139,730	1,025,000	1,090,000
ombay, Baroda and Central India	1,518,105	1,630,225	1,785,916	1,521,541	1,401,789	1,640,000	1,650,000
reat Indian Peninsula	3,893,054	3,439,802	3,351,374	3,063,831	2,873,077	3,690,000	3,720,000
Ditto Extensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
TOTAL	6,461,042	6,124,166	6,255,131	5,685,180	5,414,596	6,355,000	6,465,000
Working Expenses.							
Iadras	519,380	540,037	530,520	550,740	550,583	530,000	530,000
ombay, Baroda and Central India	539,789	596,400	653,625	716,246	788,933	730,000	740,000
reat Indian Peninsula	2,018,061	1,937,418	1,795,748	1,784,030	1,873,688	2,100,000	2,000,000
Ditto Extensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
TOTAL	3,077,230	3,073,855	2,979,893	3,051,016	3,213,204	3,360,000	3,272,500
Net Traffic Receipts.							
Iadras	530,503	514,102	587,321	549,068	589,147	495,000	560,000
ombay, Baroda and Central India	978,316	1,033,825	1,132,291	805,295	612,856	910,000	910,000
reat Indian Peninsula	1,874,993	1,502,384	1,555,626	1,279,801	999,389	1,590,000	1,720,000
Ditto Extensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
TOTAL	3,383,812	3,050,311	3,275,238	2,634,164	2,201,392	2,995,000	3,192,500

APPENDIX.

	Accounts.					Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
STATE RAILWAYS.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.
Open mileage at beginning of year (a)	13,461	13,086	14,146	14,721	15,378	15,583	16,696
Gross Traffic Receipts.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	5,122,906	5,248,525	5,493,794	5,450,916	5,884,481	6,050,300	6,000,300
Rajputana-Malwa System	2,315,015	2,513,124	2,350,825	2,010,983	1,971,470	2,360,000	2,350,000
Bhopal	16,916	16,163	14,266	16,369	15,221	19,000	20,000
Palanpur-Deesa	1,458	3,861	3,754	5,186	3,969	4,000	4,500
Warora Colliery	56,147	51,955	54,597	52,065	55,226	60,000	60,000
Wardha Coal	21,086	22,024	19,355	20,608	19,886	20,800	20,000
Bengal-Nagpur	680,890	679,214	657,924	612,899	615,311	720,000	820,000
Umaria Colliery	37,214	42,023	39,620	39,133	38,506	48,300	...
Burma	619,009	595,544	655,301	739,281	} 869,276	} 865,000	900,000
Mu Valley	28,076	32,291	40,853	64,981			
Assam-Bengal	...	...	42,536	66,445	106,551	135,000	160,000
Jorhat	7,093	7,357	8,076	9,180	10,723	9,600	9,600
Cherra-Companyganj	2,298	2,488	2,565	2,698	571	700	3,500
Eastern Bengal	1,249,481	1,438,629	1,431,568	1,500,587	1,530,213	1,410,000	1,550,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	524,159	567,284	567,201	565,006	625,039	670,000	740,000
Bengal Central	78,110	84,226	93,603	93,515	118,370	101,000	110,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	898,055	1,105,338	974,518	818,621	882,106	1,005,000	1,020,000
Indian Midland	432,366	527,667	454,476	485,746	568,634	575,000	600,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	76,662	98,727	81,357	79,335	89,902	105,000	105,000
North Western	3,031,471	3,254,187	3,485,691	2,887,927	3,482,821	3,660,000	3,650,000
South Indian	781,522	831,320	903,488	899,281	894,402	830,000	860,000
Mysore	159,574	146,401	160,769	158,407	189,931	125,000	150,000
Bezwada Extension	9,292	18,648	} 231,152				
East Coast including Bezwada-Madras	75,055	158,933		265,982	306,218	310,000	420,000
Bezwada-Madras (Ennore Section)	...	...	...	6,133	6,387	4,400	6,000
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	29,183	38,280	44,682	48,663	63,683	37,500	50,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	...	21,179	24,654	25,720	25,837	24,000	26,000
Dhond and Manmad* (net)	34,857	38,199	40,824	36,739	28,127	29,000	30,000
Southern Mahratta	576,958	593,923	663,701	658,845	617,498	495,000	550,000
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	14,253	14,642	17,549	18,373	21,166	22,500	22,500
TOTAL	16,879,106	18,152,155	18,558,699	17,639,604	19,044,525	19,696,100	20,237,400

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India recei only a percentage of the gross receipts.

(a) Includes the length of the Bengal and North-Western Railway.

APPENDIX.

Working Expenses.	Accounts. 1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	1,564,367	1,758,964	1,884,547	1,849,021	1,953,204	2,270,000	2,160,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	1,080,780	1,159,520	1,161,503	1,026,902	993,044	1,190,000	1,170,000
Bhopal	11,712	10,018	9,654	10,004	9,108	11,000	11,000
Palanpur-Deesa	568	2,780	2,686	3,588	2,742	2,800	3,200
Warora Colliery	56,683	48,099	40,212	34,772	39,593	43,000	43,000
Wardha Coal	12,164	13,095	11,719	12,222	14,033	13,800	12,000
Bengal-Nagpur	329,705	334,855	329,530	352,521	317,083	370,000	450,000
Umaria Colliery	34,277	40,041	39,293	39,692	37,723	45,400	...
Burma	365,924	350,344	347,382	380,052	} 519,781	} 525,000	530,000
Mu Valley	55,342	50,354	62,545	81,768			
Assam-Bengal	...	...	32,686	67,523	89,761	140,000	125,000
Jòrhat	5,658	5,913	7,435	7,263	8,170	8,000	7,500
Cherra-Companyganj	1,975	2,046	2,311	2,591	6,863	10,000	3,500
Eastern Bengal	542,513	572,185	560,968	604,068	666,421	640,000	700,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	389,490	411,373	437,903	437,276	443,359	490,000	570,000
Bengal Central	55,114	58,282	61,152	69,228	81,320	72,800	75,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	377,963	482,205	500,857	450,084	461,517	490,000	510,000
Indian Midland	285,654	300,423	284,851	289,970	312,564	315,000	332,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	47,921	60,199	53,638	52,459	53,498	60,000	60,000
North Western	1,908,197	1,903,434	1,876,863	1,710,588	1,830,177	1,900,000	1,910,000
South Indian	490,754	493,469	542,308	516,895	507,859	500,000	510,000
Mysore	122,894	109,151	109,433	109,187	133,297	102,000	110,000
Bezwáda Extension	7,441	9,974	} 183,920				
East Coast including Bezwada-Madras	59,599	132,706		203,232	211,359	220,000	280,000
Bezwáda-Madras (Ennore Section)	...	...	...	5,114	4,039	2,900	3,800
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	17,411	24,794	25,358	27,846	37,167	27,500	32,500
Mayavaram-Mutupet	...	13,074	15,282	15,191	14,983	17,400	16,000
Dhond and Manmad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	428,462	433,013	444,109	447,858	437,897	395,000	407,500
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	11,407	10,720	12,691	12,548	14,640	15,000	15,000
TOTAL	8,263,975	8,791,031	9,040,836	8,819,552	9,201,202	9,876,600	10,047,000

*The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881.

APPENDIX.

Net Traffic Receipts.	Accounts. 1893-94.	Accounts. 1894-95.	Accounts. 1895-96.	Accounts. 1896-97.	Accounts. 1897-98.	Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
East Indian	3,558,539	3,489,561	3,609,247	3,601,895	3,931,277	3,780,300	3,840,300
Rajputana-Malwa System	1,234,235	1,353,604	1,189,322	984,081	981,426	1,170,000	1,180,000
Bhopal	5,204	6,145	4,612	6,275	6,113	8,000	9,000
Palanpur-Deesa	890	1,081	1,068	1,598	1,227	1,200	1,300
Warora Colliery	—536	3,856	14,385	17,293	15,633	17,000	17,000
Wardha Coal	8,922	8,929	7,636	8,386	5,853	7,000	8,000
Bengal-Nagpur	351,185	344,359	328,394	260,378	298,228	350,000	370,000
Umaria Colliery	2,937	1,982	327	—559	783	2,900	...
Burma } Mu Valley	253,085	245,200	307,919	359,229	349,495	340,000	370,000
Mu Valley	—27,266	—18,063	—21,692	—16,787			
Assam-Bengal	...	...	9,850	—1,078	16,790	—5,000	35,000
Jorhat	1,435	1,444	641	1,917	2,553	1,600	2,100
Cherra-Companyganj	323	442	254	107	—6,292	—9,300	...
Eastern Bengal	706,968	866,444	870,600	896,519	863,792	770,000	850,000
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	134,669	155,911	129,298	127,730	181,680	180,000	170 000
Bengal Central	22,996	25,944	32,451	24,287	37,050	28,200	35,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand	520,092	623,133	473,661	368,537	420,589	515,000	510,000
Indian Midland	146,712	227,244	169,625	195,776	256,070	200,000	268,000
Lucknow-Bareilly	28,741	38,528	27,719	26,876	36,404	45,000	45,000
North Western	1,123,274	1,350,753	1,608,828	1,177,319	1,652,644	1,760,000	1,740,000
South Indian	290,768	337,851	361,180	382,386	386,543	330,000	350,000
Mysore	36,680	37,253	51,336	49,220	56,634	23,000	40,000
Bezwáda Extension	1,851	8,674	} 47,232				
East Coast including Bezwada-Madras	15,456	26,227		62,750	94,859	90,000	140,000
Bezwáda-Madras (Ennore Section)	...	...	...	1,019	2,348	1,500	2,200
Guntakal-Mysore Frontier	11,772	13,486	19,324	20,817	26,516	10,000	17,500
Mayavaram-Mutupet	...	8,105	9,372	10,529	10,854	6,600	20,000
Dhond and Manmad	34,857	38,199	40,824	36,739	28,127	29,000	30,000
Southern Mahratta	148,496	160,910	219,592	210,987	179,601	100,000	142,500
Hyderabad-Shadipalli	2,846	3,922	4,858	5,825	6,526	7,500	7,500
TOTAL	8,615,131	9,361,124	9,517,863	8,820,051	9,843,323	9,819,500	10,190,400

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1897-98, with Revised Estimates for 1898-99, and Budget Estimates for 1899-1900.

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
DIRECT RECEIPTS—	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Orissa canals	37,657	33,307	41,722	47,422	55,476	48,000	47,000
Midnapore canal	30,494	29,408	26,400	27,976	27,563	22,800	23,600
Hijili Tidal canal	5,920	5,853	6,198	9,004	9,221	7,500	7,000
Sone canals	93,191	83,776	77,212	106,469	126,697	101,700	92,500
Ganges canal	251,757	254,969	159,519	322,054	363,554	320,400	326,300
Lower Ganges canal	181,404	154,918	94,817	233,415	290,903	223,000	207,800
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Agra canal	49,042	63,901	46,059	81,017	97,406	66,400	72,000
Eastern Jumna canal	95,758	89,581	67,546	111,377	141,547	124,800	122,900
Betwa canal	7,392	5,912	2,588	8,370	13,770	11,600	9,100
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	105,433	149,331	131,392	263,194	254,866	294,600	272,500
Chenab canal	36,217	48,363	104,622	167,741	204,889	249,400	280,000
Bari Doab canal	203,901	211,375	233,466	266,449	293,007	299,700	273,300
Sirhind canal	108,665	96,053	134,833	279,490	329,664	279,200	260,000
Swat River canal	25,599	27,503	24,403	26,621	36,550	40,100	38,000
Godavari Delta System	12,128	12 542	10,998	10,160	9,645	9,900	9,900
Kistna ,, ,,	5,084	5,374	5,429	4,959	4,523	5,300	5,500
Sangam Anicut ,,	68	54	55	59	131	100	100
Periyar Project	...	...	...	...	69	...	...
Rushikulya ,,	..	102	53	83	78	100	100
Desert canal	1,787	1,685	4,201	1,489	3,284	4,300	4,300
Begari ,,	2,993	2,665	3,771	3,044	3,765	5,100	5,000
Eastern Nara Works	2,090	2,302	2,510	2,573	2,654	3,400	2,900
Mutha canals	25,128	23,582	27,704	23,539	23,417	24,000	27,400
Nira canal	7,754	8,187	8,688	7,904	13,571	11,200	11,200
Other projects	60,223	59,784	65,222	63,456	71,494	72,600	67,400
TOTAL	1,349,685	1,370,587	1,279,408	2,067,961	2,377,744	2,225,200	2,171,800
PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION—							
Ganges canal	71,559	71,559	71,559	71,559	71,559	71,560	71,560
Lower Ganges canal	20,959	20,959	20,959	20,959	20,959	21,000	21,000
Eastern Jumna ,,	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,980	24,940	24,940
Chenab canal	2,282	11,972	16,878	23,273	27,920	33,700	56,000
Bari Doab canal	19,263	18,640	17,686	19,702	21,363	20,000	21,000
Swat River ,,	...	...	...	5,846	4,242	5,200	4,500
Godavari Delta System	217,899	226,102	234,847	256,771	291,086	290,400	309,400
Kistna ,, ,,	186,038	186,690	205,940	202,871	230,827	230,800	231,700
Sangam Anicut ,,	16,583	17,622	18,201	18,607	17,666	20,900	22,000
Periyar Project	...	...	...	3,377	10,658	26,100	31,400
Rushikulya ,,	1,669	2,499	3,586	5,979	5,815	6,800	6,800
Desert canal	2,707	10,449	8,030	8,679	11,935	12,700	12,100
Begari ,,	28,440	27,826	23,586	28,642	36,279	37,600	34,700
Eastern Nara Works	40,897	38,430	35,044	44,223	53,433	46,200	47,100
Mutha canals	*—713*	*—629*	*—779*	*—551*	*—560*	...	...
Nira canal	*—381*	*—400*	*—427*	*—389*	*—669*	...	...
Other projects	114,744	119,440	141,574	137,280	137,245	141,800	145,900
TOTAL	746,926	776,139	821,664	871,808	964,738	989,700	1,043,100

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*continued.*

TABLE VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Maj Works, for five years ending 1897-98, with Revised Estimates for 1898-99, and Budg Estimates for 1899-1900—*continued.*

	Actuals.					Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate 1899-1900
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895 96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
Total Revenue—							
Orissa canals	37,657	33,307	41,722	47,422	55,476	48,000	47,00
Midnapore canal	30,404	29,418	26,400	27,976	27,563	22,800	23,60
Hijili Tidal canal	5,920	5,853	6,198	9,094	9,221	7,500	7,00
Sone canals	93,191	83,776	77,212	106,469	126,697	101,700	92,50
Ganges canal	323,316	326,528	231,078	393,613	435,113	391,960	397,86
Lower Ganges canal	202,363	175,877	115,776	254,374	311,862	244,000	228,80
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,00
Agra canal	49,042	63,901	46,059	81,017	97,406	66,400	72,00
Eastern Jumna canal	120,738	114,561	92,526	136,357	166,527	149,740	147,84
Betwa canal	7,392	5,912	2,588	8,370	13,770	11,000	9,10
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	105,433	140,331	131,392	263,104	254,866	294,600	272,50
Chenab canal	38,499	60,335	121,500	191,014	232,869	283,103	336,00
Bari Doab canal	223,164	230,015	251,152	286,151	314,370	319,700	294,30
Sirhind canal	108,665	96,053	134,833	279,496	329,664	279,200	260,00
Swat River canal	25,509	27,503	24,403	32,467	40,792	45,300	42,50
Godavari Delta System	230,027	238,644	245,845	266,031	300,731	300,300	319,30
Kistna " "	191,122	192,064	211,369	207,830	235,350	236,100	237,20
Sangam Anicut "	16,651	17,676	18,256	18,666	17,797	21,000	22,10
Periyar Project	...	...	...	3,377	10,727	26,100	31,40
Rushikulya "	1,669	2,601	3,639	6,062	5,893	6,900	6,90
Desert canal	4,494	12,134	12,231	10,168	15,219	17,000	16,40
Begari "	31,433	30,491	27,357	31,686	40,044	42,700	42,70
Eastern Nara Works	42,987	40,732	37,554	46,796	56,087	49,600	50,00
Mutha canals	24,415	22,953	26,925	22,988	22,857	24,000	27,40
Nira canal	7,373	7,787	8,261	7,515	12,902	11,200	11,20
Other projects	174,967	179,224	206,796	200,736	208,739	214,400	213,30
Total	2,096,611	2,146,726	2,101,072	2,939,769	3,342,482	3,214,900	3,214,90
Working Expenses—							
Orissa canals	50,660	45,654	44,205	46,574	50,795	46,000	44,600
Midnapore canal	20,123	21,630	26,616	22,393	23,069	30,000	26,900
Hijili Tidal canal	5,422	4,548	5,888	3,849	3,844	6,000	5,300
Sone canals	69 313	65,465	53,132	55,372	57,478	59,000	61,200
Ganges canal	100,440	103,086	85,867	101,368	108,000	105,000	103,900
Lower Ganges canal	80,401	78,520	71,358	83,169	87,099	86,000	94,300
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	4,000
Agra canal	25 562	25,121	18,185	22,040	22,580	25,900	24,000
Eastern Jumna canal	32,320	31,260	26,105	31,941	32,987	34,200	33,900
Betwa canal	9,936	8,999	8,747	9,029	10,743	9,500	8,200
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	61,307	66,604	76,626	79,747	81,882	83,600	84,200
Chenab canal	30,911	43,190	41,399	49,918	62,110	71,200	86,300
Bari Doab canal	56,009	62,499	64,340	68,040	62,697	79,400	75,400
Sirhind canal	58 242	55,172	60,950	67,359	63,077	69,800	75,000
Swat River canal	8,815	8,296	9,171	6,041	10,299	10,200	9,700
Godavari Delta System	46,490	48,759	49,558	52,096	48,988	55,000	57,400
Kistna " "	46,750	41,621	58,067	70,510	58,549	51,100	58,600
Sangam Anicut "	4,133	3,572	4,795	4,037	3,058	2,900	3,400
Periyar Project	...	...	...	4,211	8,226	11,500	9,200
Rushikulya "	987	1,397	2,915	3,975	3,286	4,500	5,000
Desert canal	8,525	11,570	5,167	6,409	7,002	6,900	7,400
Begari "	2,686	3,452	5,216	5,756	9,640	8,000	10,200
Eastern Nara Works	9,981	12,605	10,998	7,908	10,593	10,200	8,600
Mutha canals	6,021	7,177	6,595	8,443	6,966	7,700	7,200
Nira canal	5,491	4,658	4,333	5,489	5,120	5,400	5,200
Other projects	42,426	44,904	47,068	55,506	54,031	50,500	49,000
Total	788,957	799,759	787,301	871,180	892,119	931,000	958,100

APPENDIX.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS—*concluded.*

TABLE VI.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1897-98, with Revised Estimates for 1898-99, and Budget Estimates for 1899-1900—*concluded.*

	ACTUALS.					Revised Estimate, 1898-99.	Budget Estimate, 1899-1900.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
	Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
NET REVENUE—							
Orissa canals	*—13,003*	*—12,347*	*—2,483*	848	4,681	2,000	2,400
Midnapore canal	10,371	7,858	*—210*	5,583	4,494	*—7,200*	*—3,300*
Hijili Tidal canal	498	1,305	310	5,245	5,377	1,500	1,700
Sone canals	23,878	18,311	24,080	51,097	69,219	42,700	31,300
Ganges canal	216,870	223,442	145,211	292,245	327,113	286,960	293,960
Lower Ganges canal	121,962	97,357	44,418	171,205	224,763	158,000	134,500
Ditto Fatehpur Branch	...	...	...	...	...	*—1,500*	2,000
Agra canal	23,480	38,780	27,874	58,977	74,826	40,500	48,000
Eastern Jumna canal	88,418	83,301	60,421	104,416	133,540	115,540	113,940
Betwa canal	*—2,544*	*—3,087*	*—6,159*	*—659*	3,027	2,100	900
Western Jumna canal (including Sirsa Branch)	44,126	82,727	54,766	183,447	172,984	211,000	188,300
Chenab canal	7,588	17,145	80,101	141,096	170,699	211,900	249,700
Bari Doab canal	167,155	167,516	186,812	218,111	251,673	240,300	218,900
Sirhind canal	50,423	40,881	73,883	212,137	260,587	209,400	185,000
Swat River canal	16,784	19,207	15,232	26,426	30,493	35,100	32,800
Godavari Delta System	183,537	189,885	195,287	214,835	251,743	245,300	261,900
Kistna „ „	144,372	150,443	153,302	137,320	176,801	185,000	178,600
Sangam Anicut „	12,518	14,104	13,461	14,629	14,739	18,100	18,700
Periyar Project	...	...	...	*—834*	2,501	14,600	22,200
Rushikulya „	691	1,204	724	2,087	2,607	2,400	1,900
Desert canal	*—4,031*	564	7,064	3,759	8,217	10,100	9,000
Begari „	28,747	27,039	22,141	25,930	30,404	34,700	32,500
Eastern Nara Works	33,006	28,127	26,556	38,888	45,494	39,400	41,400
Mutha canals	18,394	15,776	20,330	14,545	15,891	16,300	20,200
Nira canal	1,882	3,129	3,928	2,026	7,782	5,800	6,000
Other projects	132,532	134,320	159,728	145,230	154,708	163,900	164,300
TOTAL	1,307,654	1,346,967	1,313,771	2,068,589	2,450,363	2,283,900	2,256,80[illegible]

APPENDIX.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

TABLE VII.—Abstract of Revised and Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, 1898-99 and 1899-1900, and Actuals for 1897-98.

RAILWAYS.	Amount in Rupees. (Omitting 000 in Estimates.)				Amount of Exchange. (Omitting 000 in Estimates.)				Amount in Pounds Sterling. (Omitting 00 in Estimates.)			
	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Budget, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Budget, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1897-98.	1898-99. Budget.	1898-99. Revised.	Budget, 1899-1900.
GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.												
Madras	28,05,278	28,00	30,00	25,00	2,33,773	2,33	2,50	2,08	257,150	256,7	275,0	229,2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	55,92,104	48,00	51,00	48,00	4,60,008	4,00	4,25	4,00	512,610	440,0	467,5	440,0
Great Indian Peninsula	71,35,496	72,00	91,00	75,00	5,94,625	6,00	7,58	6,25	654,087	600,0	831,2	687,5
Do. Extensions	...	...	15	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1,0	...
TOTAL	1,55,32,878	1,48,00	1,72,15	1,48,00	12,94,406	12,33	14,38	12,33	1,423,847	1,3[illegible]6,7	1,577,7	1,356,7
ADVANCES.												
Madras Extension	50,484	30,62	6,00	7,50	18,340	11,36	2,03	2,58	3,214	192,6	39,7	49,2
Madras	22,21,861	28,25	22,00	13,71	1,85,157	2,35	1,83	1,14	203,672	259,6	201,7	125,7
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	52,03,703	54,59	56,00	50,88	4,41,141	4,54	4,67	4,24	485,250	499,6	513,3	466,4
Great Indian Peninsula	40,28,920	45,00	47,00	48,48	3,35,744	3,75	3,92	4,04	369,318	412,5	430,8	444,4
Ditto Extensions	...	8,74	11,00	28,97	...	3,18	3,73	9,96	...	55,6	72,7	190,1
TOTAL	1,15,94,938	1,67,11	1,42,00	1,49,54	9,80,391	25,18	16,18	21,95	1,061,460	1,419,3	1,258,2	1,275,8
NET RECEIPTS.												
Madras Extension	—50,484	—30,62	—6,00	—7,50	—18,349	—11,36	—2,03	—2,58	—3,214	—192,6	—39,7	—49,2
Madras	5,83,397	—25	8,00	11,29	48,616	—2	67	91	53,478	—2,3	73,3	103,5
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	2,08,401	—6,59	—5,00	—2,88	24,867	—54	—42	—24	27,354	—50,0	—45,8	—26,4
Great Indian Peninsula	31,06,570	27,00	44,00	26,52	2,58,881	2,25	3,65	2,21	284,709	247,5	403,4	243,1
Ditto Extensions	...	—8,74	—10,85	—28,97	...	—3,18	—3,68	—9,96	...	—55,6	—71,7	—190,1
Lump alteration	...	2	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	—5	...	...
TOTAL	39,37,890	—18,88	30,15	—1,54	3,14,015	—12,57	—1,80	—9,63	362,387	—63,1	319,5	86,9
SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.												
RECEIPTS.												
Gain on remittances to India. Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	...	1,74,675	1,96	1,44	64	—17,467	—19,6	—14,4	—6,4
Assam-Bengal	...	...	...	...	—13,884	...	...	...	1,388	...	...	...
Indian Midland	...	...	...	...	85,997	2,25	1,12	2,92	—8,000	—22,5	—11,2	—29,2
Do. Saugor-Katni	...	...	...	...	—1,991	...	...	...	199	...	...	...
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	35,080	10	16	1	—3,508	—1,0	—1,6	—1
Bengal-Nagpur	...	...	...	...	—14,431	—31	—56	—20	1,443	3,1	5,6	2,0
Do. extensions	...	...	...	...	—95,963	—14	—29	...	9,695	1,4	2,9	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	—53,042	—6	—1,08	—1,36	5,305	6,0	10,8	13,6
Lump alteration	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	—3,9	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1,18,441	3,65	79	2,01	—11,844	—36,5	—7,9	—20,1
Capital received in India. Ahmedabad-Parantij	2,30,000	...	—22	21	...	...	...	...	23,000	...	—2,2	2,1
South Behar	28,00,000	20,00	15,50	6,55	...	...	...	...	280,000	200,0	155,0	65,5
Tapti Valley	23,15,000	81,00	65,00	23,00	...	...	...	...	231,500	810,0	650,0	230,0
Mymensing-Jamalpur	4,78,000	12,00	7,00	6,00	...	...	...	...	47,800	120,0	70,0	60,0
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	5,28,540	14,00	5,50	8,00	...	...	...	...	52,854	140,0	55,0	80,0
Hurdwar-Dehra	2,55,000	17,00	15,00	8,80	...	...	...	...	25,500	170,0	150,0	88,0
	66,06,540	1,44,00	1,07,78	52,56	...	...	...	...	660,654	1,440,0	1,077,8	525,6
TOTAL	66,06,540	1,44,00	1,07,78	52,50	1,18,441	3,65	79	2,01	648,810	1,403,5	1,069,9	505,5
WITHDRAWALS IN INDIA.												
Southern Mahratta	—1,42,100	1,35	—3,67	33	—23,683	22	—61	6	—11,841	11,3	—30,6	2,7
Mysore	1,24,832	3,50	3,50	2,00	31,567	88	88	50	9,326	20,2	26,2	15,0
Assam-Bengal	39,65,331	—14,02	—12,44	—12,74	15,05,623	—5,04	—4,23	—4,85	237,071	—89,8	—82,1	—83,9
Indian Midland	—4,97,084	—8,09	—1,48	—4,36	—99,417	—1,74	—30	—87	—39,767	—69,5	—11,8	—34,9
Ditto Saugor-Katni	26,97,003	14,55	13,72	16	10,62,479	5,73	5,40	6	163,458	88,2	83,2	1,0
Bengal Central	3,08,751	2,09	5,10	2,98	86,653	75	1,43	1,00	22,207	19,4	36,7	19,8
Bengal-Nagpur	25,674	1,11	2,71	5,90	1,080	46	1,12	2,30	2,459	6,5	15,9	30,0
Ditto extensions	1,12,34,003	1,23,46	1,17,29	84,43	44,04,299	44,65	40,80	28,85	682,971	788,1	764,9	555,8
Lucknow-Bareilly	77,692	25	40	—7	32,294	9	14	—2	4,540	1,6	2,5	—5
Burma	53,52,356	88,31	53,51	54,19	22,00,508	36,31	22,00	22,28	315,185	520,0	315,1	319,1
Lump alteration	...	—90	...	...	...	—11	...	...	...	—8,5	...	...
	2,31,47,522	2,11,55	1,78,64	1,32,82	92,91,433	82,20	66,63	49,81	1,385,609	1,293,5	1,120,1	830,1
Ahmedabad-Parantij	2,78,332	12	6	21	...	...	...	...	27,833	1,2	6	2,1
South Behar	24,52,248	25,00	20,40	7,75	...	...	...	...	245,225	250,0	204,0	77,5
Tapti Valley	23,43,649	81,00	65,00	23,00	...	...	...	...	234,355	810,0	650,0	230,0
Mymensing-Jamalpur	5,62,623	12,00	7,00	6,00	...	...	...	...	56,262	120,0	70,0	60,0
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	8,77,256	16,00	6,80	8,00	...	...	...	...	87,725	160,0	68,0	80,0
Hurdwar-Dehra	3,65,256	17,45	15,00	8,80	...	...	...	...	36,526	174,5	150,0	88,0
	68,79,364	1,51,57	1,14,26	53,76	...	...	...	...	687,936	1,515,7	1,142,6	537,6
TOTAL	3,00,26,886	3,63,12	2,92,90	1,86,58	92,91,433	82,20	66,63	49,81	2,073,545	2,809,2	2,262,7	1,367,7
Net Withdrawals	2,34,20,346	2,19,12	1,85,12	1,34,02	91,72,992	78,55	65,84	47,80	1,424,735	1,405,7	1,192,8	862,2
GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. Net Withdrawals	1,94,82,456	2,38,00	1,54,97	1,35,56	88,58,977	91,12	67,64	57,43	1,062,348	1,468,8	873,3	781,3

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees]

	In the eleven months, April to February, of									
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
IMPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	2,23	2,59	2,93	2,90	3,25	2,99	3,11	3,46	3,35	3,12
Liquors:										
Spirit	44,06	48,78	46,89	49,02	48,29	50,22	53,84	53,53	54,40	57,34
Other liquors	6,12	6,29	6,47	6,17	6,21	5,74	6,01	6,02	5,54	6,00
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	7,30	6,60	6,39	5,07	5,86
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	2,34	2,46	1,96	2,47	2,39
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	2,70	10,98	—	—	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	13,35	55,27	46,74	40,43	41,71
" white	—	—	—	—	—	5,64	19,70	18,53	16,01	15,49
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	3,73	21,29	18,01	12,77	17,60
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	57	2,65	1,04	1,58	1,71
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	3,16	3,10	3,48	3,12
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	2,85	3,05	3,23	3,83	4,01
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	2,90	3,30	3,31	2,60	2,94
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	6,64	6,51	6,95	6,72	6,68
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	3,44	8,33	4,45	5,88	4,72
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	2,54	3,01	3,59	3,84	3,19
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	31,27	28,49	29,04	38,74	27,01
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	1,52	1,61	1,20	1,11	75
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	2,19	1,69	2,61	2,48
Oils: Petroleum	14,67	14,61	15,82	17,07	23,70	27,37	37,51	38,12	45,79	42,68
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	1,47	1,67	1,57	1,54	1,68
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	1,72	2,27	2,13	1,80	2,06
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	5,30	9,52	8,32	9,12	8,02
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	11,23	13,38	10,68	8,76	9,89
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	3,57	3,33	3,16	3,81	4,38
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	1,34	1,34	1,37	1,11	1,15
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	12,29	13,97	14,03	21,53	19,18
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	2,98	2,30	2,57	99	94
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	1,50	1,54	1,37	1,49	1,07
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	1,05	1,30	1,12	99	77
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	7,43	6,99	8,18	5,32	7,19
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1,31	1,39	1,37	1,37	1,56
All other articles	3	3	3	3	30	22,04	22,18	21,09	21,88	21,83
TOTAL	67,12	72,31	72,15	75,20	81,76	2,54,36	3,62,20	3,29,22	3,36,53	3,28,82
EXPORTS (GROSS REVENUE)										
Rice and rice-flour	58,57	76,00	72,09	59,03	54,60	74,95	76,71	62,07	58,01	85,24
TOTAL GROSS REVENUE	1,25,69	1,48,31	1,44,24	1,34,23	1,36,36	3,29,31	4,38,91	3,91,29	3,94,54	4,14,06
TOTAL NET REVENUE	1,22,78	1,44,72	1,40,26	1,30,83	1,32,62	3,22,27	4,29,17	3,80,84	3,87,14	4,06,65
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue										
Bengal — Import	21,79	23,60	24,61	26,21	30,57	75,97	1,35,51	1,21,58	1,16,23	1,21,25
Bengal — Export	13,47	18,05	19,20	16,23	15,66	17,51	18,12	11,55	11,01	18,99
Bombay — Import	17,98	20,03	19,76	20,69	24,08	1,17,72	1,30,45	1,28,65	1,34,60	1,26,55
Bombay — Export	2,09	1,71	1,60	2,31	1,92	3,50	2,74	2,53	2,76	3,56
Sind — Import	5,57	6,76	6,55	6,21	6,40	13,30	19,99	20,90	23,18	19,94
Sind — Export	66	76	72	72	55	74	62	52	75	1,51
Madras — Import	10,15	11,37	10,45	10,20	9,99	24,25	31,92	25,73	29,66	26,57
Madras — Export	5,72	4,07	3,32	3,77	4,52	6,35	4,51	8,33	8,85	4,64
Burma — Import	9,69	8,72	8,54	9,85	8,35	17,48	27,01	23,47	26,68	29,20
Burma — Export	35,66	49,65	45,51	34,67	31,18	45,45	49,30	37,58	33,42	54,44

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
March 21, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river with the corresponding month

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta. 1897.	Calcutta. 1898.	Calcutta. 1899.	City of Bombay. 1897.	City of Bombay. 1898.	City of Bombay. 1899.	Karachi. 1897.	Karachi. 1898.	Karachi. 1899.	TOTAL. 1897.	TOTAL. 1898.	TOTAL. 1899.
	Imports in January.											
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	5,247	1,810	1,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,247	1,810	1,765
N.-W. P. & Oudh	45,081	24,951	60,912	45,682	70,605	83,397	...	...	...	90,763	95,556	144,309
Panjab	3,143	4,085	5,902	7,715	18,872	11,882	59,537	66,639	46,918	70,395	89,596	64,702
Cent. Provs.	4,216	859	3,133	58,967	49,999	95,088	...	...	...	63,183	50,858	98,221
Bombay	...	...	...	218,113	244,253	343,112	...	...	...	218,113	244,253	343,112
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,331	16,605	35,850	21,331	16,605	35,850
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1,714	...	...	...	...	...	1,714
Berar	4,666	6,568	13,987	210,741	186,240	363,441	...	...	...	215,407	192,808	377,428
Assam	602	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602	1,300	...
Raj. & C. I.	1,938	746	2,900	70,432	31,200	72,024	...	...	...	72,370	31,940	74,924
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	938	...	...	...	...	...	938
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	64,893	40,319	88,599	611,650	601,169	971,596	80,868	83,244	82,768	757,411	724,732	1,142,963
By Sea—												
Bengal	647	1,216	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	647	1,216	520
Bombay	11,121	4,559	7,068	809	426	1,659	...	...	...	11,930	4,985	8,727
Sind	...	...	...	2,078	14,021	894	...	...	...	2,078	14,021	894
Madras	...	1,471	4,188	...	270	268	...	...	...	...	1,741	4,456
Burma	250	1,404	5,204	...	...	17	...	...	...	250	1,404	5,221
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	14,155	12,099	109,521	...	...	...	14,155	12,099	109,521
Foreign countries	100	...	...	5,786	2,437	3,452	...	...	...	5,886	2,437	3,452
TOTAL	12,118	8,710	16,980	23,428	30,153	115,811	...	...	...	35,546	38,863	132,791
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	77,011	49,029	105,579	635,078	631,322	1,087,407	80,868	83,244	82,768	792,957	763,595	1,275,754
	Imports in January.											
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	16,099	5,155	52,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,099	5,155	52,386
N.-W. P. & Oudh	25,673	138,388	250,354	...	6,498	41,588	...	...	43,671	25,673	144,886	335,613
Panjab	1,194	5,512	250	...	6,937	30,123	9,504	141,278	421,238	10,698	153,727	451,617
Cent. Provs.	16,125	...	...	16	1,352	17,700	...	...	...	16,141	1,352	17,760
Bombay	...	...	...	13,230	3,535	46,171	...	...	...	13,230	3,535	46,171
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,980	99,873	106,889	7,980	99,873	106,889
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	277	...	...	502	6,013	17,207	...	...	...	779	6,013	17,207
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	65
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	59,368	149,055	302,996	13,748	24,335	152,914	17,484	241,151	571,798	90,600	414,541	1,027,708
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	4	2,454	...	2	...	...	6	2,454
Sind	...	...	...	11,617	99,518	5,711	...	...	...	11,617	99,518	5,711
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	5	12,454	...	...	...	...	5	12,454
Foreign countries	...	...	...	4,455	...	...	...	...	...	4,455	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	16,072	99,527	20,619	...	2	...	16,072	99,529	20,619
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	59,368	149,055	302,996	29,820	123,862	173,533	17,484	241,153	571,798	106,672	514,070	1,048,327

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of January 1899, compared of the years 1897 and 1898.

Articles and whence exported.	Calcutta. 1897.	Calcutta. 1898.	Calcutta. 1899.	City of Bombay. 1897.	City of Bombay. 1898.	City of Bombay. 1899.	Karáchi. 1897.	Karáchi. 1898.	Karáchi. 1899.	TOTAL. 1897.	TOTAL. 1898.	TOTAL. 1899.
					Imports in January.							
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	63,404	92,690	158,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,404	92,690	158,364
N.-W. P. & Oudh	6,436	24,717	61,550	...	235	2,912	...	...	...	6,436	24,952	64,462
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	...	...	424
Cent. Provs.	433	20	4,850	2,410	17,589	23,985	...	..	...	2,843	17,609	28,835
Bombay	...	...	...	9,185	32,702	47,782	...	...	...	9,185	32,702	47,782
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	1,377
Berar	...	...	...	1,872	24,784	6,527	...	...	...	1,872	24,784	6,527
Assam	438	...	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	386
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	996	407	2,029	7,418	...	...	...	407	2,029	8,414
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	4,040	12,485	12,742	...	...	...	4,040	12,485	12,742
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	70,711	117,427	226,146	17,914	89,824	102,743	...	...	424	88,625	207,251	329,313
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	12	...	...	12	246
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	56	1,575	...	...	...	...	56	1,575
Foreign countries	...	...	...	80	675	139	...	...	4	80	675	143
TOTAL	...	...	48	80	731	1,960	...	12	4	80	743	2,012
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	70,711	117,427	226,194	17,994	90,555	104,703	...	12	428	88,705	207,994	331,325
					Imports in January.							
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	10,523	6,617	13,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,523	6,617	13,285
N.-W. P. & Oudh	2,297	3,962	1,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	3,962	1,790
Panjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	234	...	557	234
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	47	488	145	...	...	...	47	488	145
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	302	359	461	302	359
Madras	...	...	...	...	135	99	...	...	...	...	135	99
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	10	79	14	...	...	...	10	79	14
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	12,820	10,579	15,075	57	702	258	461	859	593	13,338	12,140	15,926
By Sea—												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	10	33	...	...	...	...	10	33
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	57	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	10	599	138	...	...	...	10	599	138
Madras	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	10	644	171	57	...	3	67	644	174
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	12,820	10,579	15,075	67	1,346	429	518	859	596	13,405	12,784	16,100

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Offg. Director-General of Statistics.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 25th March 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 12TH MARCH, 1898, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 11TH MARCH, 1899.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1897*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the first half of 1898.	Week ending 12th March, 1898. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 12th March, 1898. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 12th March, 1898. Earnings. Per mile open.	Week ending 11th March, 1899. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th March, 1899. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 11th March, 1899. Earnings. Per mile open.	Earnings from 1st January to 12th March, 1898.	Earnings from 1st January to 11th March, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	694	1,740	11,23,787	646	1,747	12,82,000	734	1,23,48,146	1,25,39,000	1,90,854	...
Bengal Central	162	125	19,487	156	125	19,200	154	2,12,877	2,13,000	123	...
Bengal-Nagpur	181	862	1,42,927	166	1,186	2,09,000	176	15,12,741	18,62,000	3,49,259	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itarsi)	171	752	1,10,615	147	868	1,30,000	150	13,28,351	14,03,000	74,649	...
Bezwada Extn. (East Coast State)	191	21	5,305	253	21	2,800	133	40,493	25,900	...	14,593
Madras-Enfur sec. (Bezwada Mad.)	119	9	3,399	378	9	1,000	111	11,055	11,200	145	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	264	1,815	4,23,507	233	1,815	4,78,000	263	42,51,521	49,75,000	7,23,479	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	837	49	17	700	41	5,470	6,800	1,330	...
South Indian	161	1,042	1,48,490	143	1,023	1,42,000	139	15,09,278	14,33,000	...	76,278
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,380	81	54	3,800	70	41,865	38,300	...	3,565
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron sec.)	103	1,165	1,04,381	90	1,165	1,12,000	96	10,65,142	10,13,000	...	52,142
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	296	29,838	101	296	20,100	68	3,27,841	1,95,000	...	1,32,841
Bengal and North Western system	162	827	1,20,612	146	928	1,42,000	153	13,47,856	14,32,000	84,144	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	106	231	16,356	71	231	25,000	108	2,13,772	2,32,000	18,228	...
Assam-Bengal	90	280	23,803	83	415	54,300	131	2,50,196	3,38,000	87,804	...
Burma	223	936	2,32,342	248	936	1,84,000	197	22,91,967	20,52,000	...	2,39,967
TOTAL	266	10,178	25,10,066	247	10,836	28,05,900	259	2,67,58,571	2,77,69,200	10,10,629	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (*a*)	287	2,886	8,60,461	298	2,886	6,64,000	230	77,67,352	66,85,000	...	10,82,352
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m. g. link)	217	875	1,56,315	179	1,013	1,86,000	184	18,37,763	20,23,000	1,85,237	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2′ 6″)	319	818	2,54,429	311	825	2,47,000	299	29,96,204	24,34,000	...	5,62,204
East Coast (*b*)	116	536	63,472	118	795	84,800	107	6,11,462	6,92,000	80,538	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	66	28	831	30	28	1,700	61	21,196	18,500	...	2,696
Cherra-Companyganj	20	5	(*c*)30	6	8	700	87	(*c*) 30	5,600	5,570	...
TOTAL	261	5,148	13,35,538	259	5,555	11,84,200	213	1,32,34,007	1,18,58,100	...	13,75,907
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula system	514	1,491	6,39,437	429	1,491	8,44,000	566	71,58,417	89,74,000	18,15,583	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	775	461	2,48,181	538	461	2,94,000	638	25,53,617	31,71,000	6,17,383	...
Madras	258	840	2,05,424	245	840	1,83,000	218	21,10,429	17,58,000	...	3,52,429
TOTAL	480	2,792	10,93,042	391	2,792	13,21,000	473	1,18,22,463	1,39,03,000	20,80,537	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	297	18,118	49,38,646	273	19,183	53,11,100	277	5,18,15,041	5,35,30,300	17,15,259	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	217	162	29,107	180	162	29,100	180	3,93,041	2,46,000	...	1,47,041
Tarkessur	320	22	7,210	328	22	11,600	527	74,271	67,300	...	6,971
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	75	400	16,322	41	413	20,400	49	1,75,557	2,31,000	55,443	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	36	1,300	36	...	14,300	14,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,400	42	...	11,800	11,800	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	137	66	7,482	113	66	11,400	173	58,250	74,100	15,850	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	2,705	75	36	2,500	69	36,662	25,900	...	10,762
Dibru-Sadiya	200	78	14,686	188	78	24,500	314	1,53,756	1,72,000	18,244	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	59	55	1,432	26	55	2,900	53	22,819	31,600	8,781	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	266	51	11,943	234	51	12,000	235	1,05,639	1,04,000	...	1,639
Bársi	150	21	3,412	162	21	4,500	214	34,261	40,000	5,739	...
TOTAL	135	891	94,293	106	973	1,21,000	125	10,54,256	10,18,000	...	36,256
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	31	74	2,120	29	74	4,600	62	20,952	54,300	33,348	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	76	114	7,351	64	114	14,300	125	84,979	1,13,000	28,021	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	80	35	2,448	70	34	2,200	65	23,841	20,300	..	3,541
The Nizam's guaranteed state	235	334	58,470	175	334	75,500	226	7,42,904	7,66,000	23,096	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	70	13	452	35	13	800	62	4,153	8,100	3,947	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	140	108	14,583	135	108	12,800	119	1,47,463	1,07,000	...	40,463
Kolar Gold-fields	408	10	4,856	486	10	2,800	280	40,590	31,900	...	8,690
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	71	66	3,983	60	66	2,900	44	44,232	23,700	...	20,532
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	81	93	5,514	59	93	6,500	70	60,880	64,800	3,920	...
Kolhapur	55	29	1,675	58	29	2,800	97	14,295	23,100	8,805	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	58	79	3,325	42	79	4,600	58	33,721	38,400	4,679	...
Rajpipla	13	19	312	16	24	1,100	46	1,453	6,700	5,247	...
Cooch Behar	63	22	1,364	62	25	1,300	52	13,878	12,500	...	1,378
TOTAL	133	990	1,06,453	107	1,003	1,32,200	132	12,33,341	12,69,800	36,459	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar	126	334	26,626	80	334	45,400	136	3,11,124	3,97,000	85,876	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	2,833	62	46	4,900	107	32,877	38,100	5,223	...
Jamnagar	38	54	1,571	29	54	2,800	52	15,703	21,400	5,697	...
Dhrangadra	...	...	...	...	21	1,400	67	...	13,700	13,700	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	66	364	19,911	55	407	32,300	79	2,30,755	3,70,000	1,39,245	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	42	60	1,974	33	60	2,900	48	20,204	29,600	9,396	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	82	94	5,243	56	94	9,800	104	58,205	79,300	21,095	...
TOTAL	86	952	58,158	61	1,016	99,500	98	6,68,868	9,49,100	2,80,232	...
GRAND TOTAL	273	20,957	51,97,550	248	22,175	56,64,400	255	5,47,71,506	5,67,67,200	19,95,694	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) From 9th to 12th March, 1898.

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVIII OF 1898-99.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April, 1898*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1897-98.	Week ending 12th March, 1898.			Week ending 11th March, 1899.			Earnings from 1st April, 1897, to 12th March, 1898.	Earnings from 1st April, 1898, to 11th March, 1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
East Indian	654	1,740	11,23,787	646	1,747	12,82,000	734	5,56,50,540	5,64,12,000	7,61,460	...
Bengal Central	183	125	19,487	150	125	19,300	154	11,21,403	9,66,000	...	1,55,403
Bengal-Nágpur	139	862	1,42,927	166	1,186	2,09,000	176	57,78,014	67,54,000	9,75,986	...
Indian Midland (including Bhopal-Itársi)	155	752	1,10,615	147	868	1,30,000	150	58,01,079	59,36,000	1,34,921	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	155	21	5,305	253	21	2,800	133	1,58,998	1,41,000	...	17,998
Madras-Ennur sec. (Bezwada-Mad.	135	9	3,399	378	9	1,000	111	56,733	41,700	...	15,033
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. G.-R.-Nagdá)	210	1,815	4,23,507	233	1,815	4,78,000	263	1,86,73,402	2,18,15,000	31,41,598	...
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	837	49	17	700	41	37,937	37,000	...	337
South Indian	166	1,042	1,48,490	143	1,023	1,42,000	139	85,10,826	78,80,000	...	6,30,826
Mayavaram-Mutupet	92	54	4,380	81	54	3,800	70	2,46,224	2,28,000	...	18,224
Southern Mahratta (incldg. G.-M. Fron. sec.)	113	1,165	1,04,381	90	1,165	1,12,000	96	65,23,537	51,17,000	...	14,06,537
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	123	296	29,838	101	296	20,100	68	18,18,500	11,79,000	...	6,39,506
Bengal and North-Western system	147	827	1,20,612	146	928	1,42,000	153	58,72,462	61,80,000	3,07,538	...
Lucknow-Bareilly	81	231	16,356	71	231	25,000	108	8,25,826	9,87,000	1,61,174	...
Assam-Bengal	73	286	23,803	83	415	54,300	131	9,62,787	13,12,000	3,49,213	...
Burma	186	936	2,32,342	248	936	1,84,000	197	80,68,126	81,11,000	42,874	...
TOTAL	243	10,175	25,10,000	247	10,836	28,05,900	259	12,01,12,400	12,31,03,300	29,90,900	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*a*)	236	2,886	8,60,461	298	2,886	6,64,000	230	3,33,11,046	3,43,61,000	10,49,954	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. the m.g. link)	195	875	1,56,315	179	1,013	1,86,000	181	82,88,301	94,85,000	11,96,699	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2'6")	362	818	2,54,429	311	825	2,47,000	299	1,46,22,604	1,34,39,000	...	11,83,604
East Coast (*b*)	106	536	63,472	118	795	84,800	107	27,58,805	26,38,000	...	1,20,805
Special gauges—											
Jorhat	69	28	831	30	28	1,700	61	92,602	89,400	...	3,202
Cherra-Companyganj	44	5	(*c*) 30	6	8	700	87	(*d*) 4,287	(*e*) 6,800	2,513	...
TOTAL	235	5,148	13,35,538	259	5,555	11,84,200	213	5,90,77,645	6,00,13,200	9,35,555	...
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*b*)	381	1,491	6,39,437	429	1,491	8,44,000	566	2,73,47,186	3,44,76,000	71,28,814	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	586	461	2,48,181	538	461	2,94,000	638	1,32,36,504	1,54,24,000	21,87,496	...
Madras	261	840	2,05,424	245	840	1,83,000	218	1,07,87,451	97,99,000	...	9,88,451
TOTAL	379	2,792	10,93,042	391	2,792	13,21,000	473	5,13,71,141	5,96,99,000	83,27,850	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	262	18,118	49,38,646	273	19,183	53,11,100	277	23,05,61,186	24,28,15,500	1,22,54,314	...
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	207	162	29,107	180	162	29,100	180	16,35,981	13,53,000	...	2,82,981
Tarkessur	278	22	7,210	328	22	11,600	527	2,99,541	2,87,000	...	12,541
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samásata)	42	400	16,322	41	413	20,400	49	(*f*) 2,79,198	13,89,000	11,09,802	...
Tapti Valley	...	...	...	...	30	1,300	30	...	(*g*) 17,100	17,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Mymensingh-Jaraalpur-Jagannathganj	...	...	...	...	33	1,400	42	...	(*h*) 19,800	19,800	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	121	66	7,482	113	66	11,400	173	3,83,097	4,45,000	61,903	...
Bengal Dooars	149	36	2,705	75	36	2,500	69	2,69,372	2,50,000	...	19,372
Dibru-Sadiya	198	78	14,680	188	78	24,500	314	7,45,523	7,68,000	22,477	...
Ahmedabad-Parántij	45	55	1,432	26	55	2,900	53	(*i*) 91,887	1,51,000	59,113	...
Special gauges—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	274	51	11,943	234	51	12,000	235	6,94,188	6,98,000	3,812	...
Bársi	125	21	3,412	162	21	4,500	214	1,30,989	1,23,000	..	7,989
TOTAL	147	891	94,293	106	973	1,21,000	125	45,29,776	55,00,900	9,71,124	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	26	74	2,120	29	74	4,600	62	92,560	1,55,000	62,440	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	61	114	7,351	64	114	14,300	125	3,38,178	4,18,000	79,822	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	60	35	2,448	70	34	2,200	65	1,01,225	1,10,000	14,775	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	211	334	58,470	175	334	75,500	226	34,33,304	37,16,000	2,82,696	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	84	13	452	35	13	800	62	56,260	53,300	...	2,960
Rájpura-Bhátinda	122	108	14,583	135	108	12,800	119	6,59,302	6,36,000	...	23,302
Kolar Gold-fields	402	10	4,856	486	10	2,800	280	1,97,453	1,84,000	...	13,453
Metre gauge—											
Yesvantpur-Mysore Frontier section (incldg. M.-Nanjangúd)	84	66	3,983	60	66	2,900	44	2,79,761	1,80,000	...	99,761
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	71	93	5,514	59	93	6,500	70	3,23,092	3,30,000	6,908	...
Kolhápur	57	29	1,675	58	29	2,800	97	82,599	83,500	901	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	51	79	3,325	42	79	4,600	58	1,94,759	2,04,000	9,241	...
Rajpipla	11	19	312	16	24	1,100	46	7,158	15,100	7,942	...
Cooch Behar	54	22	1,364	62	25	1,300	52	56,600	61,200	4,400	...
TOTAL	120	996	1,06,453	107	1,003	1,32,200	134	58,22,451	61,52,100	3,29,649	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar	97	334	26,626	80	334	45,400	136	15,88,845	16,85,000	96,155	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	82	46	2,833	62	46	4,900	107	1,86,941	1,75,000	...	11,941
Jamnagar	38	54	1,571	29	54	2,800	52	(*j*) 1,00,179	1,03,000	2,821	...
Dhrángadrá	...	...	...	...	21	1,400	67	...	(*k*) 37,100	37,100	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	62	364	19,911	55	407	32,300	79	11,13,257	14,28,000	3,14,743	...
Oodeypore-Chitor	38	60	1,974	33	60	2,900	48	1,12,909	1,46,000	33,091	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	83	94	5,243	58	94	9,800	104	3,92,277	3,83,000	...	9,277
TOTAL	75	952	58,158	61	1,016	99,500	93	34,94,408	39,57,900	4,62,632	...
GRAND TOTAL	243	20,957	51,97,550	248	22,175	56,64,400	255	24,44,07,821	25,84,25,600	1,40,17,779	...

(*a*) Includes Jammu and Kashmir and Hyderabad-Shadipalli rys.
(*b*) Includes Bezwada-Madras ry.
(*c*) From 9th to 12th March 1898.
(*d*) From 1st April to 12th June, 1897, and from 9th to 12th March, 1898.
(*e*) From 1st to 29th April and from 23rd December, 1898, to 11th March, 1899.
(*f*) From 10th November, 1897, to 12th March, 1898.
(*g*) From 1st December, 1898, to 11th March, 1899.
(*h*) From 19th October, 1898, to 11th March, 1899.
(*i*) From 1st May, 1897, to 12th March, 1898.
(*j*) From 6th April, 1897, to 12th March, 1898.
(*k*) From 1st June, 1898, to 11th March, 1899.

CALCUTTA, *the 24th March, 1899.*

W. J. McELHINNY, *Capt., R.E.,*
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 11th, 1899.

Although no storm, during the week under review, has been comparable with that which crossed India during the previous week, yet the weather over Northern India has been feebly disturbed and unsettled and two or three shallow storms have crossed the country from West to East. As a result thunderstorms with light rain and hail have been experienced over North-West and North-East India, and dust-storms and gales of wind over the Gangetic Plain. On the first day of the week the showers were received over Assam, Upper Burma and East Bengal, but on the next day, the 6th, they were reported only from North-West India, where they were fairly general; on the 7th the showers were few and were experienced about equally in the North-West and North-East; similar weather prevailed on the 8th, but on the 9th the rainfall area extended both in the North-West and North-East, while the rainfall amounts were heavier in the North-East. On the 10th, rain almost ceased, but on the 11th, it recommenced in the North-West though it remained very light and scattered in the North-East. While this feebly unsettled and showery weather prevailed over Northern India, conditions in Central and Southern India were very quiet, and fine, dry weather, with generally higher temperatures than usual, prevailed throughout the week. In Northern India temperature conditions were fairly steady, thus in North-East India the mean temperature was more or less below the normal throughout the week, while in North-West there was an equally steady excess. The amount and extent of the deficiency in the North-East, as of the excess in the North-West, varied from day to day, but, generally speaking, the temparature conditions were very constant during the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, March 5th.*—The barometer was falling briskly to rapidly over North-West India and a shallow storm was shown over the Western desert. Pressure was also relatively less over Bengal, while it was relatively high over the central parts of the country and the Assam Valley. The winds were Southerly and South-Westerly on the Bay coast, Easterly in North Bengal and Bihar and more or less variable elsewhere. The sky was cloudy in parts of North-West and North-East India and rain had fallen at Lashio, Mymensingh, Silchar, Sibsagar and Darjeeling, and a light snow-storm was reported from Minimarg (Kashmir). The mean temperature was low for the season over Bengal, Assam and Burma and across the head of the Peninsula; elsewhere it was excessive.

Monday, March 6th.—Pressure had changed little except over the east of the Punjab, Rajputana, the west of the North-Western Provinces, and the adjoining parts of Central India and the Central Provinces. In these regions the barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly, due to the advance of the depression which, on the previous day, was shown over the Western desert. A well marked Easterly current of wind blew across Bengal and up the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the winds were more or less variable. The sky remained cloudy in parts of North-West and North-East India. Light snow had fallen at Minimarg and light rain over the North-West Himalayas as well as at Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Bhamo. The weather was very cool over North-East India and very hot for the time of year over North-West India, but elsewhere the mean temperature was about normal.

Tuesday, March 7th.—The depression noticed on the two preceding days had reached the east of the North-Western Provinces and the west of Bengal. Otherwise, there had been no great change. Easterly winds continued in North Bengal and up the Gangetic Plain, while North-Westerly winds were reported over Rajputana and North Bombay and variable breezes elsewhere. The sky was slightly cloudy in the extreme North-East and extreme North-West, while a thunderstorm had given 1·32 inches of rain and hail to Chittagong, and showers had been received at Silchar, Darjeeling, Mussooree, Simla and Murree. The heat was less than usual in Assam, Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but was excessive elsewhere, more particularly within a region extending from Jhansi through Rajputana to Upper Sind.

Wednesday, March 8th.—The barometer had risen briskly over the North-Western Provinces, and the depression which was shown there on the 7th had travelled east-south-eastward to Lower and South-West Bengal. At the same time a fresh depression had appeared over the Western desert. Strongish

South-Westerly winds were blowing at the head of the Bay and Easterly breezes continued to be reported from North Bengal, but elsewhere the wind directions were very variable. The sky was cloudy in parts of North-East and North-West India and showers had been received at Narayanganj, Silchar, Sibsagar, Mussooree and Chakrata. The heat remained low for the time of year in Assam Burma and the south of the Peninsula, and high in all other places.

Thursday, March 9th.—The Bengal depression had practically filled up, while on the contrary that noticed over the Western desert had travelled to the South Punjab and become deeper. The weather had continued cloudy and showery in parts of North-East India and had become more cloudy and unsettled in the North-West under the influence of the new storms. The temperature conditions were unchanged.

Friday, March 10th.—The barometer had risen everywhere. The depression noticed over the South Punjab had passed on down the Gangetic Plain and was shown over the North-Western Provinces where it was filling up. The winds were variable throughout the country. There had been no change in the general weather. Cloudy skies continued to be reported in the North-West and North-East, and showers had been received at a few stations. The Assam Valley, Central Burma and part of Madras reported lower temperatures than usual, but elsewhere the heat was excessive.

Saturday, March 11th.—Pressure had continued to increase. Readings were high along the foot of the hills and relatively high and very uniform over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, while a band of low pressure extended from Upper Sind to the head of the Bay. Northerly to Easterly winds with showery and cloudy weather prevailed to the north of the band, while fine quiet weather prevailed to the south with light variable winds. The heat was excessive, except in Central Burma and in Madras.

Temperature.—The weather had been hotter than usual over by far the greater part of the country during the week under review. In North-West India the showers, which fell on and near the hills on most days of the week, had comparatively little influence on the temperature and never reduced the mean temperature to below the normal, but in the North-East, on the contrary, the showers exercised a considerable effect, and for several days Bengal, Assam and Burma reported temperatures below the normal average. Over the Peninsula the temperature conditions were more nearly normal, but towards the close of the week an area of low temperature appeared in the extreme South and subsequently extended northward over a considerable part of Madras.

The following table gives mean temperature variation data for the week :—

Province.	March 1899.							Mean variation of week.
	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·3	—1·9	—1·9	—0·8	—0·2	—0·3	—0·8	—0·9
Assam	—4·3	—4·8	—3·8	—2·8	—0·6	—3·0	+0·7	—2·7
Bengal	—0·4	—0·7	+0·6	+1·7	+1·2	+1·4	+1·7	+0·8
Orissa	+0·1	+1·8	+4·5	+4·1	+1·7	+5·0	+4·2	+3·1
Bihar	+0·1	—0·9	+2·0	+2·5	+0·2	+1·6	+2·4	+1·1
Chota Nagpur	+1·0	+1·3	+5·1	+8·0	+4·0	+5·9	+6·6	+4·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·0	+6·0	+5·9	+3·5	+4·0	+5·7	+4·3	+4·6
Punjab	+6·3	+7·4	+3·1	+3·6	+5·9	+3·9	+4·4	+4·9
Sind	+5·5	+6·9	+8·0	+5·7	+5·3	+3·7	+0·6	+5·1
Rajputana	+5·3	+9·2	+6·8	+4·2	+8·1	+5·5	+5·7	+6·4
Gujarat	+3·9	+4·1	+4·4	+3·9	+2·8	+2·2	—0·6	+3·0
Central India	+1·5	+4·9	+5·9	+2·3	+3·7	+4·9	+4·6	+4·0
Central Provinces	—0·5	+1·7	+3·8	+2·8	+1·9	+3·6	+4·6	+2·6
Berar	—1·2	+0·1	+3·3	+3·4	+1·6	+3·7	+3·5	+2·1
West Coast	+0·7	+0·6	+0·5	—0·5	+0·5	+1·0	+0·1	+0·4
Bombay Deccan	+0·1	+1·0	+1·5	+0·4	+0·9	+2·6	+0·8	+1·0
Mysore	+2·9	+1·0	+0·4	+2·1	+1·6	+0·9	—0·1	+1·3
Madras Coast	+2·2	—0·1	+0·6	—0·1	+0·5	—0·3	—0·5	+0·3
Madras Deccan	+1·7	+1·7	+2·2	+1·4	+1·3	+0·9	+0·5	+1·4
South India	+0·3	+1·1	—1·7	—2·1	—2·0	—1·2	—3·1	—1·2
Mean for whole of India	+1·4	+2·0	+2·6	+2·2	+2·1	+2·4	+2·0	+2·1

The general temperature of the whole country was higher than usual on each day of the week, the excess ranging from 1°·4 on the 5th to 2°·6 on the 7th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature was lower than usual on all days in Burma, on every day but one in Assam and on every day but two in South India, but that elsewhere with one or two trifling and unimportant exceptions the heat was steadily excessive throughout the week. The excess averaged over 6° in Rajputana, over 5° in Sind and over 4° in Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Central India. The following were the highest maxima recorded on each day:—

March 5th, Cuddapah	102°·2
" 6th "	101°·2
" 7th, Cuttack	101°·9
" 8th, Cuddapah	102°·7
" 9th "	102°·7
" 10th "	102°·7
" 11th "	103°·2

Rainfall.—As shown in the earlier portions of this summary the whole of Burma, the Peninsula and the central parts of India have experienced fine quiet weather during the week under review and no rain whatever has fallen during that period over these regions. On the contrary, over Northern India the weather has been feebly disturbed, the unsettledness being caused by a series of slight depressions or storms which drifted from west to east across the country. The effect of these storms or depressions on the weather was everywhere slight, but this was particularly the case while they were traversing the North-West Provinces and West Bengal where their presence was mainly manifested in dust-storms and strong winds and where they hardly occasioned any rainfall. In Baluchistan and North-West India the depressions gave fair showers, more particularly on the hills, and the weather was squally and gusty, but it was mainly in North-East India that the influence of the depressions was felt, and in some parts of this area the falls of rain were moderately heavy.

The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review, rain averaging one-tenth of an inch or more was received in eleven of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, East Bengal, the three Assam divisions, North Bengal, the Bengal hills, the hills of the North-Western Provinces, the Central Punjab, the Punjab hills, Sind and Baluchistan, the heaviest average actual fall being 2·47" in the Surma division of Assam and the lightest 0·10" in the Punjab hills. In all other parts of the country the rainfall of the week has been actually or practically *nil*. The average actual rainfall was heavier than the average normal rainfall by small or moderate amounts in East Bengal, the Assam hills, the Brahmaputra Valley, North Bengal and the Bengal hills, and by a considerable amount in the Surma district, but in all other places the fall was lighter than usual. The principal cases of deficiency were shown in the North Punjab and the North-West Himalayas.

The following are the principal large totals recorded at individual stations during the week:—

East Bengal—Munshiganj, Dacca	2·11 inches.
Assam—Sylhet	3·50 "
Mandakata, Gauhati	2·14 "

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the two weeks ending 11th March the rainfall has been heavier than usual in East Bengal, the Assam divisions and Bengal hills, but that in all the remaining divisions it has been less than the normal, and that over a considerable part of the country no rain whatever has been received.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 11th March 1899.			Rainfall data from 26th February to 11th March 1899.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 26th February to 11th March.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·02	− 100
	2. Lower Burma Deltaic	0	0	0	0	0·05	− 100
	3. Central do.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4. Upper do.	0·01	0·10	−0·09	0·01	0·19	− 95
	5. Arakan	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·12	− 100
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·53	0·45	+0·08	2·02	0·94	+ 115
	7. Assam Surma	2·47	1·45	+1·02	4·06	2·48	+ 64
	8. Do. Hills	0·86	0·49	+0·37	1·93	0·90	+ 114
	9. Do. Brahmaputra	1·11	0·59	+0·52	1·82	1·00	+ 82
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·35	−0·34	0·72	0·80	− 10
	11. Central do.	0	0·20	−0·20	0·25	0·36	− 31
	12. North do.	0·24	0·20	+0·04	0·24	0·29	− 17
	13. Bengal Hills	0·38	0·32	+0·06	0·58	0·44	+ 32
	14. Orissa	0	0·27	−0·27	0·11	0·42	− 74
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·31	−0·31	0	0·44	− 100
	16. South Bihar	0·01	0·12	−0·11	0·01	0·16	− 94
	17. North do.	0·01	0·16	−0·15	0·01	0·20	− 95
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces East	0	0·09	−0·09	0	0·13	− 100
	19. South Oudh	0	0·12	−0·12	0	0·13	− 100
	20. North do.	0	0·17	−0·17	0	0·19	− 100
	21. North-Western Provinces Central	0·01	0·13	−0·12	0·01	0·16	− 94
	22. North-Western Provinces West	0·01	0·17	−0·16	0·01	0·23	− 96
	23. North-Western Provinces East Submontane	0	0·13	−0·13	0	0·21	− 100
	24. North-Western Provinces West Submontane	0·03	0·37	−0·34	0·03	0·48	− 94
	25. North-Western Provinces Hills	0·18	0·92	−0·74	0·18	1·45	− 88
Punjab	26. South-East Punjab	0	0·19	−0·19	0	0·28	− 100
	27. South do.	0	0·18	−0·18	0	0·25	− 100
	28. Central do.	0·11	0·42	−0·31	0·11	0·59	− 81
	29. Punjab Submontane	0·02	0·46	−0·44	0·02	0·65	− 97
	30. Do. Hills	0·10	0·77	−0·67	0·10	1·44	− 93
	31. North Punjab	0·03	0·44	−0·41	0·03	0·78	− 96
	32. West do.	0·08	0·14	−0·06	0·08	0·23	− 65
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar	0·02	0·12	−0·10	0·06	0·18	− 67
	34. Madras South-Central	0	0·12	−0·12	0·01	0·21	− 95
	35. Coorg	0	0·22	−0·22	0	0·32	− 100
	36. Mysore	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·08	− 100
	37. Konkan	0	0	0	0	0·01	− 100
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·03	− 100
	39. Hyderabad North	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0	0	0	0·01	− 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·09	− 100
	42. Central Provinces West	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·08	− 100
	43. Central Provinces Central	0	0·08	−0·08	0·01	0·14	− 93
	44. Central Provinces East	0	0·22	−0·22	0·01	0·31	− 97
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·10	− 100
	47. Sind	0·11	0·12	−0·01	0·11	0·19	− 42
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·41	0·41	0	0·43	1·03	− 58
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India East	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·08	− 100
	50. Rajputana East, Central India West	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·09	− 100
	51. West Rajputana	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·10	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast North	0	0·13	−0·13	0·06	0·18	− 67
	52-A. Do. do. (a)	0	0	0	0	0·18	− 100
	53. Hyderabad South	0	0·08	−0·08	0	0·19	− 100
	54. Madras Central	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·03	− 100
	55. East Coast Central	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·09	− 100
	56. Do. South	0	0·10	−0·10	0	0·13	− 100
	57. Madras South	0	0·16	−0·16	0	0·34	− 100

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 16th March 1899.*

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th March.*—No rain fell during the week. Water supplies are adequate generally. Some small sowings are proceeding. The standing crops are generally good. The harvest continues to yield an almost normal outturn. Pasture is scanty but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is generally good. Prices are almost stationary, but are slightly dearer in the Deccan and southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Sind during the week. The standing crops have been injured by high winds and rain in one taluka of Hyderabad and by rats in two talukas of Bijapur. American cotton has been blighted in two talukas of Dharwar. The opium crop has been damaged in parts of Baroda territory. The reaping of the late crops is progressing in sixteen and preparations for next season are being made in twelve districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Gujarat and the Karnatak. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen in ten and risen in two districts; elsewhere they are stationary.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th March.*—There was no rain during the week. Fine dry weather is reported throughout the Province. The harvesting of the spring crops, pressing of sugarcane, and lancing of opium continue. Spring rice and other crops in the ground are doing well. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute is in progress, and sowing has commenced in parts. Rain is wanted in some districts. There is plenty of fodder everywhere, except in parts of Midnapore. The price of rice is reported to have risen in some places, but prices are on the whole stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—With the exception of showers in the hill districts and in two of the western submontane districts, the weather has been clear during the week. The harvesting of the spring crops is progressing and threshing has begun in parts. Sugarcane planting continues and extra crops are being sown and irrigated. The extraction of opium is proceeding. Prospects are good. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are stationary or falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Rain fell during the week in the Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Ploughings for the autumn crops and cultivation of extra spring crops are in progress. Crops on irrigated lands are generally fair, but those on unirrigated areas are mostly suffering from the long drought; they have failed in Delhi and are withering in Lahore. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The yield of the spring crops is generally expected to be decidedly below the average. The standing crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Umballa, by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore and by hail in parts of Sialkot. Cattle are generally in good condition; their condition is reported poor in Delhi only. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Prices, especially of wheat, are rising in Shahpur, falling in Delhi, Umballa, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and are unchanged elsewhere. Wheat is selling from $15\frac{15}{16}$ to 20, gram 20 to 22, barley 28, bulrush millet 18 to $22\frac{3}{4}$, maize 26 to 32, great millet 23 and rice 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st March.*—The weather is clear; the nights and mornings are cool but the day temperatures are high for the

season. The reaping of the spring crops is approaching completion in most districts and threshing has commenced. The planting of sugarcane is in progress in Chanda, Bhandara and Sambalpur. Some signs of distress are appearing in the open part of Damoh owing to want of employment. Water is getting scarce in parts of Mandla and Betul. Fodder is scarce in Sambalpur and in the Warora tahsil of Chanda. The price of wheat, gram and juar has fallen in 6, 3 and 5 districts respectively. The price of rice is on the whole steady, but there is a rise in the rate in Saugor and Seoni. The cheapest prices are:—wheat 21, gram 32, rice 22 and juar 28¾ seers per rupee. The dearest prices are:—wheat 12, gram 16, rice 11 and juar 21 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th March.*—In Upper Burma the transplanting of dry weather paddy has been completed in several districts. The reaping of island and other miscellaneous crops is becoming more general. The standing crops continue to promise well everywhere. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Thaton and Pakokku and fallen to some extent in Prome and Thongwa; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 21st March.*—Slight rain fell in Upper Assam and in the Naga Hills during the week. Ploughing for early and late broadcast rice in the Assam Valley districts is in progress. Sowing of early rice in the Assam Valley and of lowland winter rice in Sylhet has commenced. The gathering of mustard has been almost completed. The gathering of pulses, hoeing and plucking of tea and pressing of sugarcane continue. The prospects of sugarcane and tea are good. Land is being prepared for jute in Goalpara and for sugarcane in Darrang. Fodder is scarce in the Naga Hills. Water is insufficient in Nowgong and in parts of Sylhet. Prices—common rice, Sylhet 13, Silchar, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Nowgong 16, Sibsagar 13 and Dibrugarah 14 seers per rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are in good condition. Paddy has been harvested in parts of Tumkur and ragi (*eleusine coracana*) in Mysore. Prices have risen slightly in Hassan and Kadur and have fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Chitaldroog and Shimoga.

COORG: No crop standing. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food grains are stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—BERAR: The days are hot, but the nights and mornings are cool. The harvesting of the winter crops has almost been completed. Land is being prepared for the ensuing rain crop. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of four districts. Prices are fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is still proceeding. The standing winter rice crop is in fairly good condition. Prices of grain continue to fall in parts. Prices—wheat 9½, coarse rice 10¾ and *jowari* 23½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress throughout the Agency. The standing crops are in fairly good condition. The condition of opium is good. Prices are above the normal in Bundelkhand, but are normal elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Slight rain fell in Bikanir during the week. Agricultural operations are satisfactory except in Merwara. The condition of the crops is generally good, except in Ajmere-Merwara. Crops are being harvested; the average estimated spring outturn in Ajmere is 11½ annas and in Merwara 6 annas. Fodder is scarce in 9 states. Prices are rising in 2 states, falling in 2, fluctuating in 1 and steady elsewhere. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues: 63 persons

emigrated during the week. The total emigration from Merwara up to date numbers 4,329 persons. The numbers employed on relief works were 401 in Ajmere, 4,225 in Merwara and 965 in Marwar. The price of gram in Marwar is 15, in Ajmere 18 and in Beawar 22 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 21st March.*— The weather is fine. Prices continue below the normal. The price of rice is 27 seers per rupee.

JAMMU PROVINCE: *For week ending 22nd March.*—No rain fell during the week. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally stationary, wheat selling at 18 and maize at 24 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 18th March.*—No rain fell during the week. The weather is seasonable with high winds. The price of rice is 8¾ seers per rupee.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*